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WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 6-4 (43-39). LONDON: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 6-10 (43-50). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Thursday, fair. Temp. 9-16 (33-61). FRANKFURT: Thursday, overcast. Temp. 8-8 (32-46). NEW YORK: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. —3-5 (28-42).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	5.50 Dirh	Great Britain	25 P	Netherlands	1.90 Fior
Algeria	4.00 Din.	Greece	30 Drs.	Nigeria	70 K
Austria	13 S.	India	Rs. 10	Norway	3.75 Kr.
Bahrain	0.500 Din	Iran	95 Rials	Oman	0.540 Rial
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Canada	C.$ 0.95	Italy	600 Lire	Qatar	3.00 Rials
Cyprus	300 Mils	Kenya	Shs. 9.25	Saudi Arabia	4.25 Rials
Denmark	4.25 D.Kr.	Kuwait	350 Fils	Spain	60 Ptas
Dubai	5.50 Dirh.	Lebanon	13.00	Sweden	3.50 S.Kr.
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France	3.50 F.	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.50
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No. 30,171 * PARIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1980 Established 1887

OC Rebuffs U.S., Affirms Plans for ames in Moscow

By Neil Amdur

AKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 13 T) — The International Olym- Committee unanimously reaf- ed Moscow last night as the site e Summer Games.

he committee rejected a U.S. mpic Committee resolution that ed for a postponement, cancella- or change in venue from Mos- because of the Soviet interven- in Afghanistan. But it re- ned possible that IOC officials ld reconsider the controversial stion at a later date.

t a news conference after the ouncement, Lord Killanin, the president, said that he would ep all possible options open" be- en now and May 24, the dead- *for final acceptances or refusals* national Olympic committees to ticipate in Moscow.

'Difficulties' Cited

The IOC's statement seemed cer- to set off a new round of in- se diplomatic efforts aimed at couraging a Soviet withdrawal m Afghanistan as the price for ticipation by the United States d other countries in Moscow.

The committee's statement peared to be designed to placate United States and the Soviet ion, *the major parties in the dis-* te, without involving the interna- nal committee in any immediate cision-making that could threaten staging of the Games.

"The IOC recognizes particularly difficulties in which the United ates Olympic Committee finds it- f and encourages it to continue efforts to make possible the par- ipation of its athletes in the ames," the committee said in its tement.

"Also, the IOC urges the organiz- g committee in Moscow and the tional Olympic Committee of the S.S.R. to inform the highest au- orities of their government of the umstances which have created se difficulties for so many [na- al Olympic committees]."

Two U.S. members — Julian Roosevelt and Douglas Roby — were among the 73 IOC members who were present and approved the final draft. Both have been critical of the role of the Carter administration in the current crisis and have expressed displeasure over the strongly political address delivered by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance at an IOC session Saturday night.

"I'm satisfied with the [IOC] statement," Mr. Roby said after yesterday's action. "In a polite way, it rejects the proposal of the USOC, which was a request from the president of the United States."

Mr. Roby said that the IOC position was not tantamount to inviting a U.S. boycott. "I hope it will be acceptable," he said. "From my point of view, it all depends on international developments from here. It can go either way."

The IOC executive board could reconsider the issue at a meeting scheduled for April 21 in Lausanne, Switzerland. The executive board has nine members, including Lord Killanin, and generally establishes policy for the committee.

No vote was taken on the U.S. resolution yesterday. It was presented, debated and then bypassed for the committee's own statement.

Britain Disappointed

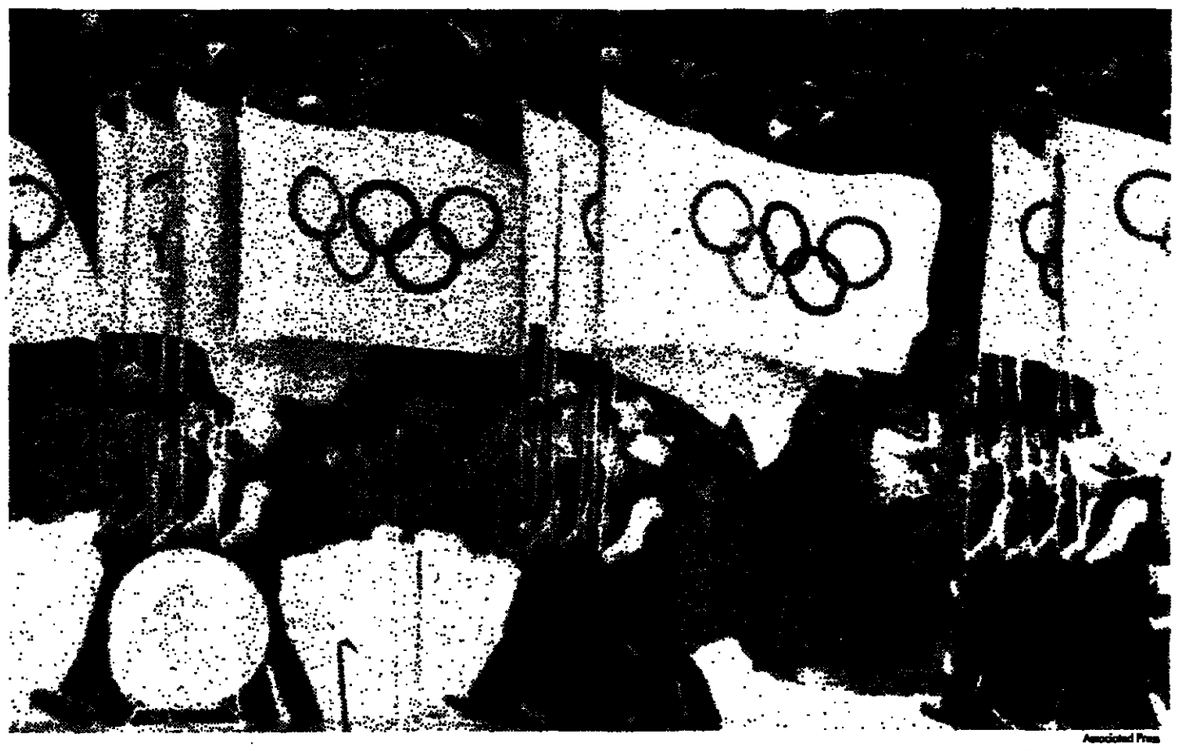
From Agency Dispatches

LONDON, Feb. 13 — Britain expressed disappointment today over the failure of the IOC to move the Games from Moscow, while Tass expressed satisfaction.

A British Foreign Office statement said that the government still believed that it would be preferable to transfer the Games. "Any other course would appear to condone Soviet aggression in Afghanistan and allow the Soviet Union a propaganda victory," it said. A final decision on British participation will be made by the country's Olympic committee at a meeting March 4.

In Moscow, Tass said that the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Associated Press

ON THE MARCH — Olympic flags are paraded into high school complex, a mile and a half from downtown Lake Placid, N.Y., for yesterday's opening ceremonies of the Winter Games. A crowd of 25,000 watched the proceedings. See Page 13.

Bani-Sadr Says Khomeini Backs Release

Carter Speech on Hostage Plan Expected

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 — President Carter was expected to say at a news conference tonight whether he sees any hope for an imminent break in the 102-day hostage crisis, U.S. sources said.

The news conference was announced as rumors spread of a possible deal to free the Americans. Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr said today that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini had accepted a secret plan for the hostages' release.

"When we presented an action plan to him, he accepted it," Mr. Bani-Sadr said in an interview with a Paris radio station.

However, militant students occupying the U.S. Embassy in Tehran said tonight that they did not believe that Ayatollah Khomeini had approved any plan for the release.

Except for saying that Mr. Carter would appear before the press at 8 p.m. and probably make an unspecified opening statement, the administration clamped a lid on statements about the Iranian situation.

But some sources acknowledged that an Iranian proposal for dealing with the hostage issue had been under intensive study by the administration for the last two days.

Iranian Revolutionary Council Secretary Mohammed Beheshti said today that the council hoped to solve the hostage crisis as soon as possible. He indicated that a settlement was possible before parliamentary elections in mid-March.

A spokesman for the militants holding the U.S. embassy said, "If the imam [Ayatollah Khomeini] had approved such a plan, he would have told us. We won't believe any such thing unless the imam himself announces it publicly."

Mr. Bani-Sadr said in a a separate interview yesterday that to gain the hostages' release, the U.S. government must:

- Admit that it was guilty during the period of the shah's rule of *helping subjugate Iran to the United States.*
- Permit the Iranians to pursue the shah, his family and entourage for their alleged crimes and thefts against the Iranian people.
- Agree to stay out of internal Iranian affairs in the future.

"That is all that is necessary," Mr. Bani-Sadr said.

Asked if this meant that the extradition of the shah was no longer a condition for the release of the hostages, he said: "We will always pursue him but I don't want to link these two problems."

Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, who arrived in Athens today on an official visit, claimed that Mr. Bani-Sadr had denied saying that the two issues were no longer linked. "Our demands are legitimate and right and the shah must be extradited," Mr. Ghotbzadeh said.

He said that his trip to Athens, Rome and Paris was not a new opening to the West. "We never closed the doors. We want to assert total independence as our own foreign policy."

Mr. Ghotbzadeh will arrive in Paris Friday for a visit that will include talks with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, the Iranian Embassy in Paris announced today.

After his Paris visit, Mr. Ghotbzadeh is scheduled to fly to Rome.

Mr. Bani-Sadr yesterday again criticized the militants holding the American hostages and said they are expected to carry out the orders of the ruling Revolutionary Council, which he now heads, Tehran Radio reported.

Intricate Negotiations

French Lawyers Working To Free Hostages in Iran

By Jonathan C. Randal

BEIRUT, Feb. 13 (WP) — Three Paris lawyers with connections to Iranian revolutionaries have moved to the center of the intricate international negotiations to gain the release of the U.S. hostages in Tehran.

Much of the lawyers' movements and discussions remain shrouded in secrecy. But it has become clear that the legal help that they offered *to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini* and his followers while the Iranian revolutionary leader was in exile could become the key to finding a formula to resolve the crisis.

One of the lawyers is also the European counsel for Panama, the nation that the deposed shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, has chosen for his exile. The lawyer, Christian Bourguet, may be well placed if a deal is to be worked out involving an extradition hearing for the former ruler and a release of the Americans.

(Diplomatic sources at the United Nations said yesterday that efforts to reach a solution to the crisis are "in the decisive week, not necessarily for the release of the hostages, but in the sense of finalizing a solution." U.S. sources echoed this view, saying that President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr's plan appeared to open the way for a compromise.)

Working with his partners, Francois Cheron and Bertrand Valette, Mr. Bourguet has shuttled between Paris, Panama and Tehran to iron out procedural problems involved in Iran's formal demand Jan. 22 for the deposed shah's extradition from Panama.

In telephone conversations, none of the partners would comment in detail on the efforts under way to resolve the U.S.-Iranian crisis for fear of compromising them.

Mediation Rejected

Although Ayatollah Khomeini has rejected any mediation, high-level exchanges are known to involve Iran, Panama, the United States and UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

Complicating the efforts involving the Panamanian extradition procedure and a UN fact-finding commission is a rival plan that Mr. Bani-Sadr appeared to favor in an interview with the French newspaper Le Monde.

That plan basically seeks to establish U.S. responsibility — indeed

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

No Trace of Bandit

ash From '71 Hijacking Found in U.S.

By Ronald J. Ostrow

ASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (LAT) A family from Vancouver, sh., out for the day along the lumbia River, stumbled across stacks of moldering $20 bills last nday — part of the $200,000 that *airplane hijacker made off with* re than eight years ago, the FBI d yesterday.

With the bills having been traced tinitely to money paid to a hi- ker who identified himself as B. Cooper, 30 agents from the rtland, Ore., and Seattle offices the FBI have begun an extensive rch of the area for more of the ney — and possibly some sign of oper or, more likely, his remains.

William Baker, an FBI agent, d in Portland that the money — eral thousand dollars, according *an official — was found about* miles northwest of a bridge that ms the Columbia River, which arates the state of Washington m Oregon.

The discovery of the money by rold and Patricia Ingram and ir two young sons marked the st twist in the bizarre saga of oper, who parachuted from a rthwest Airlines jet in Novem- , 1971, never to be seen or heard m again.

A man who gave his name as oper had boarded the jetliner in tland for an *evening flight to* ttle. Once the plane was air-



AP

Artist's drawing of Cooper based on descriptions given police after the '71 hijacking.

borne, he demanded that the airline have $200,000 in $20 bills and three parachutes on hand when the plane landed in Seattle. He threatened to blow up the plane if his demands were *not met.* The airline complied, providing the parachutes and money.

Cooper permitted the plane's 36 passengers to leave the plane in Seattle. Then he ordered the crew to take the plane to Reno, Nev., telling the pilot to fly at a relatively low altitude and to open the plane's rear stairway.

The crew members last heard his voice on the plane's intercom when they were over the Washington-Oregon border. They have said that they believed he jumped, using the least reliable parachute. The decomposed money was found 17 to 20 miles from the jump site by the Ingrams' 8-year-old son, Brian. The bills were partly buried in sand that the Ingrams were scooping out to build a fire.

The stacks of $20 bills were bound by decomposing rubber bands, the FBI said, but there was no trace of Cooper.

Largely because of the dramatic disappearance, D.B. Cooper — a name that has never been shown to be legitimate — gathered notoriety *after the hijacking. Commercial in-* terests capitalized on his fame by manufacturing T-shirts with the D.B. Cooper name, a private club was named in his honor, bumper stickers appeared and anniversary parties were held.

Law enforcement authorites have long believed that Cooper was killed because he was wearing only a business suit and street shoes when he jumped from the plane into a strong wind and freezing rain with an unreliable parachute. It has been estimated that he hit the ground at a velocity of 50 mph to 70 mph.

Mr. Baker said that whether Cooper got away with the rest of the money was an open question. However, the FBI said yesterday that the serial numbers of the bills had been recorded.

2d Embassy Seized in El Salvador

From Agency Dispatches

SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 13 — Leftist militants today seized the Panamanian Embassy and El Salvador's public works building and took at least 63 hostages, including the Panamanian ambassador, witnesses said.

The two incidents occurred only a day after at least 10 people died and 16 were injured when police attacked leftists holding a political party headquarters and clashed with radical students parading after they ended their occupation of the Education Ministry.

At least 50 members of the leftist Popular Leagues of Feb. 28 seized the Panamanian Embassy in the western section of San Salvador, witnesses said.

The militants said they were holding Ambassador David Pere, consul Maria Barrasa and a Salvadoran domestic employee "as guarantees for their safety" and demanded the release of 23 persons arrested yesterday.

Almost simultaneously, at least 30 members of the leftist Popular Revolutionary Bloc took about 60 employees hostage when they occupied *the National Aqueduct* and Sewage Association offices in the western section of the capital.

A spokesman for the militants at the Panamanian Embassy said, "This is a peaceful takeover. We are unarmed but we will stay here until the government releases 23 of our comrades seized Tuesday and until authorities give us the bodies of the five Leagnes members they murdered."

He said that the militants had released a Salvadoran policeman — who was guarding the embassy when it was seized — to show their "goodwill."

The spokesman also charged that government troops shot to death Leagues leader Julio Salinas, 25, early today in his house in the town of Ahuachapang, 36 miles east of San Salvador.

In a related incident, leftists holding five hostages at the Spanish Embassy said they would hold the mission until authorities released 23 persons arrested yesterday. The militants yesterday released Spanish Ambassador Victor Sanchez Mesas in what they said was a "show of goodwill" to authorities.

Four militants and a policeman were killed yesterday when police stormed the Christian Democratic Party headquarters to rescue the 10 hostages who had been held since Jan. 29 by about 100 Popular Leagues members.

The militants were demanding the resignation of the two Christian Democratic members of the junta headed by two colonels who ousted President Carlos Humberto Romero on Oct. 15.

The police said they decided to break the stalemate after the leftists in the party headquarters shot and killed a policeman in a passing truck.

Five students were killed earlier yesterday when shooting erupted during a "victory march," after about 100 youths ended their week-long occupation of the Education Ministry and freed 12 hostages. The students said the government had agreed to meet their demands for education reforms.

It could not be confirmed whether the leftists or the police opened fire first during the march. *National guardsmen* and army troops swooped down on the area and set up a cordon around eight city blocks, while leftists set fire to buses and automobiles, witnesses said.

Earlier Clashes Leave 10 Dead

25 Die in Bulgaria Crash

BELGRADE, Feb. 13 (AP) — A *Turkish bus carrying* passengers from Yugoslavia to Turkey plunged down a ravine in Bulgaria late yesterday, killing 25 persons, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported today.



United Press International

Leftist, armed with gun, signals to followers to advance during clashes Tuesday between police and militants in San Salvador.

Egypt Trains 'Some' Afghan Moslem Rebels

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, Feb. 13 (NYT) — Some Afghan Moslem rebels are receiving military training in Egypt and will be sent home armed to fight against the Soviet-backed regime in Afghanistan, Egypt's minister of defense disclosed today.

Gen. Kamal Hassan Ali, when asked at a news conference whether Egypt was providing such assistance, replied tersely, "It is training some of them to some extent."

Gen. Ali would not say how many Afghan rebels were in Egypt, where they were being trained and what they were learning. But he confirmed that some camps were in operation.

Asked later whether the guerrillas would return to Afghanistan with weapons from Egypt, he replied, "Yes."

The defense minister's remarks provided the first real confirmation that Egypt had followed up on its offer early last month to help the Moslem rebels fight the Soviet forces in Afghanistan.

Party Recommendation

Monsour Hassan, Egypt's minister of state for information, reported before the Aswan summit meeting with Israel on Jan. 7 that the political bureau of President Anwar Sadat's National Democratic Party had recommended training Afghan youths. Gen. Ali had alluded to the offer in subsequent interviews.

Egypt's decision to help the guer- rillas is consistent with Mr. Sadat's strong view that the Soviet Union is trying to encircle Egypt and other Arab states and that they must join together to resist it.

Mr. Sadat had responded to the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan by ordering Moscow to cut its diplomatic staff in Cairo sharply and by expelling the last Soviet civilian technicians.

Gen. Ali echoed Mr. Sadat's concern when he also defended Egypt's request for sophisticated U.S. arms *at his appearance before the For-* eign Press Association in Cairo this evening.

"It is about time to look around us to see the dangers around the area," the defense minister said, in explaining why Egypt was asking the United States for some of its advanced F-16 and F-15 supersonic fighters.

Hawk Missiles

The Egyptian Air Force has already received 22 F-4 Phantom jets, with another 13 on order. The Egyptian Army is getting U.S. armored personnel carriers and improved Hawk missiles.

Gen. Ali dismissed the suggestion that Israel would object to having Egypt acquire such modern U.S. weapons systems as the twin-engine *f-15 aircraft.*

"*If they say, 'You shouldn't have* such weapons,' I'll say to them, 'It's none of your business,' and they would tell me the same," Gen. Ali said.

The Egyptian armed forces have been equipped almost entirely with Soviet hardware and have already given some of its more obsolete weapons to Arab and African allies like Oman, Sudan and Zaire. In view of Mr. Sadat's feelings about the Russians, the Afghan rebels would also be a logical recipient of some small arms.

Because the rebels are already proficient guerrilla fighters, the assumption in Cairo has been that they might ask the Egyptian military to train them in anti-tank and anti-aircraft weapons, which they

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.S. Sending Assault Unit To Gulf Area

Maneuvers Intended To Stress Readiness

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (NYT) — President Carter has ordered an amphibious assault force including a Marine landing team into the Arabian Sea next month to demonstrate the ability of the United States to project ground forces into the Gulf region, administration officials said yesterday.

The 1,800-man Marine battalion includes infantry, artillery, armor and anti-tank units, engineers, helicopters, and supporting troops.

The officials said that the deployment of the Marines was intended to underscore the pledge that Mr. Carter made in his State of the Union message to deter and, if necessary, repel any Soviet incursion into the oil-producing region around the Gulf.

Three delegations of State and Defense Department officials have been seeking access to bases in Oman, Somalia and Kenya, and officials said earlier this week that the three countries had granted such access. They said that much negotiating remained, including the question of military aid that might be offered by the United States.

The Marines arrived yesterday at the U.S. naval base at Subic Bay in the Philippines from Hawaii, the officials said.

They are aboard four large amphibious ships, including the helicopter assault carrier Okinawa, and are scheduled for two weeks of maneuvers around the Philippines. The amphibious force then is scheduled to sail into the Indian Ocean to arrive in the Arabian Sea in mid-March, the officials said. The Marines will be the first U.S. ground forces in that region since World War II.

The amphibious flotilla will become part of a task force composed of the aircraft carriers Nimitz and Coral Sea and their escorts and supporting ships, the officials said. They are *in the Arabian Sea south* of Iran.

The officials emphasized that the dispatch of the Marines was not connected to the dispute with Iran over an estimated 50 U.S. hostages who are being held by militants in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Japan, Philippines

The officials said that the Japanese and Philippine governments had been informed of the Marine deployment, the first because the Marines are moving through the Philippines and the second because the Japanese are politically sensitive to all U.S. military movements in the Pacific.

The deployment also appeared aimed at answering skeptical members of Congress who have questioned the ability of the Carter ad-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

EC Inaugurates s Own Network f Computers

TRASBOURG, France, Feb. 13 uters) — The Common Market ay formally opened its own net- rk of *computerized* information igned to help the European com- nity catch up with the United tes in an expanding industry.

At the opening ceremony, EEC mmission president Roy Jenkins d that if the Community grasped opportunities offered by the v industrial revolution of elec- nic technology this could be a jor stimulus to growth and em- yment.

The system, known as Euronet- ine, was a "new and powerful in- ment to transport an essential mmunity resource, *information in* its aspects," he said. "We need use this beginning to help create l develop a healthy European in- mation industry in the 1980s."

Jenkins told an invited audi- e at the European Parliament.

Saudis Jail 2 Britons For Making Alcohol

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP) — Saudi Arabian authorities have sentenced two British Aircraft Corp. employees to three-year prison terms for manufacturing and selling alcohol, which is banned in the strict Moslem country, a company spokesman said.

"They face, also, a likely possibility of being caned," the spokesman *said yesterday.* He identified the two as Derek Rains, a technical trainer, and Terence Auger, an engineer. The state-owned corporation has a $1.15-billion contract for servicing, maintaining and operating aircraft in Saudi Arabia.

Tito Is Weaker; Fears Mounting For Leader's Life

BELGRADE, Feb. 13 (NYT) — Fears for President Tito's life mounted today as doctors reported his condition had deteriorated during the day "with further weakening *of kidney and heart functions.*"

The bulletin added that "intensive measures of treatment are being undertaken."

Meanwhile, Yugoslavia adopted a posture of military preparedness at a special meeting of the Council for National Defense of the State Presidency.

Chaired by Vice President Lazar Kolisevski, the body discussed "tasks for the development of the armed forces and the country's defense preparations according to established plans," the national press agency Tanjug reported.

Western diplomats noted that the government is going to great lengths to try to reassure the population that it is capable carrying on in a post-Tito era.

71 Leftists Held

4 Arrested in Turkey In Americans' Deaths

ISTANBUL, Feb. 13 (AP) — A Turkish woman alleged to have led a gang that killed four Americans is among 71 leftist terrorists arrested by martial law authorities, officials said today.

They said that Nazli Caglayan, who is known as the Scorpion, is suspected of organizing the fatal shootings last Dec. 15 of four Americans who worked at NATO's Cakmakli munitions depot near Istanbul.

Three alleged accomplices also were arrested, according to a communique released by the Martial Law Command in Istanbul.

The four Americans — a soldier and three engineers employed by subsidiary of the Boeing Aircraft Corp. — were killed by gunmen as they left a bus carrying them home from work.

The Marxist-Leninist Armed Propaganda Squad, a branch of the Turkish People's Liberation Party-Front, claimed responsibility for the killings and for the assassinations in April and May of last year of two U.S. servicemen in Izmir and Istanbul.

Telephone callers to Turkish newspapers said that the terrorist organization would continue its "armed struggle" until the end of U.S. military presence in Turkey.

Demirel Pledge

Meanwhile, Premier Suleyman Demirel, referring to political violence in Izmir, the site of another NATO base on the Aegean Sea coast 350 miles south of here, declared an "all-out fight against this fire that has engulfed Turkey."

"We are ready to be branded cowards if we cannot crush this rebellion," Mr. Demirel said, calling the current violence in Izmir an "anti-state riot."

Authorities in Izmir held a five-hour meeting late yesterday aimed at ending the fighting between leftist militants and police in which one person has been killed and two dozen have been wounded.

Izmir is not covered by the martial law proclamations that apply to 19 of Turkey's 67 provinces, including Istanbul and the capital, Ankara. Military rule was imposed in an attempt to end the political violence that has claimed 2,800 lives since 1975.

Party Offices Bombed

Early today, an explosion shattered windows at the offices of the main opposition party, the Republican People's Party, on the outskirts of Istanbul, but there were no injuries, authorities said.

Police reported at least six other bomb attacks across Turkey, with a government building, a house and an automobile showroom among the targets. There was no official report on casualties or property damage.

The Izmir disturbances began six days ago when leftist workers occupied the state-owned Taris factory to protest a management decision to dismiss hundreds of employees.

Rival ideological groups have struggled for influence among the approximately 10,000 workers employed by Taris, which deals in figs, olive oil and cotton products.

Leftists have set up roadblocks and fought with government forces in Izmir's slum areas. Troops have been deployed at key intersections of the city and at some factories in an attempt to restore order.

Hostage in Iran: '. . .Our Very Lives Hang in the Balance'

By Stephen J. Lynton

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (WP) — State Department budget officer Bruce German, reflecting the frustrations and pressures of more than three months of confinement as a hostage in Tehran, has pleaded for U.S. government action, saying he fears that he and his fellow hostages may be considered "expendable."

"Our future is very uncertain, and I am not overdramatizing when I say our very lives hang in the balance," Mr. German, 43, from Kensington, Md., said in a letter received yesterday by The Washington Post.

"Needless to say, we have become rather bitter, disillusioned and frustrated, because we believe that we are victims of poor judgment and lack of foresight," he added.

His letter, dated Feb. 7, indicated that the hostages remain cut off from news. At one point, Mr. German noted that "the shah is still in the U.S." and described the deposed monarch's alleged presence in this country as "something which totally defies logic."

Failure to Inform

Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, left the United States for the Panamanian Island of Contadora on Dec. 15 — nearly two months before Mr. German wrote his letter. A State Department official yesterday described as "criminal" the failure of the Iranian militants to inform their American captives that the deposed shah is no longer in the United States.

Mr. German's printed, two-page letter to The Post was among 136 letters from the hostages that were brought back to the United States by American Indian activist John Thomas. Mr. Thomas, who arrived in New York Monday, recently started an informal "hostage mail exchange service" for the captives and their families.

Mr. German's wife and the State Department official said that they had no reason to doubt the authenticity of the letter received by The Post. Marge German said she had been told by her husband in another letter that he "was writing to The Post."

In the letter to The Post, Mr. German made a number of political points, expressed sympathy for the Iranian militants' views and skepticism about U.S. government decisions on Iran. In this respect, his comments resembled those of several other hostages in letters and broadcast statements.

The State Department official said the political views expressed by Mr. German indicated that he apparently had been influenced by his captors. The official added that it was unclear whether Mr. German wrote the letter under explicit direction or whether he now accepts some of the militants' views.

"We certainly do not agree with the methods used, such as disregarding diplomatic immunity, but we do sympathize and understand the motives of the Moslem students," Mr. German wrote. "They firmly believe the shah was a tyrant and guilty of despicable crimes against the human rights of his former subjects; and some of us have seen overwhelming evidence to support these charges."

Regardless of Reasons

Mr. German also wrote: "The majority of the hostages know that the shah should never have been allowed to enter the United States, regardless of the reasons given. Certain people, political-interest groups and lobbyists, would have people believe that the United States owed the shah the right to American medical care.

"Unfortunately, months prior to our capture, it was speculated in Washington that if the shah entered the U.S. for any purpose, this embassy might have serious difficulties, and possibly even be overrun. We wonder, therefore, why we were not forewarned, and later, adequately protected, once the decision was made to give the shah entry into the U.S.?" Mr. German said the Carter administration "is reluctant to consider returning the shah [to Iran] because of certain things he might reveal; things which could prove to be very embarrassing, to say the least."

Russian Sees Drop in Oil Production

Article Urges Change In Soviet Techniques

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Feb. 13 (NYT) — A leading Soviet oil expert predicts that Soviet production, the bulk of which comes from western Siberia, will soon begin to decline unless the system of drilling and exploiting deposits is changed.

An analysis by Alexander Krylov of the Academy of Sciences, as published in an economic magazine here last month, supports predictions made in the last two years by analysts of the U.S. CIA in Washington. Mr. Krylov says that, if present exploitation methods continue, "oil production in our country will peak in a relatively short time and then start to fall."

Soviet oil production last year was 586 million metric tons, up only 2.4 percent from 1978 and below what had been planned. This year the plan calls for an increase to 606 million tons. All of the increase is to come from the fields of western Siberia around Tyumen and Surgut.

The thrust of Mr. Krylov's analysis is that this is all wrong. Drillers should move their rigs out of existing fields and look for new ones elsewhere, he says, but they do not because the oil industry is not organized for it. Instead, drilling rigs are used to send more and more wells down into existing fields, using injections of water to keep the oil flowing as it is depleted.

Before U.S. Freeze

The article was written before President Carter halted deliveries of U.S. oil technology in retaliation for the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The major oil deal affected is a $144-million contract with Dresser Industries of Dallas for technology and plans to produce high-quality drill bits in the Soviet Union. Only about one-third of the equipment in the deal was delivered or on the way by the time Mr. Carter imposed the freeze early last month, according to Dresser executives here.

Mr. Krylov, a 75-year-old scientist long associated with the Soviet petroleum industry, draws no conclusions about the effect of a drop in Soviet oil production on the economy. Right now, the Russians lead the world in the amount of petroleum produced, and export about 3.1 million barrels a day to Eastern Europe and the West. The CIA predicts that as Soviet production falls off in the next year or two, Moscow will become a net importer of oil, competing with the West on the world market.

Mr. Krylov and the CIA seem to agree on one point: There is no way for the Soviet Union to avert a slump in domestic production unless it changes its methods. "Assuming that a rational system of exploitation of reserves already existed, could it be implemented quickly?" Mr. Krylov asks. "Under existing circumstances, not fully," he says.

He suggests that the Soviet industrial organizations that drill wells be separated from the enterprises assigned to produce oil. As it is, he says, the producers, trying to fulfill their plan assignments, get the drillers to send down more and more drill shafts into existing deposits. "This leads to a great number of wells," he writes, "but the majority of them do not increase the extraction rate, on the contrary impeding it and lowering efficiency."

Drilling Objectives

The Soviet central planning apparatus gives drillers targets to fulfill but sets them only in terms of thousands of meters to be drilled, so that theoretically a dry hole is as good as a gusher. Mr. Krylov says the drilling units should be split off from the production enterprises so they can go off and find new oil reserves.

The problem is worst in the west Siberian fields, which now account for more than half of Soviet oil production. In 1978, production there was estimated at 5.08 million barrels a day. This year, according to the Soviet planning chief, Nikolai Baibakov, it is to rise to 6.3 million barrels a day, or 315 million metric tons.

The average depth of a well in western Siberia is 2,300 meters, but all the new drilling is not producing more oil. In 1973, new production capacity amounted to 127.5 barrels per meter drilled, according to Western estimates. This year it is expected to be down to 46.2 barrels per meter drilled.

Western analysts have long maintained that the water-injection techniques now criticized by Mr. Krylov divert drilling crews and equipment from exploration. His article is confirmation that the problem is recognized here. However, it does not appear to have been published as an authoritative policy statement, so the question remains whether Mr. Krylov's warning will be listened to.



Afghanistan rebels patrol through snow in the mountains in the district between the town of Herat and the border with Iran.

Associated Press

Egypt Is Training 'Some' Afghan Rebels

(Continued from Page 1)

lack. The Egyptian arsenal includes rocket launchers, recoilless rifles and tactical surface-to-air missiles originally supplied by the Soviet Union.

Egypt's training of the rebels is recent enough that Gen. Ali said today that "they are here and not yet back" in Afghanistan. The phrasing of his words suggested that their number was limited, but Gen. Ali's comments were so guarded that it was impossible to draw any specific conclusions about the scope of the Egyptian effort.

Gen. Ali also said that he did not know enough details to comment on reports in Cairo that some Egyptian Moslem fundamentalists had gathered at two mosques and volunteered to go to Afghanistan to fight the Russians.

In other remarks, Gen. Ali said that Egypt hoped to be able to get a U.S. license to manufacture the F-5 aircraft and that there had been some preliminary talks with Washington.

Condition for Pullout

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP) — The Soviet Union has advised key Asian, European and African countries in recent days that it will begin withdrawing troops from Afghanistan when that country's border with Pakistan is stabilized, diplomats in London reported today.

But Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, in New Delhi for talks on the Afghan situation, gave Indian leaders little or no hope for an early pullout, Indian officials indicated.

Indian, French, Algerian and other informants in London said Afghanistan has made an overture to Pakistan proposing talks to resolve their differences. A spokesman for the Pakistani government said it would welcome such talks but only after a complete Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan.

In other developments today:

• The Soviet Union criticized as "strange" and "impudent" Zbigniew Brzezinski's condemnation of any partial withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Mr. Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, "has clearly forgotten that the language of ultimatums cannot be used in talking with the Soviet Union," the news agency Tass said. He suggested on Monday that a partial pullout would signal the start of a Kremlin "peace offensive" to counter international censure of the Soviet intervention.

• At the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in Geneva, the United States charged that executions, torture and arbitrary arrests, which became "commonplace" under previous Communist regimes in Afghanistan, "tragically continue" under the current government, "for whose offenses the Soviet Union must be held directly responsible." U.S. delegate Jerome Shestack said executions may now total 5,000.

• The Red Cross warned that thousands more Afghan refugees are expected to cross into Pakistan, where the situation could soon rapidly deteriorate. An estimated 500,000 Afghans have fled since the Soviet intervention.

Olympic Panel Reaffirms Plans for Moscow Games

(Continued from Page 1)

IOC statement was a rejection of "the attempts of the U.S. administration to prevent the holding of the Olympics in Moscow and thus to cause damage to the entire Olympic movement."

Taiwanese Flag Barred

From Agency Dispatches

ALBANY, N.Y., Feb. 13 — The New York Court of Appeals, the state's highest court, ruled yesterday that it did not have the power to intercede on behalf of a Taiwanese skier who wanted to carry the Taiwanese flag in the opening ceremonies of the Winter Games today.

In a brief opinion, the court rejected Liang Ren-guey's plea to be allowed to compete using the colors and symbols of the Republic of China, the name that his country prefers. The panel said that it was "persuaded the courts of our state must refrain from the exercise of jurisdiction to resolve a dispute which has at its core the international 'two Chinas' problem."

Last October, when the People's Republic of China re-entered the Olympic movement, the IOC ruled that the Olympic delegation from Taiwan could no longer compete as the Republic of China or use its official flag and anthem.

In Taipei, Laurance Ting, vice chairman of the Republic of China Olympic Committee, said today that his group was disappointed by the court ruling and that the United States had acted to "inject politics into the Olympic movement."

Sanjay Gandhi Must Stand Trial

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13 (Reuters) — A Delhi court has ordered the trial of Sanjay Gandhi, son of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, on charges of conspiring in the demolition of houses and shops along a highway outside Delhi four years ago.

The magistrate overruled a plea by Mr. Gandhi's lawyers that the trial be abandoned because the charges were filed three years after the incident, and said that justice demanded the delay be disregarded. Mrs. Gandhi's younger son and two persons accused with him were ordered to provide bail of $375 each by the next hearing on March 31.

Mr. Gandhi, elected to Parliament in the elections last month that returned his mother to power after nearly three years in opposition, faces about a dozen other charges.

Jesuits Tell of Threat By Guatemala Group

ROME, Feb. 13 (UPI) — The Roman Catholic Jesuit order said today that rightist extremists belonging to the Secret Anti-Communist Army in Guatemala had threatened last month to kill Jesuit priests in that country.

The threat reportedly was made after local priests criticized alleged human rights violations.

China Denounces Moves by Russia In Afghanistan

GENEVA, Feb. 13 (UPI) — China strongly denounced the Soviet Union today at a meeting of the six-week Commission on Human Rights, calling the Russian intervention in Afghanistan a massive act of expansionism.

"The intervention marks a new stage in Soviet expansionist activities," said the Chinese delegate, Yu Peiwen, speaking for the first time at the 36th session of the Commission.

"This new and dangerous trend in the world situation cannot but raise peoples vigilance and the world must adopt measures to disrupt this Soviet imperialism, which, if left unchecked, will only increase further," Mr. Peiwen said.

The Chinese delegate said the Soviet Union had brutally trampled on the liberty of the Afghan people, violating basic human rights on a massive scale by interfering with its sovereign right to self-determination.

Captive Freed in France

NICE, Feb. 13 (Reuters) — Businessman Guy Pitoun has been freed after members of a gang that kidnapped him two weeks ago were arrested, sources said today. They said that the first arrest was made Monday after a ransom of 5 million francs (about $1.2 million) had been paid by the Pitoun family.

U.S. Sending Assault Unit To Gulf Area

(Continued from Page 1)

ministration to follow through on the commitment made by the president in his State of the Union message. Several senators and representatives have openly, and occasionally caustically, claimed that the United States cannot project land power into the Gulf region, the most distant in the world from U.S. bases.

Secretary of Defense Harold Brown and Gen. David Jones, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, have defended the president's commitment in general terms. Undersecretary of Defense Robert Komer has been more specific in open testimony before congressional committees and even more detailed in closed sessions, all intended to show that the president's policy could be executed.

Mr. Komer has asserted that the United States could land a reinforced brigade of paratroopers in the region in less than a week and could have a force of 25,000 soldiers there within a month.

The United States currently has Marine landing teams or Marine amphibious units posted in the Mediterranean and the Western Pacific for firefighting missions. The administration has been planning a larger Rapid Deployment Force to include the Marines plus Army paratroopers, soldiers borne by helicopter; Rangers, tactical fighters from the Air Force; and Navy aircraft carriers plus escort vessels that could move swiftly into a troubled area.

That plan calls for sending in whatever elements are needed, up to a corps of 100,000 men on the ground. But the ships and planes needed to carry those men and their weapons, supplies, ammunition, and equipment are still on the drawing board.

Soviet Ship in Suez Canal

CAIRO, Feb. 13 (AP-DJ) — A Soviet ship carrying 1,200 Cuban soldiers entered the Suez Canal on its way to Southern Yemen, the Egyptian newspaper Al Akhbar reported today.

On Visit to Phnom Penh

UN Aide Said to Discuss Repatriation of Refugees

By John Burgess

BANGKOK, Feb. 13 (WP) — A senior UN relief official has visited Phnom Penh, where he apparently discussed arrangements to allow large numbers of Cambodians in Thai border camps to return home voluntarily as food shortages ease in their country.

Zia Rizvi, the Bangkok-based special coordinator for the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, left Phnom Penh on Feb. 4 after spending at least three days there. Reached by telephone in Geneva later, Mr. Rizvi confirmed that he had made the trip but he would not discuss his talks in detail. A spokesman for the UN in Geneva, however, called the trip very successful.

About 400,000 Cambodian refugees are living in the Thai-Cambodian border region, 150,000 of them in UN-sponsored camps and the rest in primitive border settlements controlled by guerrillas loyal either to the ousted Khmer Rouge regime or to the rightist Khmer Serei (Free Khmer).

Hostilities between some of the refugees and the Heng Samrin regime in Cambodia have given rise in Bangkok to fears of retaliatory military action inside Thailand by Vietnam, whose forces support Heng Samrin.

In Phnom Penh, Mr. Rizvi met with ranking members of the Heng Samrin government, including Foreign Minister Hun Sen, sources said. He also conferred with Western relief workers stationed in the Cambodian capital. During the trip he passed through Hanoi, where he talked with Vietnamese officials.

Mr. Rizvi, a Pakistani national, was the first UN refugee official to confer directly with the Heng Samrin regime, installed 13 months ago. Sources in Bangkok reported that he raised the question of voluntary repatriation.

Details of his proposals were not available. Many aid workers feel that food shortages — not oppression by the Vietnamese — were the prime reason that most refugees moved to the border and that large numbers will want to go home if sufficient supplies of food are guaranteed.

Some aid specialists wonder whether the presence of the border camps and the handouts of rice there will work against efforts to get a full crop of rice planted in Cambodia this May and June.

The UN policy is that repatriation — on a strictly voluntary basis — is the best solution. The numbers involved in the Cambodian exodus, which began late last summer, make resettlement in other countries impractical, according to refugee workers.

Last week, Thai Army officers, citing security problems, stopped food distribution at the frontier village of Nong Chan. Foreign agencies had been passing out rations for an additional 20,000 Cambodians to persons who showed up on bicycles and oxcarts and on foot to carry the food back into Cambodia.

While refugees who leave Laos and Vietnam generally have no intention of coming back, Cambodia produces significant numbers of short-term refugees.

According to observers in Bangkok, the Phnom Penh authorities do not object in principle to repatriation from the Khmer Serei camps. Heng Samrin said recently that he hoped that all Cambodians would return to their homes. Asked what type of people were in the border camps, he said that a few were Khmer Rouge or Khmer Serei, but that the majority were ordinary people with no connection to the resistance groups.

However, the observers believe that repatriation from Khmer Rouge camps would be another question. Relatively few civilians live there and most of those who remain are closely associated with the Khmer Rouge insurgency against the Vietnamese Army. There is no known commerce between the Heng Samrin and Khmer Rouge zones.

U.S. Marine Will Be Tried On Desertion

CAMP LEJEUNE, N.C., Feb. 13 (AP) — The commanding general of Camp Lejeune Marine Base today ordered a court-martial for Pfc. Robert Garwood on charges of desertion and collaboration with the enemy in Vietnam.

The charges stem from the nearly 14 years Pfc. Garwood spent in Vietnam. Marine officials said they expect the proceeding to get under way early next month. Brig. Gen. David Barker ruled out the death penalty for Pfc. Garwood, meaning he faces a maximum sentence of life imprisonment if convicted.

Maj. T.B. Hamilton, after a hearing comparable to a civilian probable-cause procedure, recommended Feb. 1 that Pfc. Garwood be court-martialed and that the death penalty be considered.

The hearing before Maj. Hamilton comprised testimony that included 19 documents and more than 300 pages of transcripts. A number of former POWs who said they encountered Pfc. Garwood in Vietnam testified against him.

Maj. Hamilton recommended court-martial on charges that Pfc. Garwood:

• Urged U.S. troops to throw down their weapons and refuse to fight.

• Deserted in 1965.

• Collaborated with the enemy by accepting a position in its army and by acting as a guard, interrogator and political indoctrinator for other POWs.

Pfc. Garwood was a 18-year-old jeep driver when he disappeared near Danang in September, 1965. He came home last March, claiming he had been held prisoner for almost 14 years.

After Gen. Barker's decision was announced, Pfc. Garwood said, "We expected it. But I'm kind of surprised it came so fast." He said he still believes he will be acquitted and that he has "total faith in the American people."

French Lawyers Working To Free Hostages in Iran

(Continued from Page 1)

guilt — for everything that went wrong during the shah's reign in Iran.

The plan's leading proponent outside Iran is another French lawyer, Nuri Albala, a Communist who describes it as a "Third World Nuremberg," an allusion to the Allied war crimes trial of leading Nazis after World War II.

Critics claim that this approach would involve a long procedure, damaging to the U.S. government, and excellent propaganda for the Kremlin.

The Panamanian-UN option, backed by the three French lawyers, would limit itself to a relatively rapid grand-jury style investigation of the shah's alleged misdeeds.

Rapid Solution Sought

Sources involved in some of the conferences were at a loss to explain Mr. Bani-Sadr's preference for the Albala option, since the Iranian president has been on record as favoring a rapid solution to the U.S.-Iranian crisis to allow Iran's revolution to move ahead.

Some observers suggested that Mr. Bani-Sadr's remarks in Le Monde may have been dictated by a desire to protect himself from critics within Iran's Revolutionary Council, which he heads, and from the militants who have held about 50 hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran since Nov. 4.

Since the shah's arrival in Panama, Iran's extradition demand has undergone a major change of emphasis. Originally, it was seen as a way to air Iran's deeply felt grievances against the deposed ruler and the United States. But early last month Mr. Waldheim and Iran started serious discussions that pointed toward a fact-finding commission that likely would attract world attention.

The Panama connection remains important. By requesting the shah's extradition, revolutionary Iran has agreed for the first time to follow international legal norms in the matter, rather than threatening to send squads abroad to kill the shah if he is not returned.

Iran formally asked for the shah's detention pending presentation of the formal extradition request, which under Panamanian law must be received within 60 days. So far, Iran has yet to produce its formal request, apparently because of difficulties in compiling it.

The outcome of the case is not in much doubt, because Panamanian law forbids extradition on political grounds or if the person involved risks the death penalty in his home country.

Nonetheless, the extradition procedure is deemed important to support Iran's formal demand that the shah be returned in exchange for freeing the hostages.

Poland Yields to Church in Battle Over a Roadway

By John Darnton

WARSAW (NYT) — The Roman Catholic Church has won what is coming to be called the Battle of Jasna Gora, the most significant church-state confrontation in Poland since the visit of Pope John Paul II last June.

The controversy, which reached the highest levels of the government and the Vatican, is a case study in how local disputes get out of hand and have national repercussions when the two paramount institutions in Polish life — the church and the Communist Party — come to loggerheads.

It centered upon the expansion of a bumpy strip of road at the foot of the famous Paulite monastery in Czestochowa, the holiest shrine of Polish Catholics.

The church charged that a 32-foot-wide pedestrian passageway being constructed under the expanded road was too narrow to accommodate the throngs of pilgrims. It suggested that the construction project was a plot by the local authorities to restrict access to the hill-top monastery, where a revered painting of the Black Madonna has drawn worshippers for 598 years.

Civil authorities, both in the provincial government and at the Office for Religious Affairs in Warsaw, said that the project was simply designed to ease traffic congestion and make a perilous crossing safe. Privately, officials said that the church was overreacting. From this point, the dispute took off.

In September, the Bishop of Czestochowa, Stefan Barela, sent telegrams and letters to 11 government agencies and ministries, including the premier's office.

He read letters to his congregation, charging, among other things, that the construction project was intended to deflate the cult of the Madonna and ensure that Pope John Paul II, who celebrated masses before more than a million Catholics there last June, would not return in two years for the 600th anniversary of the monastery's founding.

He ordered that the church's bell toll three times a day in protest, and, as the sound reverberated through Czestochowa's grim streets, white-robed Paulite monks dropped to their knees in prayer for the defeat of the road work.

A special commission of a cardinal and three bishops was created and, after examining the building site Dec. 20, expressed concern to the Polish primate, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, who called the project "an act of barbarism" and ordered that prayers be said "in defense of Jasna Gora."

High-level church sources confirmed that the Vatican discussed the project with the Polish Embassy in Rome.

Last Friday, the government capitulated. A statement from the Polish news agency reported that the dispute had been resolved. It said that under an agreement reached by a commission of church and state representatives the authorities would abandon the underpass, close the cross street during major pilgrimages and install a traffic light there.

Furthermore, the new plans call for road construction to be moved to the other side of the monastery, a revision sought by Bishop Barela.

Feelings Run High

Despite the compromise, feelings run high on both sides. Government officials insist that the agreement was reached as far back as Jan. 7 and accuse the church of creating a needless controversy.

"They draw a devil with chalk on a blackboard and later wipe the devil off with a rag and say it disappeared because of their exorcisms," said Aleksander Mercker, a spokesman for the Religious Affairs Ministry.

The church estimates that last year between 5 million and 6 million pilgrims visited the sanctuary and took part in the services — a figure confirmed by the government.

Legend has it that the Byzantine icon of the Virgin Mary was done by St. Luke the Evangelist on a wooden plank that had served as a table top in the house of the Holy Family in Nazareth. It assumed even more mystical dimensions in 1655, when the Paulist fathers beat back invading Swedish Lutherans at the foot of the monastery.

A Paulist father said that the underground passageway's construction could "be a spark to light many fires" and that it was "100 times more dangerous" than the Swedish attack three centuries ago.



Ogaden Raids Reported

Ethiopia Held Trying To Drive Out Somalis

By David Lamb

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Feb. 13 (UPI) — Unable to pacify the Ogaden region, Ethiopia has launched a campaign to depopulate the area, driving out the ethnic Somalis and replacing them with Ethiopians, according to refugees and diplomatic sources in Mogadishu.

For six months the Ethiopians, aided by Cubans and East Germans, have been poisoning and destroying water holes, machine-gunning herds of cattle, and strafing villages, the sources said. At least twice, they said, napalm has been used in air attacks on civilian villages.

The new tactics reportedly have resulted in thousands of casualties and helped swell Somalia's refugee population beyond 1 million. But they do not appear to have weakened Somalia's resolve to reunite all ethnic Somalis under one flag. The Ogaden, now part of Ethiopia, was once part of Somalia and is inhabited mostly by Somalis.

"The Russians and Cubans are the ones who chased us out of our motherland," said a recently arrived refugee, Dol Aynashe. "Without them, the Ethiopians are nothing. One day we will return to the Ogaden."

In July, 1977, Somalia launched a major attack across the Ethiopian border and into the Ogaden in support of guerrillas from the Western Somali Liberation Front who had been fighting in the region since 1952. The Somalis quickly drove within 50 miles through the Ogaden. They seemed assured of victory until the Soviet Union gave nearly $1 billion worth of weapons to Ethiopia, which is Communist. About 1,000 Russians and 17,000 Cubans are still in Ethiopia.

Since the Somali regulars pulled out of the Ogaden in May, 1978, leaving the guerrillas to continue the war, about 60,000 persons have been killed there, including 25,000 Ethiopians and 6,000 Cubans, according to Arab diplomats in Mogadishu. But the guerrillas have regained control of the countryside, and the Ethiopians and Cubans are restricted mostly to the towns and main roads, intelligence sources said.

"The enemy can capture any of our base camps if they are prepared to pay a high enough cost," said Mohammed Mussa, a member of the liberation front's central committee. "But they cannot hold them. Finally, in the end, they are always forced to withdraw. "Our fighters are everywhere. We know the land better. The people are our people. Our losses are minor compared to the enemy's. Militarily, the Ogaden is a standoff now. It's a war of attrition."

The liberation front, whose forces number about 20,000, fights mostly with captured weapons, including some old British Enfield rifles. It receives no overt support from any nation except Somalia, but is believed to have received some assistance from Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

Western military sources in Mogadishu said that Cuban and East German pilots in Ethiopia fly many of the missions and also man some of the T-54 and T-55 tanks. Ethiopia is equipped with U.S. F-5 fighters as well as Soviet MiG fighters. Its militia and regular forces, numbering 200,000 men, make up the largest fighting force in black Africa.

In the last six months, neutral Arab sources said, Ethiopia has been recruiting ethnic Somalis in Kenya and Ethiopia and has formed them into what is known as the Somali Salvation Front. The front is dedicated to the overthrow of Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre, 60, an Ogaden-born former policeman who came to power in a coup in 1969.



United Press International

EAST MEETS WEST — Britain's Princess Alexandra salutes young flag-waving villagers in Tai O, a fishing hamlet on an island near Hong Kong. The princess was in Hong Kong to inaugurate the colony's Mass Transit Railway System.

Settlement of Arab City at Issue

U.S. Criticizes Israeli Cabinet on Hebron

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (WP) — The Israeli government's declaration that there was "no impediment" to Jewish civilians settling in the Arab city of Hebron on the occupied West Bank was criticized by the United States yesterday as a "step backward" that could "seriously damage" the process toward peace in the Middle East.

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said that the U.S. government was seriously concerned about the implications of the decision by Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Cabinet on Sunday.

Although the Begin Cabinet did not say when Jews might actually start moving into Hebron, its decision, which involves the sensitive question of Jewish settlement rights in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, could have serious impact on the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations about establishing self-government for these areas.

Begin's Contention

The Begin government contends that Jews have the right to live anywhere in these areas. In practice, though, the approximately 100 Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Gaza have been confined to sparsely populated areas, except for one group of seven families illegally occupying a former Jewish clinic in Hebron.

The ultranationalist settlement movement, Gush Enunim (Faith Bloc), has been pressing Prime Minister Begin to permit Jews to settle in exclusively Arab areas of the West Bank. The pressure intensified after the recent killing of a Jewish religious student in Hebron, and the Cabinet's decision has been widely viewed as a temporizing measure aimed at easing the pressure.

Low-Key Criticism

For that reason, the U.S. criticism yesterday appeared to be a bit more low-keyed than past Carter administration statements on Israeli settlement policy in the disputed areas. The official U.S. position is that any Israeli settlement in the West Bank and Gaza is illegal, because these territories have been under military occupation since the 1967 Middle East war.

U.S. officials said in private that the intention of yesterday's statement was to put the Israelis on notice that Washington is worried about the potential implications of the move. But the officials added that Washington wants to see whether the Begin government actually allows Jewish movement into Hebron before it pursues its protest more vigorously and specifically.

The question of Jewish settlements or other forms of residence in the West Bank and Gaza is one of the thorniest issues in the Egyptian-Israeli talks about the future status of these areas.

For that reason, Hodding Carter called the latest Israeli move an attempt to "pre-establish portions of what is yet to be negotiated." That, he added, "is prejudicial to the negotiations."

Arab-Jewish Transplant Of Kidney Angers Israelis

By David K. Shipler

JERUSALEM, Feb. 13 (NYT) — In a twist of fate that has infuriated rightist Israelis, a 12-year-old Arab girl who is said to be outspokenly anti-Jewish has received a kidney transplanted from the body of a Jewish student who was murdered in the Arab market of Hebron.

The matching of donor and recipient appears to have been purely coincidental, a function of blood type and circumstance. But it has drawn outraged reactions and has caused renewed efforts to outlaw both transplants and autopsies unless relatives give permission.

"She spoke all the time against Jews," said Menachem Porush, a member of the Knesset (parliament). "In this case a boy has been killed by Arabs. To transplant his kidney into an Arab girl who is hating Jews, this is too much."

Mr. Porush and other members of the orthodox party known as Agudat Israel, which belongs to the governing coalition of Prime Minister Menachem Begin, are so incensed, both on religious and political grounds, that they intend to move in the Knesset for an investigation into the decision to do the transplant. They also plan to push for a change in the law, which allows transplants, even without relatives' permission, if authorized by three doctors.

Became Religious

In a sense, the story began three years ago, when Jesper Jehoshua Sloma, then 20, emigrated to Israel from Denmark. He was not from a very religious family, those who knew him say, but he became quite religious in Israel, wore a yarmulke and combined his service in the Israeli Army with religious studies at the Hesder Yeshiva in the militant Jewish settlement of Qiryat Arba near Hebron.

On Jan. 31, he was shot to death in Hebron. A radical faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization claimed responsibility. He was flown by helicopter to the Hadassah Medical Center in Jerusalem, where doctors were unable to save him.

The killing heightened tensions in the area. Some hard-line politicians demanded that Jews be resettled in Jewish-owned houses in the center of Hebron that were vacated in 1929.

The news of the transplant was reported a week later. A nurse in the dialysis unit of Jerusalem's Shaare Zadek Hospital, who asked that her name not be used, said that on the evening after the murder the unit was asked by Hadassah to prepare a patient for a transplant by doing dialysis. The recipient, selected from a list of those in need on the basis of blood type and other medical factors, was Amira Abukassah from the Asker refugee camp near Nablus.

Transplant on Feb. 1

She was treated in the dialysis unit until about midnight, the nurse said, then transferred to Hadassah for the transplant operation, which began early on Feb. 1.

A Hadassah spokeswoman declined to release the name of the recipient on the grounds of medical ethics but confirmed that both of Sloma's kidneys were transplanted, one into a Jewish man from Beersheba, the other into a 12-year-old girl from a refugee camp near Nablus who was a patient at Shaare Zadek's dialysis unit.

This was obviously Amira, according to the unidentified nurse, since no other such case was sent to Hadassah. The nurse said that the girl, even while receiving dialysis from Jewish nurses, made hateful statements. "She herself had been filled with PLO propaganda that Jews are out to kill Arabs, and she hated Jews," the nurse said. She made the statements in Arabic and some of the Arabic-speaking nurses' aides translated.

"This is by far not the first time we had an Arab transplant on Jewish kidneys," said the nurse, who is U.S.-born. "Arabs are entitled to transplants, but I just want the permission of the donor or relatives."

At Hadassah, officials expressed pride in their policy against making any distinction between Arabs and Jews when it comes to medical care.

A commentator on Israel radio, Amikam Rothman, said: "One cannot blame the people who decided on their own according to the law and the spirit of the doctor's oath. . . Perhaps, behind the closed shutters and behind the locked doors of the city [of Hebron], they should all know that real power is not in the murderer's knife but in the doctor's scalpel, and that only those who also respect life will thus be able to protect it from all wicked and all scheming people."

Beirut Asks Syrians Not To Pull Out

BEIRUT, Feb. 13 (AP) — Premier Salim al-Hoss flew to Damascus today to try to persuade Syria to call off a withdrawal from Beirut of 5,000 peacekeeping troops. As he began his mission, fresh fighting broke out in northern Lebanon and a rightist member of Parliament was killed.

The Phalange Party, which fielded the largest Christian militia during the Lebanese civil war of 1975-76, said Parliament member Edmond Rizk, 45, was kidnapped on his way to an appointment with President Elias Sarkis.

A party spokesman said Mr. Rizk, a Phalangist, was driving through a Syrian-policed area to the presidential palace in Baabda, five miles east of Beirut.

Palace sources said Mr. Sarkis ordered a search for the missing deputy. Phalange militia leader Bachir Gemayal vowed to "cut the hand that perpetrated the abduction" of Mr. Rizk, a former minister of education.

Phalange militiamen poured into the streets of the Christian-dominated eastern sector of Beirut. Phalange sources said Mr. Rizk was abducted at gunpoint and taken to an unknown location in the western sector of Beirut, which is mostly Moslem.

Beirut police said one person was killed and four were wounded in fighting between rival Christian militias in Bcharri province, 50 miles north of Beirut.

The government said earlier that 23 persons had been killed in clashes around the country since Feb. 4, when Syria announced the planned withdrawal of its peacekeeping troops from Beirut. Syrian President Hafez al-Assad has delayed the withdrawal temporarily to avert a security vacuum in Beirut.

Mr. Assad has called the withdrawal a regrouping operation and has berated Lebanese leaders for failing to resolve their differences. The 5,000-man contingent in Beirut is part of a 22,000-man Syrian force policing the 38-month-old armistice between Lebanon's rightist Christian forces and an alliance of leftist Moslems and Palestinian guerrillas.

U.S. Committee Concludes Army Ignores Abuses

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP) — A Congressional investigation of beatings and other abuses of recruits at military training bases concluded today that the U.S. Army does not take the problem seriously and offenders get off with light punishment.

A report filed by the House Armed Services investigations subcommittee said that disciplinary actions taken in cases at Fort Jackson, S.C., and Fort Dix, N.J., "present a dismal picture of the Army attitude concerning abuse of trainees."

The probe was triggered by the deaths of two recruits at Fort Jackson in 1978 — both were victims of heat exhaustion after being ordered to perform strenuous exercises in summer heat. The beatings of 20 recruits at Fort Dix occurred a month later. In both cases, the abuse was "attributable mainly to the lack of effective supervision of drill sergeants at Army training centers," the subcommittee said.

Thousands in India Flee, Fearing Quake

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13 (Reuters) — Thousands of people have left their homes and shut their businesses in northeast India, fearing that an earthquake will accompany a total eclipse of the sun next Saturday.

The United News of India reported that trains from the town of Dimapur were filled with people escaping to other areas.

After 2-Year Withdrawal

ILO Reports U.S. Accord To Resume Membership

GENEVA, Feb. 13 (AP) — The United States has decided to return to the International Labor Organization, which it quit in November, 1977, the ILO announced here today.

An ILO spokesman quoted President Carter as saying that the decision had the support of the U.S. labor and employer organizations — the AFL-CIO and the U.S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Francis Blanchard, the ILO director-general, said that the U.S. decision "substantially reinforces the ILO's capability for action at a time when the world faces pressing problems in the labor field. The renewed participation of the . . . United States will enable the ILO to continue its work in fuller measure."

The United States joined the organization in 1934 and withdrew Nov. 6, 1977. The required two years' notice of the withdrawal was given in 1975 by Henry Kissinger, then secretary of state.

The United States left on the grounds that growing politicization had turned the 140-nation body away from its objective of improving the position of workers and had made the ILO an arena for political bickering.

It charged the organization with applying a double standard — allowing violations in Communist countries to go unchallenged while assailing questionable practices in democratic countries. The United States also objected to the use of the group by Arab countries as a forum to attack Israel.

It was the first time that the United States had quit a UN agency. The withdrawal was a blow to to the organization's prestige and its finances, since the United States contributed 25 percent of the ILO budget. In the following year, the ILO was forced to streamline its operations.

The withdrawal also led to a marked change of tone in the organization's annual conferences, and it began denouncing anti-labor practices in the Soviet Union and other Communist states.

Feeling the absence of the political weight of the United States — and the financial pinch that it implied — the ILO rejected an Arab-sponsored resolution condemning Israel at its full conference last summer.

Labor and employer organizations in the United States declared recently that the U.S. withdrawal had been as effective as possible and that the time had come to return to the organization. They also cited a written promise by Mr. Blanchard to use his powers to prevent politically motivated resolutions from being acted upon.

Dropping Sales, Strikes Threaten Survival of BL

LONDON, Feb. 13 (Reuters) — Increasing problems at BL Ltd. have intensified fears that the state-owned automotive company cannot survive long in its present form.

The company, formerly British Leyland, already had plans to trim its work force of 110,000 by 25,000. This week it was learned that its January sales figures were the lowest ever, 15 percent of the domestic market for new automobiles. Its market share was 25 percent in January, 1979.

With BL facing the threat of major strikes on two fronts, Chairman Sir Michael Edwardes was forced on Monday to tell workers that the high stocks of unsold cars would mean layoffs of 45,000 men. Meanwhile, the 6-week-old nationwide steel strike is beginning to cause problems. Some of BL's 35 factories soon may not have enough steel to continue production.

Lord Keith, who was chairman of Rolls Royce until last year, said today: "I don't give British Leyland more than a 50-50 chance of surviving in its present form." The Times of London commented: "Dismantling the company, parts of which are efficient and profitable, would not mean throwing all its employees out of work."

The company was saved from financial collapse in 1975 by a government takeover.

U.S. Crime Chiefs' Meeting Reportedly Was Called Off

By Wendell Rawls Jr.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13 (NYT) — Chiefs of organized crime were planning a meeting to establish, among other things, new boundaries for their territories, but they canceled the conference when they learned that federal agents knew of the plans, according to government sources.

A federal source said that officials believed the meeting was called off after the widespread public disclosure of investigations by the FBI into possible corruption by elected officials, union leaders and such reputed organized-crime figures as Carlos Marcello of New Orleans and Samuel Sciortino of Los Angeles.

The source also said that the FBI undercover operation, code-named Brilab, for bribery-labor, had reached into New Mexico, Mississippi, Florida and Hawaii. Earlier, the operation was described as involving Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

Alleged Bribe Bid

And, in addition to the federal grand juries convening in New Orleans and Houston to hear evidence compiled by the FBI, at least one other is to be convened in Washington, the source said.

Brilab, an undercover operation that delved into suspected insurance-contract corruption in labor unions and city and state governments, also touched on an alleged attempt to bribe a federal judge and relations between organized-crime figures, lobbyists, politicians and bureaucrats.

Besides fixing boundaries, the crime figures were supposedly planning to discuss, and perhaps modify, the entire range of syndicate activities from narcotics traffic to legitimate businesses.

The first notion of the underworld conference came to light Friday, when Judge Harry Pregerson of U.S. District Court in Los Angeles made public a letter from Philip Heymann, an assistant attorney general.

Mr. Heymann wrote that the FBI "is on the verge of developing evidence regarding a massive, nationwide conspiracy relating to the allocation of territories in the United States for certain types of illicit activities."

The letter outlined how the FBI learned of an alleged plot to bribe Judge Pregerson in Los Angeles while it was conducting the Brilab investigation. Federal sources said the plot began last October, when Marcello contacted a bureau informer, Joseph Hauser, twice convicted of insurance fraud, about influencing the judge, who was hearing a case involving Sciortino and four other organized-crime figures.

Mugabe and Nkomo Hold First Talks Since Return

SALISBURY, Feb. 13 (UPI) — Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, the Rhodesian guerrilla leaders who are political rivals in elections next month, today held their first meeting since returning to Rhodesia from exile.

The two leaders, whose nominal alliance in the Patriotic Front helped to bring an end to white rule in Rhodesia, would not disclose the nature of the discussions other than to say that they had agreed to meet again.

Mr. Nkomo said that "serious issues" were discussed, but he would not elaborate. He was caustic, however, about the chances of overcoming their differences by the end of the month, when the election of black members of parliament is scheduled under the plan for majority rule and independence.

"When you are married and your wife runs away, what can you do?" Mr. Nkomo asked rhetorically. "Mugabe has hived off [separated] from the Patriotic Front, so you must ask him."

Tensions between Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe have been rising over the issue of political intimidation. Mr. Nkomo, while refraining from chastising Mr. Mugabe in public, has reportedly complained to the British governor, Lord Soames, that his followers have been intimidated by Mr. Mugabe's supporters.

Mr. Nkomo has been forced to cancel a number of campaign appearances in areas regarded as Mugabe strongholds. He presented two supporters who said that they were abducted — along with a parliamentary candidate from Mr. Nkomo's party — by guerrillas from Mr. Mugabe's army.

Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe met separately with Lord Soames yesterday. A British government spokesman described Mr. Nkomo's meeting with Lord Soames as friendly, in keeping with the generally laudatory British assessment of Mr. Nkomo's adherence to the cease-fire that took effect Jan. 4.

In contrast, the spokesman said that Lord Soames "spoke firmly" to Mr. Mugabe about political intimidation and the steps that he must take to end it.

Lord Soames signed an ordinance yesterday that would empower him to cancel the elections in parts of the country where he feels intimidation has been severe enough to render free and fair elections impossible.

Mr. Mugabe has denounced Lord Soames for taking "outrageously unconstitutional" steps to curb the elections in a manner that he said was outside the framework of the peace agreement reached in London in December.

Meanwhile, former Prime Minister Ian Smith left for the United States today, departing on the eve of a special election for white seats in the independence parliament on what was termed a mission of "national interest."

Mr. Smith, who flew to Johannesburg on his way to New York, said in a statement issued after his departure that he had been "offered an influential platform to enable him to put over the case for Rhodesia." Some reports have suggested that Mr. Smith would seek to address the United Nations, but these could not be confirmed. The statement said only that he would be away for about a week.

Corrigan Named New Leadership by Belfast Pacifists

BELFAST, Feb. 13 (AP) — Nobel Peace Prize winner Mairead Corrigan, co-founder of Northern Ireland's Peace People, last night was elected the organization's chairman by its executive committee.

The choice of the Roman Catholic and passionate pacifist was seen as a bid to restore the group's tarnished credibility following a major internal rift.

The long-simmering split climaxed Friday, when the committee dismissed Peter McLachlan, a Protestant, as chairman over policy differences with the group's political adviser, former student radical Ciaran McKeown.

The pro-McKeown committee last night also dismissed Mr. McLachlan from his position as the movement's projects manager. The latter pays £8,000 (about $18,400) annually. Mr. McLachlan reportedly plans to form a rival peace move-

Chicago Students Return to Classes

CHICAGO, Feb. 13 (AP) — The 473,000 public school students returned to classes this week for the first time in two weeks after members of the striking Chicago Teachers Union overwhelmingly approved a compromise plan to salvage hundreds of classroom jobs. Board of Education officials scheduled a ratification vote for today.

Teachers in the nation's third-largest school district had refused to work from Jan. 28 until they received overdue paychecks at the beginning of the week. The following Monday, they were on strike, resisting the Board of Education's plans to eliminate jobs as part of a $60-million budget reduction.

The board was supposed to cut $61 million spending as part of an elaborate rescue plan agreed upon by state government and business leaders last month. The agreement was approved by the union Sunday request to cut 300 teacher and 204 teacher aide and clerk positions that the board had planned to cut. The board has voted to end 1,675 teaching positions and now will end 1,375.

Djuranovic in E. Berlin

BERLIN, Feb. 13 (Reuters) — Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic arrived in East Berlin today, the East German news agency reported. He was welcomed by Premier Willi Stoph.

Iraq Kurds Reported To Hold 2 Yugoslavs

VIENNA, Feb. 13 (AP) — Two Yugoslav engineers were taken hostage last Sunday in Iraq by the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, an exiled spokesman for the Kurdish rebels said today in Vienna. It was not known where the two Yugoslavs were being held.

The spokesman said that the action was to protest what he called Iraqi-Yugoslav military cooperation. He alleged that Iraqi officers were being trained in Yugoslavia to fight the Kurdish rebels in Iraq.

EEC Is Warned To Save More Energy in 1980s

STRASBOURG, France, Feb. 13 (AP) — The president of the European Commission, Roy Jenkins, told the European Parliament yesterday that "energy conservation must be the cornerstone of our policy" in the 1980s.

Presenting the commission's annual program, Mr. Jenkins said: "It is now certain that if we do not change our ways while there is still time, our society will risk dislocation and eventual collapse."

He said that the total energy consumption of the nine member countries of the European Economic Community fell by about eight percent between 1974 and 1977, but added that by 1990, energy savings of community members could be 20 percent of their import needs.

"I think that we have made progress in recent months towards fuller appreciation of these problems. But it is now six years since the first warning and I fear we have missed many more opportunities than we have created. The lesson of recent developments in the Middle East is that we shall not have another such period of grace," Mr. Jenkins said.

He said that other major challenges for the community were new electronic technologies, transportation, competition with industrialized countries, cooperation with developing ones and employment.

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INTERNATIONAL
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Cause for Alarm

The Brandt Commission report titled "North-South: A Program for Survival" is alarmist. But there is cause for alarm. The economic tensions between North and South rival the political tensions between East and West in order of magnitude. The latter constitutes a more pressing threat to our security, but the former, in the long term, also threatens the well-being of almost everyone on earth. The report does not represent the dawning of a new vision. Most of what it depicts has long been known. But little of it has been acted upon and even less dealt with effectively. It makes concrete recommendations that in the best of all possible worlds would solve many of the outstanding problems. But if we lived in the best of all possible worlds the problems would not exist.

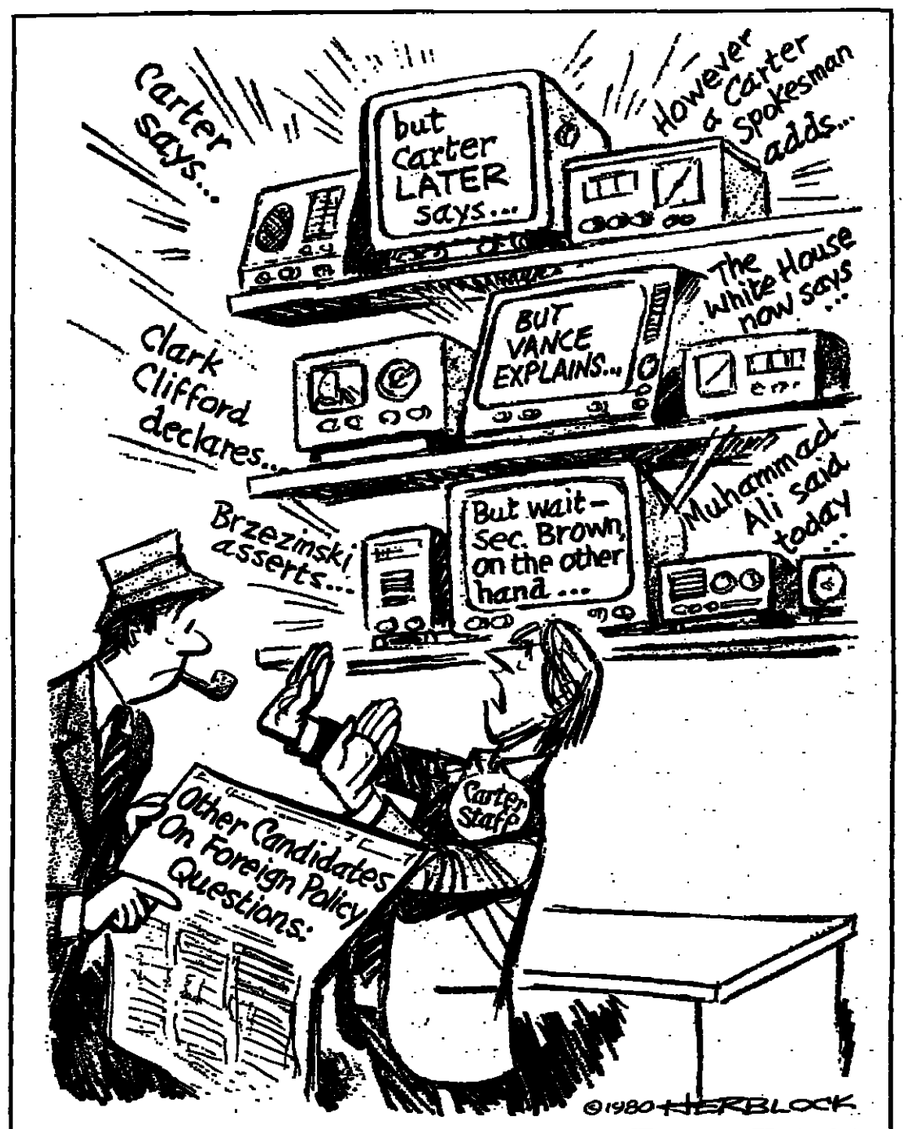
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A preeminent characteristic of the world in which we *do* live is militant self-interest. The report recognizes that. It concludes that it is in the self-interest of every nation, rich or poor, to work together to reduce the gap between the two worlds. The goal is sensible and the premise on which it is based is correct. But another primary characteristic of the real world is myopia. In other words, if short-term and long-term interests conflict, the long-term interests will fade out of sight. Furthermore, national interests have always taken precedence over the collective good. In part, this is because programs intended to yield global benefits, which is to say development-aid programs, rarely pay short-term dividends.

None of this is meant to suggest that the 304-page report should be consigned to the trash bin because of mankind's discouraging history of ignoring good advice until it is too late. On the contrary, its proposals for increasing development aid, stabilizing oil prices, reforming the monetary system, removing trade restrictions and taxing arms sales as a means of transferring funds from rich to poor, should be quickly and widely debated. Some of the suggestions, such as the one linking the size of development-aid contributions to national income — thereby making payments automatic and not subject to politics — are genuinely innovative. Politicians, of course, must be convinced that these are good ideas or they will fail like most similar efforts in the past.

At the very least, the report will focus attention on the depth and breadth of the problems faced by both the rich and the poor in the 1980s. Some of its statistics are startling. The cost of a single tank, it says, could provide classrooms for 30,000 children. The price of a jet fighter could set up 40,000 village pharmacies. And half of 1 percent of a year's military expenditure would pay to equip low-income countries to approach self-sufficiency in food by 1990. Those are compelling figures, but try to sell the underlying argument to Congress with 100,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.



'At Times Like This, the Nation Must Speak With One Voice.'

Le Zigzag

First, on Jan. 20, President Carter said the United States would not support U.S. participation in the Moscow Olympics unless Soviet troops were "fully withdrawn" from Afghanistan "within a month." But on Monday, White House counsel Lloyd Cutler said the matter could be left open perhaps until April or May. Mr. Carter's press secretary, Jody Powell, came right back on Tuesday to insist that the Feb. 20 deadline is still on.

But is it? How firm is the administration on an Olympics boycott, which it has been plugging around the world? There is always a certain amount of grumbling abroad about U.S. inconstancy and the tendency to go it alone. The French — who, to be sure, have made something of an art form of nit-picking U.S. policy — call it "le zigzag." But recently the administration has provided an unusually copious supply of grist for that mill.

It is reported, for instance, that the administration did not consult France before a press leak said that France would attend the foreign ministers' meeting originally planned for Feb. 20; that it did not consult the allies before announcing its Olympics boycott plans; that it did not get around to notifying the allies when it finally decided to shelve sanctions against Iran; that it did not consult the allies when it announced, in their name, its new readiness to use force in the Gulf.

The Europeans have not been exactly paragons of consistency or firmness either in their reactions to Afghanistan — though the recent Franco-German joint warning to the Soviet Union was impressive. Those U.S. officials who, piqued especially by French criticism of erratic U.S. behavior, responded by cataloging instances of erratic French behavior had a certain point. Many Europeans would like to believe that the Afghan affair will turn out to be analogous to the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968: It passed.

Yet an underlying point must be made. The Europeans are not insensitive to issues of their own security. Just three months ago they committed themselves, in the face of harsh Soviet threats, to the modernization of NATO's nuclear forces. But no Western European government can afford to be more anti-Soviet than the United States. They live too close, they trade too heavily, and they aren't big enough. A trade embargo, for example, is under discussion. For the U.S. economy, it would be rather minor. But for the West Germans, sales to the Soviet Union are an important proportion of the export trade. The Social Democrats have based 11 years of foreign policy on the assumption that detente with the East is consistent with the U.S. alliance. West Germany, like the United States, is moving toward national elections, and the opposition is under stridently conservative leadership.

That is why Europeans are now anxiously trying to gauge the U.S. mood. They wonder how much of the vehement U.S. reaction to Afghanistan may be due to frustration over the imprisonment of diplomats in Tehran. If the hostages are released, or after the elections, will Americans return to an attitude of business-as-usual? To Europeans, that possibility commends caution in making any large or rapid changes in their relationships with the East. That is the central fact that U.S. diplomacy can never afford to ignore.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

With or Without France

Only a week ago, it appeared that the Americans and their European allies were moving nearer together. The most important sign was the joint statement issued at the end of a summit meeting between French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

In it, the two leaders seemed to set aside their misgivings about upsetting Soviet sensitivities and condemned the Afghan invasion in clear, unequivocal terms.

Bonn, for its part, has since acted consistently with the statement.

Paris, on the other hand, seems to have had second thoughts and is once again putting distance between itself and the rest of NATO.

It may be that unlike the West Germans, the French have taken fright at Soviet warnings that Europe has to choose between detente and "succumbing" to U.S. pressures to take a hard-line against aggression.

Whatever the case, the French attitude is a serious setback to Washington's efforts to forge unity in the Alliance.

It is also a blow to the French-German partnership which has been building up in recent years. But the West cannot afford to take this reverse lying down.

With or without the French, the rest of NATO has to continue its moves toward greater harmony and unity in the face of Soviet expansionism.

— From the Straits Times (Singapore).

Zia's Antennae

General Zia ul-Haq is developing political antennae. His pockets are bulging with Western pledges of support and, for the moment perhaps, those are enough. He has to live in the Islamic world. He also has to live along a stretching, troubled border with India. And so the rush to take all the arms Jimmy Carter can supply slowed to a saunter.

That, on Pakistan's part, is shrewd thinking. It also gives the United States (and Lord Carrington) welcome time to reflect.

. . . [Pakistan is] a country not eager for Communism but desperate to return to a democratic framework and to respect for civil liberties. If Andrei Sakharov were a Pakistani he would not merely be in exile; he would be behind bars. Gen. Zia needs his pledges of support. He also needs, urgently, to resolve to return his country to popular civilian rule. Are his new antennae sensitive enough?

— From the Guardian (London).

CIA: Getting What We Deserve

By William Pfaff

PARIS — There now seems general agreement in the United States to loosen the leash on the CIA. Whether Congress even should impose a new charter on the U.S. intelligence service is debated. Oversight by congressional committee seems likely to be cut back to the intelligence and military committees in the House and Senate.

It is another example of the violent swings and roundabouts of U.S. politics and public opinion. There was a time when the CIA, like the Pentagon, could scarcely do wrong. Then, after Vietnam, Chile, and exposure of the CIA's domestic operations, the agency could do no right, in the eyes of many articulate Americans. William Colby, then head of the CIA, gloomily confessed the agency's sins to Congress and promised to sin no more. But now, with crises in Afghanistan and the Near East, and the Soviet Union behaving aggressively, the U.S. public wants the CIA turned loose, and Congress will oblige.

Heart of Problem

The trouble is that laws, codes of conduct, legislative ovesight, administrative codes — none of these really go to the heart of the problem which an intelligence and secret operations service poses to a government. And it is not just a problem for democratic governments, because the nature itself of secret service disposes it to become an autonomous force and to break free from external control. This can happen in an authoritarian system quite as well as in a democracy, if not more easily. The Abwehr under Adm. Wilhelm Canaris played an equivocal game with the anti-Hitler opposition in wartime Germany. Heinrich Himmler's SS apparently tried to reach a settlement with the Allies in the West on its own authority, and against Hitler's will that Germany fight to the end. The anti-Soviet military intelligence apparatus that had been built up by Wehrmacht Gen. Reinhard Gehlen had made plans weeks before the end of the World War II to deliver itself intact to U.S. military authorities.

Effective control of the Soviet KGB and its predecessor organizations, from Dzerzhinsky's Cheka to Beria's NKVD, was an irregular matter from the beginning, and by Stalin's later years the secret service dominated the nation and the formal government. In France in the 1950s, during the war in Algeria, parallel services — the "barbouzes" — were set up to fight the Secret Army Organization, the OAS. The loyalties of army and the official services were in doubt over the issue of a free Algeria. The successors to those parallel services, official or otherwise, have plagued France since. The Italian secret service, or a part of it, is supposed to have been implicated in a plan to bringabout a military coup d'etat during the 1960s. Secret services simply are dangerous organizations.

Nearly everyone also thinks they are necessary. It is an interesting, if academic, point to ask to what extent they exist, in peacetime at least, simply as a function of one another. That is, are they expensive organizations whose principal function is to counter and nullify the efforts of one another? A German novelist involved in such matters just after the war described the secret intelligence and propaganda organizations battling one another in postwar Europe as actually engaged in an unspoken conspiracy against their own governments. His cynical argument was that their organizational interest in big budgets and power outweighed their national loyalties.

The CIA, though, began life as an organization of idealists. The people who began it had been called into wartime service from the universities, law firms, international business. They stayed on in government service to fight Stalin with the same values and convictions they had brought to the battle against Hitler. During the early postwar period of optimism and popular sentimentality about Stalin in the United States and Britain, and then, after the cold war began, of popular reaction in the United States, congressional witch-hunting and MacCarthyism, the people of the new U.S. intelligence service thought of themselves as the only sober men, the only realists, a band of brothers, able because of the secrecy and aloofness of their organization to protect the republic despite itself.

Pride

Their eventual downfall was in part a result of this self-sufficiency and pride, egged on by such unscrupulous presidential demands as John Kennedy's, that Fidel Castro be murdered, and then functioning in the demoralizing conditions of a brutal war that lacked the support of the U.S. popular consensus, the CIA began to do things for which it had neither legal not moral mandate. A reaction followed — and it was justified.

Yet the very fact that the CIA went wrong despite the existing law, and broke the law, suggests that new and more elaborate laws cannot guarantee that all will be well in the future. Such organizations require a discipline which is spontaneous, arising from within the service itself. This kind of discipline exists. Military groups possess it. Some secret services have it. The CIA had it in the beginning. The record of the British secret intelligence service is good in this respect, so far as it is publicly known, the treacheries in the British service — Burgess, Maclean, Philby, Blunt — were possible exactly because people trusted one another and a certain code or ethic was believed to prevail.

This fundamentally is a matter of leadership and morale. And morale, like the moral practice of the organization, derives from a conviction that the individual's service is to a valid cause and a moral nation. Countries get the secret services they deserve.

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Women in Foxholes Or on Pedestals?

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Some while ago, Rep. Patricia Schroeder, D-Colo., of the House Armed Services Committee was on television discussing aircraft carriers. At one point, she began a comment, "As a woman, I think . . . " I have forgotten what, exactly, she thought, but as I recall it had something to do with carriers being "macho."

It struck me as odd that there was, and doubly odd that an emancipated woman would proclaim that there was, a characteristically female view about carriers. I was slow to figure out that many of the people comprising "the women's movement" are, primarily, liberal or leftist activists who are also, and secondarily, concerned with what can properly be represented as "women's issues."

Today various bits of "the women's movement" are being heard from about conscription, and not just about conscription of women. Conscription is opposed by liberals like Gloria Steinem, who doesn't like armies, and leftists like Bella Abzug, who doesn't like the U.S. Army. And by Schroeder, who says she is "a little ticked."

Inhospitable

She is "ticked" because a few months ago, she helped lead the administration's successful fight against registration. Now she says she will fight to kill registration of women, in the hope that the Supreme Court then will declare men-only conscription unconstitutional on "equal protection" grounds.

Contemporary liberals find representative institutions inhospitable, and want as many issues as possible (issues concerning sex, race, abortion, and capital punishment, among other things) decided by appointed judges. The exhaustion and anemia of a U.S. political movement (conservatism in the 1930s, liberalism today) often causes the movement to prefer fighting its fights in courts rather than Congress, with litigation rather than legislation. Indeed, the Equal Rights Amendment is primarily a device for allowing — or inciting — courts, rather than elected officials, to rewrite many of the nation's laws involving sex-based distinctions.

Previous legal challenges to men-only conscription failed, but the Supreme Court has become more aggressively legislative, and intolerant, regarding sex-based distinctions. In 1976 (in Craig vs. Boren), the Supreme Court declared that "classification by gender must serve important objectives and must be substantially related to achievement of those objectives."

It should be possible for Congress to make the case for a men-only draft, with reasons relating to problems of social disruption, military organization, and the realities of combat. But legislative laxness in building a clear record of reasoning would leave the Supreme Court inhibited only by its sense of judicial propriety. Which is to say, it would leave the Supreme Court virtually uninhibited.

Much of "the women's movement" seems to regard conscription as an issue to be used, and the military as an institution to be abused, for the purpose of social engineering. We have seen this sort of thing before, with courts deeply involved.

The mission of schools is, in theory, education. But they have become toys for social engineers, damagingly used in attempts to achieve social outcomes such as an integrated society. The results have included declining student performances, declining discipline, and declining enrollments as parents turn to private alternatives.

There will be no private military alternative to turn to if the military's ability to perform its primary mission is similarly degraded. Yet many in "the women's movement" discuss conscription proposals without reference to any military criteria.

For example, Holly Knox, a "movement" activist, says a non-only draft "would put women back on the pedestal they've just begun to climb off." It is just a small step, and by the logic of the "movement" a natural step, to the idea that women must either be on pedestals or in foxholes. That is, unless women and men are equally exposed to combat, society will be guilty of flagrant (dare I say it?) "pedestalism."

Sweeter?

Indeed, Iris Mitgang of the National Women's Political Caucus says that "putting women in combat" would help combat "5,000 years of stereotypes." But then she dusts off a stereotype fit for a pedestal: "If women were in the decision-making positions, I doubt that the solution to the current situation would be couched in military terms. Women would look for other solutions."

It would be unkind to examine all the unintended irony in Mitgang's implication that women are, by nature, more rational and pacific — in a word, sweeter — than men. But please, surely serious women and men can agree to consider conscription as a device for raising the nation's armed forces, not its "consciousness."

It should, but obviously does not, go without saying: The military's mission is to combat Russians, not stereotypes.

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Arguments for Arab Oil Cuts

By Thomas Stauffer

KUWAIT — Worse than the problem of oil prices, the industrial countries today face a threat of diminishing oil supplies from several exporting countries in the Gulf.

Many of the smaller Arab producing states plan to cut back their production levels. Kuwait has already announced a cutback in exports starting in the second quarter of this year, and the United Arab Emirates and Qatar are expected to follow suit. The decisions crystallized after the U.S. move to sequester the Iranian government's financial assets in U.S. institutions.

An influential Arab spokesman, Kuwait's petroleum minister Ali Khalifa as-Sabah, explained, in an interview, his government's rationale: "The U.S. seizure of Iran's assets obviously is no inducement to any country to produce oil beyond its revenue needs." Kuwait pumps twice as much oil as it needs to finance its economy.

Rational Response

"The only rational economic response is to reduce oil production," Mr. Khalifa said.

This view is echoed throughout the Gulf. "The United States threatens to confiscate our assets if we produce enough oil to satisfy Western demand and thus produce a financial surplus for ourselves in the world money markets," an Arab official said, adding, "and it also threatens to invade us if we don't produce as much as the West wants. We can't win."

Public opinion in the Gulf widely supports this new reluctance to accommodate the United States and Europe through higher oil production. Production restraint reinforces OPEC's leverage, maintains upward pressure on oil prices and eliminates the risk of an oil glut that could dissolve OPEC's solidarity.

The only exceptions are Saudi Arabia and Iraq, the two major producers. For political reasons, they are both maintaining high production levels to help the West, particularly during the crisis with Soviet Union. Even these big producers probably cannot entirely fill the gap left by the smaller countries' planned cutbacks.

In the longer run, even Saudi Arabia can be expected to put conditions on its production levels. Saudi Arabia's Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, speaking recently at a European business symposium in Switzerland, said: "The time will come when we will not renew contracts unless we have an agreement on technology transfer. Technology is our price for oil."

In the immediate future, a powerful new consideration is the Arab governments' fear that U.S. action against Iran has created a precedent invokable against all Arab states. Arab governments fear that the United States might try to freeze their financial assets if, for instance, they are drawn into another Arab-Israeli conflict and an oil embargo.

Despite U.S. officials' assurances that the U.S. move against Iran was a one-time operation, Arab officials are unconvinced.

To reassure U.S. opinion, Carter administration officials have stated that Arab oil-producers agreed with the U.S. move because they understood it as an exceptional act in unique circumstances.

Contradiction

This version of events is emphatically contradicted by Arab officials in the Gulf. They stress that when Treasury Secretary William Miller argued the U.S. case in Saudi Arabia, he met opposition, not acceptance. Smaller Gulf states, with more slender U.S. ties than Saudi Arabia, feel even more threatened, officials here say.

The concern about potential U.S. "nationalization" of Arab assets has reinforced the economic logic for small Gulf states to lower production ceilings.

"Oil in the ground, left unproduced, will rise in value while U.S. investments — after inflation — yield negative returns of 2 to 4 percent a year," Mr. Khalifa said.

"We are left with no investment outlets which are secure and profitable."

One Arab response to the risk of U.S. confiscation is to shift Arab assets quietly to European or Asian banks to achieve more political security.

Avoid Upheaval

This displacement already has started, officials say. But it will be undramatic. Gulf states want to avoid the upheaval in markets and embassies which accompanied Libya's withdrawal from the London market in 1971. Simply, as present deposits mature, they will be placed elsewhere, officials say.

However, Arab investors are having a hard time finding safe financial institutions.

Several Arab ministers interviewed in the Gulf criticized what they called British acquiescence in the U.S. bid to exercise extraterritorial jurisdiction over Iranian deposits in U.S. branch banks in London. As a result, both London and New York — the two major Western financial marketplaces — are both suspect.

It adds weight to the swelling Arab argument for curbing oil output.

Thomas Stauffer, who is a faculty member of Harvard University's Center for Middle East Studies, just completed a trip in the Gulf area and wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 14, 1905

ST. PETERSBURG — Gen. Grippenberg is returning, as fast as a special train can carry him. The town talks of nothing else. He is full of indignation. His feelings have been hurt, his honor tarnished. He returns with one object in mind — to see the emperor and tell him what is taking place at the front. Gen. Grippenberg started out on an extensive movement, the object of which was to turn the Japanese flank and occupy the important strategic point of Sandepu. Briefly, he insists that Gen. Kouropatkin intentionally refrained from sending him reinforcements, and by ordering him to retire turned victory into a defeat.

Fifty Years Ago

February 14, 1930

PARIS — Fears that there is insufficient gold in the world to permit business to expand with the tremendous increase of modern prosperity should cause little apprehension, in the opinion of John Foster Dulles, noted international lawyer and counsel of the U.S. commission to negotiate peace in 1918-19. There is no reason to doubt, he said in Paris yesterday, that with the improvement of technique and with the modern methods and cooperation of central reserve banks, ways will be found to permit industry to enlarge in a healthy way with the amount of gold which is now available. Less gold is now necessary as a basis for currency, he said.

Letters

Torpid West?

It is by no means unreasonable to speculate that, had the United States and their allies taken swift and vigorous punitive measures against the Soviet Union when its military forces illegally occupied the countries of East Europe, the recent invasion of Afghanistan would never have been considered — let alone undertaken — by the criminal aggressors of the Kremlin.

The present situation, which is largely due to a deplorable lack of foresight and initiative on the part of the Western democracies, is in itself alarmingly dangerous. But its potentialities, appalling to contemplate, can hardly fail to stir even the most torpid mind. In plain language, if an early and effectual check is not imposed on Soviet schemes of universal conquest and dominion, a third world war will be upon us and all hope of creating a secure, peaceful, and prosperous order of society will be shattered for centuries to come.

PAUL DE HEVESY.
Kitzbuhel, Austria.

Good, Bad News

There is good news and bad news. The bad news is that the Soviet Union is accelerating its policy of armed intervention in order to further its aims of territorial expansion; the good news is that at last the world has become aware of it.

THIERRY VAN ZUYLEN.
Paris.

Correction

The Italian foreign minister is not Adolfo Sarti (IHT, Jan 26-27) but Attilio Ruffini. Mr. Sarti is the defense minister.

SALVATORE TROMBETTA.
Catania, Italy.

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Columnist Pays Ransom

Colombia Guerrillas Free U.S. Hostage

VASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP) — ree years after he was kidnapped guerrillas in a South American gle, Peace Corps worker Richard rr is coming home. He was re- sed after syndicated newspaper lumnist Jack Anderson borrowed 50,000 to pay his ransom.

"I stuck my neck out to save a ," the newsman said.

Mr. Starr, kidnapped on St. Val- tine's Day, 1977, by the leftist lombian Armed Revolutionary rces, was freed over the weekend, e State Department said, and was arrive in Washington late today.

Robert Sherman, a staff reporter r Mr. Anderson, said the ransom is taken to Colombia last week- d by Jack Mitchell, another An- rson associate. The money was rrowed, Mr. Sherman said, and e Washington columnist will ap- al for donations to repay the an.

"We were told they [the guerril- s] were through fooling around. itchell had the courage to deliver e ransom and face people he ew were cutthroats," Mr. Ander- n told the Seattle Post-Intelligenc- in a telephone interview from onolulu.

Mr. Anderson got involved in the case at the request of former Rep. Lloyd Meeds of Washington state.

"It's one of those terrible cloak and dagger things," Mr. Meeds, now an attorney, said. "You can't believe the channels and the angles that have been used to get that young man out of there."

Mr. Anderson said he there were only two choices: "Either raise the money or be responsible for some- one's death." He added, "I'm con- vinced they would have killed him."

Mr. Starr, a 33-year-old biologist from Edmonds, Wash., was work- ing at a research station about 80 miles southwest of Bogota when about 50 guerrillas attacked and took him and several other persons hostage.

Although the State Department said Mr. Starr had not been the raiders' specific target, the guerrillas issued a communique five months later calling him a CIA agent. The U.S. Embassy denied that and said he had been researching ways to im- prove crop yields.

Arrived on Horseback

During his captivity, Mr. Starr went on long treks with the guerril- las, slept in jungle huts and ate food of little nutritional value, according to Colombian Army Gen. Luis En- rique Rodriguez.

In a telephone interview, Gen. Rodriguez said Mr. Starr arrived Monday on horseback at Vegalarga, a jungle village 200 miles from Bo- gota. By yesterday, he had made it to the Panama Canal Zone.

Gen. Rodriguez gave few details, but said Mr. Starr received medical attention and that it appeared he had suffered during his ordeal. The U.S. Embassy in Bogota would con- firm only that Mr. Starr was free.

Mr. Mitchell met with intermedi- aries last September in Mexico City and discussed the ransom. Mr. An- derson said his staff apparently was trusted "because of what we had written about South American dic- tators."

Mr. Starr's mother, Charlotte Jensen of Edmonds, also had made trips to Colombia to secure his free- dom, but her offer of $8,000 ransom was rejected by the guerrillas. The State Department, because of a long-standing policy not to pay ran- som, refused to become involved.

The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, organized about 20 years ago by the Colombian Com- munist Party, has about 2,000 armed guerrillas, army intelligence sources say.

They have kidnapped dozens of persons and held them for ransom in recent years, but none as long as Mr. Starr.

Russian Probing Psychiatry Abuse s Reported Held

MOSCOW, Feb. 13 (UPI) — A ssident working to expose Soviet buses of psychiatry has been ar- sted and another is missing, dissi- ent sources said today.

Vyacheslav Bakhmin, a member f the Working Commission to In- estigate the Use of Psychiatry for olitical Purposes, was arrested yes- rday at a friend's apartment, the urces said.

Felix Serebrov, also a member of e panel, which is an affiliate of e group monitoring Soviet com- liance with the Helsinki Accords n human rights, reportedly failed arrive at work yesterday. Friends oncluded that he had been arrest- d.

Security police also carried out earches yesterday at the residences f Leonard Pernovsky, another anelist, and Alexander Lavut, a uman rights activist.

A former head of the investiga- ive commission, Alexander Podra- inek, was sentenced to five years f internal exile in 1978 after being onvicted of slander against the tate. He had smuggled to the West detailed account of the incarcera- on of political dissenters in Soviet sychiatric hospitals.

Obituaries

Samuel Berger, Ex-Envoy Of U.S. to South Korea

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (NYT) - Samuel D. Berger, 68, a former .S. ambassador to South Korea d deputy ambassador in South etnam, died yesterday at Walter ed Army Hospital.

Mr. Berger was appointed ambas- dor to South Korea in 1961, when e United States was involved in effort to persuade the military vernment in Seoul to hold elec- ns and restore civilian rule. He rved there until 1964, doing a "su- rb balancing act," in the words of e former high official, between e military regime headed by Gen. rk Chung Hee and the politicians uggling for control of the govern- nt.

Samuel David Berger was born in oversville, N.Y., on Dec. 6, 1911. e studied philosophy and labor onomics at the University of Wis- nsin, where he was graduated in 32. He pursued studies there m 1935 to 1938 and at the Lon- n School of Economics in 1938 d 1939.

Lend-Lease Mission

His contacts with trade unions d his knowledge of the British la- r movement led to Mr. Berger's pointment in 1942 as labor viser to the special U.S. lend- se mission to London during rld War II headed by Averell riman. He was later named to staff of the U.S. Embassy, be- ming the first labor attache hired the State Department. He served London until 1950.

After returning from Britain and ving on the White House staff m 1950 to 1953, Mr. Berger was pointed counselor of the embassy Tokyo, specializing in labor mat- s.

His professionalism was praised virtually every official he ever rked for. Perhaps the exception s Vice President Richard Nixon, o, on a visit to Tokyo in 1954, agreed with Mr. Berger's assess- nt that the Japanese labor move- nt was not solely an instrument communism.

n 1968, he was sent to South tnam, where he served as deputy and occasional replacement for, bassador Ellsworth Bunker. He ained there until 1972, when he rned to Washington.



David Janssen

David Janssen

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 13 (AP) — vid Janssen, 49, the tough-talk- TV private eye of "Richard Dia- nd" and "Harry O" and the ely accused hero of "The Fugi- ," died today.

Mr. Janssen was pronounced d at Santa Monica Hospital af- ter an apparent heart attack at his Malibu home, said Jerry Pam, a spokesman for the actor.

Born David Meyer on March 27, 1930, in Naponee, Neb., Mr. Janssen was a success in nearly eve- ry television role he undertook, starting with "Richard Diamond" in 1957 and extending through to "Harry O" in the mid 1970s.

But most successful was "The Fugitive" series from 1963-67, in which Mr. Janssen played Richard Kimball, a man falsely accused of murdering his wife and who end- lessly seeks the elusive one-armed killer.

Gen. Edward Timberlake

NAPLES, Fla., Feb. 13 (AP) — Brig. Gen. Edward W. Timberlake, 85, a commander of U.S. forces in the World War II invasion of Nor- mandy and later in Paris, died Monday.

The West Point graduate also served overseas in World War I and received numerous foreign decora- tions during his 38-year career, in- cluding medals from France, Belgi- um and Britain.

A.S. Mike Monroney

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP) — Former Sen. A.S. Mike Monron- ey, 77, D-Okla., a longtime advo- cate of congressional reform during three decades in Congress, died to- day at a suburban Maryland nurs- ing home, members of his family said.

Mr. Monroney, who served in the House from 1938 to 1950 and in the Senate from 1950 to 1969, had been in failing health for the last three years.

The English Stage

Barton's 'Greeks' Combines 10 Plays Into a Superb Marathon Performance

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON, Feb. 13 (IHT) — "The Greeks," at the Aldwych Theatre, has given London its first real stage epic in more than a dec- ade. A total of 10 plays make up the Royal Shakespeare Company cycle, of which seven are Euripides, one is Homer as adapted by John Barton, *one is by Aeschylus and the 10th is* an amalgam of Euripides, Aes- chylus and Sophocles.

What we have here is a kind of instant guide to classical drama, cobbled together by Barton and his translator Kenneth Cavander to provide a nine-hour theatrical epic. Such epics are not of course un- known to the RSC or to Barton: In 1964 they did "The Wars of the Roses." But there, all such compari- sons must end: In the "Roses" we had a sustained narrative, here we have 10 totally separate plays rang- ing in style and tone from magnifi- cent sacrificial tragedy ("Iphigenia in Aulis") to campy comedy of the old Giraudoux classics-can-be-fun school ("Helen"). Wisely, the RSC chose to show the entire cycle to the critics on a single marathon day, and that is far and away the best arrangement for general audiences too: The one-day marathon will be performed again at the Aldwych Feb. 16, then every other Saturday until the end of March. You can also see the cycle spread over three evenings, but then the problems of the weaker plays become all too ap- parent. Seen together, they cease to have such individual failings and become part of one great rolling event.

And the event is all: For the ac- tors, for Barton (and finally at the end of the day for the audience, too) the applause was to denote that we had all got through it together. There was something both moving and fascinating about starting out a day at 10 a.m. watching a group of giggling Greek girls gathering at Aulis to watch the great ships de- part for Troy and ending it at 11 p.m. with these same women, ra- vaged by 17 years of sacrifice, war, bereavement, murder, rape and madness, being told by one of the gods who have destroyed their lives that all in all the best idea is com- promise.

On John Napier's bare, dust-bowl set, the company of 40 works its way through the saga in the sim- plest possible terms.

Barton and Cavander have gone for a prose style of stark simplicity to match both the setting and the acting. "The Greeks" is not a day of metaphor or of subtlety. Instead, everything is up front, laid out be- fore you like some appalling tapes- try of blood and revenge. For Agamemnon, having butchered his own child, to tell his grieving wife as he sets off for Troy that he "may be some time" is admittedly a little anti-climactic, but it is in keeping with a pageant, which by its nature has to lurch from idle gossip about the gods to the equivalent of "Ham- let, Act V" in a matter of minutes.

What we have here, then, is the cartoon-strip history of the classical world, one which can incorporate characters as diverse as the dizzy blonde Thetis (Annie Lambert), apologizing to her son Achilles for having been so forgetful about his heel, and the massively tragic Clytemnestra (Janet Suzman), who having killed Agamemnon (John Shrapnel) for what he did to their daughter is then in turn butchered by her own children Orestes and Electra, who have, in one of the rare production mistakes of the epic, been allowed to grow up into mod- ern-dress urban guerrillas. Such oc- casional errors of judgment arise from the same source as much of what is best about Barton's produc- tion: a determination never to bore or confuse or forget the audience.

Gone are rows of chorus ladies chanting in white sheets. Gone too are the unwieldy and stagey transla- tions of the past. It is something of a surprise, even so, to discover about eight hours into the epic that Helen never lived in Troy, and that Iphigenia never sacrificed herself ei- ther.

The whole of the Trojan Wars has been some terrible black joke perpetrated by the gods. But people have lived and died through them, some have even survived them, and that too is what "The Greeks" is all about.

Like 40 ancient mariners, the RSC fixes you with glittering eyes and proceeds to tell you their terri- ble tales. But, *thanks to Suzman* and Shrapnel, to Billie Whitelaw, to Mike Gwilym and Lynn Dearth, and to a whole host of supporting players including Judy Buxton, Eli- za Ward, Tony Church and Oliver Ford Davies, and to Nick Biede's score, the parade passes by in fine fettle. True, its final sequence runs downhill so fast that even the cast seems breathless, but if you take my advice and see "The Greeks" at one sitting that will only appear as the inevitable anti-climax to the war it- self. Otherwise it's all here and should on no account be missed.

* * *

Michael Frayn's "Liberty Hall" (at the Greenwich) starts from a wonderfully funny premise and pro- ceeds to go gently downhill. We are *at a writers' rest home in Balmoral* Castle. It is 1937, and the revolution of 20 years earlier came not in Rus- sia but in Britain. Survivors of that revolution include such "accept- able" writers as Enid Blyton, God- frey Winn, Warwick Deeping and Hugh Walpole, all now about to be exhibited to a visiting journalist from the wicked capitalist press of Moscow.

Unfortunately, Walpole drops dead after a bit of a squabble with Winn, and has therefore to be re- placed by the dour Scots janitor. From there on, a thoughtful come- dy rapidly turns into a corpse-dis- posal farce, and in this league Frayn is not quite the intellectual answer to Ben Travers. Along the way, however, we do get two masterly performances from Rikki Fulton as the janitor and George Cole as his defeated superior, as well as some funny moments until the last scene is finally strangled by its own contortions. Whoever said there are no second acts in Ameri- can lives might have added that there aren't many in Michael Frayn's plays either.

* * *

At the Globe, Peter Nichols' "Born in the Gardens" has him on home territory both geographically and theatrically. We are in his na- tive Bristol, and once again consid- ering amid considerable nostalgia the slow disintegration of our green and pleasant land. Beryl Reid is fine as the mad Maud, forever stor- ing bulk-bought Tampax in her deep freeze and addressing televi- sion announcers who can't answer back, especially since their sound has been turned down, but it's hard to believe that there's much in this national dirge. Wasn't it said and done better in both Nichols' "For- get-Me-Not-Lane" and his "Nation- al Health"?

* * *

And so to Leicester, where a su- perlative revival of "Oklahoma!" di- rected by Oscar's son James Hammerstein is taking off for a 30- week tour of Britain before reaching London just about in time for Christmas. Though far from being the most eventful of Rodgers' and Hammerstein's many shows ("Sound of Music" is by compari- son a masterpiece of elaborate plotting and subtle characteriza- tion) this was the one that gave birth to the modern U.S. musical and it's good to see it again even if you do end up feeling you've been locked for three hours in the middle of a square dance. Alfred Molina is finely satanic as Jud, and the rest of the strongly Australian cast makes sure that the corn is still as high as an elephant's eye.

* * *

Meanwhile to the Apollo Theatre from Salisbury has come the Ned Sherrin-Caryl Brahms "Beecham," an instant guide to the great con- ductor which stitches together the best of his wit and wisdom into a semi-solo show for Timothy West. The only other character on stage is an all-purpose narrator and inter- viewer efficiently played by Terry Wale, but it is West's evening and whether rampaging around the po- dium in front of invisible orches- tras, expressing his invincible ha- tred of all foreigners except Mozart, or advising us to try everything once "except incest and folk dancing" this is an eminently enjoyable star turn. True, I'd have liked to know more about Beecham's mari- tal and financial disasters, and why he seems to have remained such a curiously unhappy figure. But this is another of those admirably brisk Sherrin-Brahms anthology even- ings, and they have never allowed much time for introspection. The jokes are all here, and though the best may be over-familiar I am still fond of Beecham describing von Karajan as the "musical Malcolm Sargent" and the idea that Beetho- ven's last quartets were written by the deaf for the deaf. Never mind the lack of depth: Enjoy the width instead.



Nicolas Treatt

Andrzej Wajda turns fantasy into nightmare in Nanterre production, his first abroad.

Theater in France

Wadja's Thought-Provoking Spectacle

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 13 (IHT) — Polish director Andrzej Wajda, known internationally for his pow- erful films — in particular "Canal" and "Ashes and Diamonds" — di- vides his time between the theater and the cinema because, he be- lieves, both are of equal impor- tance. Now in his 50s, a man of sharp features and sharp eyes, of slight stature and greying head, he has devoted 20 years to the stage and 25 to motion pictures. He speaks only his own language and relies on aides for translation.

This week at the Nanterre Mai- son de la Culture he is making his debut abroad as a stage director. For the occasion he has selected a Polish drama by Stanislaw Ignacy Witkiewicz, and in mounting it as "Ils ont deja occupe la villa voisine" he has incorporated into the pro- duction revisions of his own.

He has accorded several of the characters a sex change, explaining at a press conference that he is anx- ious to reveal the masculine traits in women and the feminine traits in men.

Two actresses, Anna Prucnal and Rita Renoir, after some rehearsing, rejected the opportunity to disguise themselves as males to play the ferocious dictator who would oblit- erate art, artists and art appreci- ation from the land. The role has been taken by Anne Alvaro who now stomps in battle attire as the relentless vandal, an army of wom- en under her command.

From Poland Wadja has import- ed two excellent comedians: Wojciech Pszoniak as the elegant aesthete and collector of priceless canvases, and Andrzej Seweryn as his mistress, the actress-countess. Both have mastered French for the occasion.

The Polish guest director decided against using the theater's auditori- um, finding it too large. Instead the play is performed in the theater's cafe. Beyond the drawing-room set- ting one has a broad view of the town from the window at the back of the decor, the sinister shock regi- ment enters from the outside balco- ny and the flames of their auto-da- fe rise against the night sky. The *mise-en-scene is pictorially most im-* pressive.

Author Witkiewicz was a remark- able personality who has left his im- print on Polish culture. The son of a famous painter, he too was a paint- er and in addition to his literary en- deavors was also an anthropologist who accompanied Bronislaw Mali- nowski on expeditions to Australia and New Guinea. During World War I he served in the Czarist army and witnessed many of the crucial events of the Russian Revolution firsthand, "swimming in the black sea of a mob gone mad."

The drama that Wadja has cho- sen was *written in 1920 and is, in-* deed, prophetic. In the Russia of 1917-18 Witkiewicz may have had a foretaste of things to come. His message — or rather warning — is that a secret force will seize power and reduce the world to sickly mediocrity.

The sybaritic dilletante of his play believes rumors of this coup d'etat are false alarms. Even when the house next door is occupied he turns a deaf ear. It is only when his drawing room is invaded and his paintings are stripped from its walls to be burnt in the "cultural revolu- tion" that he realizes that all is lost and that evil and ignorance have conquered. Witkiewicz, a poetic vi- sionary, foresaw Hitler's book bon- fires and Stalin's imposition of f so- cialistic realism and arrests and exe- cutions of those who opposed it.

As did such Polish dramatists of the century's first half as Przy- byszewski, Gabriela Zapolska, Ta- deusz Rittner, Alfred Savoir, and today, Slawomir Mrozek, Wit- kiewicz often reached for the car- tooning brush and wielded it with elan. It is busy in this nightmare fantasy and Wajda in his staging has emphasized the grotesque as- pects of its comic touches, for ex- ample, in the comportment of the blustering women soldiers with their top-sergeant barks and hearty comradery.

But the frequent hilarity does not disguise the macabre truth telling. The Polish visitor again shows his mettle, here brilliantly combining thought-provoking drama and fasci- nating spectacle.

Sharps and Flats

MADRID — Dizzy Gillespie will be at the Teatro Alcala Palace Feb. 16 at 7:30 and 10:30 p.m.

LONDON — The Pointer Sisters are at Fairfield Halls Feb. 15; On the 17th Linda Lewis is at the Drury Lane Theatre Royal and Jerry Lee Lewis at the Rainbow. On the 18th, Clash is at the Odeon Lewisham and Uriah Heep at Fairfield Halls. Johnny (Little Giant) Griffin and his quartet and the Noel Kelehan quintet are at Ronnie Scott's through Feb. 16, followed by the Houston Preston trio, Etta Jones and the Louis Stewart trio who come in the 18th for a two-week engagement.

ON TOUR — Veronique Sanson is in Munich on Feb. 14 at the Kongressaal of the Deutsche Museum at 8 p.m. and the follow- ing night in West Berlin at the Hochschule der Kunste, also at 8. Roger McGuinn and the Chris Hillman Band, featuring Lee Clayton, are also at Munich's Kongressaal on Feb. 15 at 8 and also in West Berlin on the 20th at the Metropol.

MUNICH — Rainbow will be at the Rudi- Sedlmayer-Halle Feb. 16 at 8 p.m.

BIEL, Switzerland — Vince Benedetti and his Jersey Bounce Quintet, featuring Pony Poindexter, will be at the St. Gervais Restau- rant Feb. 20.

THE HAGUE — Vera Lova is singing eve- ry evening at Lola's Plaza during February

PARIS — Hal Singer and his quartet are at the Dreher through Feb. 19, followed by Chet Baker on the 20th. Eddie Louiss, Hous- ton Preston, Sonny Phillips, Frankie Jones and Etta Jones are all at the Espace Cardin Feb. 15 at 8 p.m. Michele Torre opens at the Olympia Feb. 19 at 9 p.m. for two weeks (closed Sunday). Les Rastonos will be at the Palace Feb. 20 at 8 p.m. Rhoda Scott is ap- pearing every night except Sunday at the Club St. Germain; Jimmy Forest and Al Grey every night at the Hotel Meridien and Jack Hammer every night at the Don Camillo.

— FRANK VAN BRAKLE

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1 MILLION DM	1 MILLION DM or	1 MILLION DM	1 MILLION DM or	1 MILLION DM or	1 MILLION DM or
3 x 100.000 DM	5 x 100.000 DM	7 x 100.000 DM	9 x 100.000 DM	11 x 100.000 DM	1 MILLION DM or
6 x 10.000 DM	9 x 10.000 DM	3 x 15.000 DM	3 x 25.000 DM	3 x 50.000 DM	1 MILLION DM or
9 x 5.000 DM	12 x 5.000 DM	12 x 10.000 DM	6 x 15.000 DM	6 x 25.000 DM	1 MILLION DM or
30 x 2.000 DM	15 x 5.000 DM	15 x 5.000 DM	9 x 15.000 DM	9 x 15.000 DM	1 MILLION DM or
120 x 1.000 DM	45 x 2.000 DM	15 x 3.000 DM	15 x 10.000 DM	18 x 10.000 DM	1 MILLION DM or
6.300 x 240 DM	150 x 1.000 DM	50 x 2.000 DM	18 x 5.000 DM	21 x 5.000 DM	2 1 MILLION
6.429 – 3.027.000 DM	7.200 x 360 DM	150 x 1.000 DM	21 x 3.000 DM	24 x 3.000 DM	12 x 50.000 DM
	6.458 – 5.527.200 DM	8.100 x 480 DM	90 x 2.000 DM	120 x 2.000 DM	24 x 25.000 DM
		6.515 – 8.143.000 DM	210 x 1.000 DM	240 x 1.000 DM	30 x 15.000 DM
			9.000 x 600 DM	10.500 x 720 DM	36 x 10.000 DM
			9.213 – 11.155.000 DM	11.002 – 14.932.000 DM	60 x 5.000 DM
					120 x 3.000 DM
					150 x 2.000 DM
					2.130 x 1.000 DM
					68.100 x 720 DM
					70.713 – 60.132.000 DM

How to participate:
1) You order your ticket with on the order coupon below.
2) Within days you receive your ticket together with an invoice and the official drawing schedule with rules and regulations.
3) PLEASE INCLUDE PAYMENT WITH YOUR ORDER. You can also pay for your ticket after receipt of the invoice. Payment can be made by personal check, travellers check, bank transfer (add remittance bank charge) or in cash via registered air mail (cash at your own risk).
4) After each class you will receive the official winning list together with the ticket of the next class via air mail.
5) If your ticket has been drawn, you will immediately receive a winning notification. Your drawn ticket is eliminated from the game, therefore we will offer you a new ticket (replacement-ticket) so that you can keep on playing right up to the 6. class.
6) Your prize-money will be transferred to you within one week of your request by check or any other way you desire. Of course, if you hit a jackpot you can come in person to collect your prize in cash.
7) If you are already our customer, please do not order, because you receive the ticket automatically for the next lottery.

You can be sure you will receive fast, honest and confidential service. Now it is up to you, therefore order and mail the coupon today.

Lots of Luck
Your chance to win: 1:3
If coupon is missing, write for information.

HAMELN
Lotterie-Einnahme Hameln
Kuhlmannstraße 1 A
D-3250 Hameln · W.-Germany

I try my luck and order!
All classes (1st - 6th class) 64. Lottery, beginning April 3, 1980 to September 5, 1980
Please fill in number of tickets you want to order.

	1/1 ticket	738.–	442.80
	1/2 ticket	369.–	221.40
	1/4 ticket	184.50	110.70

* US$ prices and £ prices are subject to rate of exchange. rate of exchange as of Jan. 1, 1980
Prices are for all 6 classes including air mail postage and winning list after each class. No additional charges.

Service worldwide
Mail coupon to
Lotterie-Einnahme Hameln
Kuhlmannstraße 1 A
D-3250 Hameln · W.-Germany
Please write in German English
Please print in clear letters.
HA 64/51 Mr. Mrs. Miss
First Name
Last Name
Street
P. O. Box
City
Country

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 13

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A-A-A —								
43¼	29⅛	ACF	2.24	5.4	8	215	42	41⅝	41¾	+½
18⅝	14¼	AMF	1.24	8.3	6	194	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	−⅛
20½	12½	AM Intl	.28	1.6	118	193	18	17⅜	17¾	−¼
12¼	9½	APL	1	9.2	49	94	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+⅛
40⅛	31¾	ARA	1.82	5.3	6	294	34¾	33⅝	34⅛	+⅝
54⅝	23½	ASA	3.15e	6.5		846	50	48⅝	48¾	−1⅛
12¾	8⅛	ATO	.60	5.0	4	154	12⅛	11⅞	12	
31¾	17	AVX s	.25	.8	15	182	29⅞	28⅝	29⅝	+¼
43⅝	29½	AbbtLb	1	2.5	13	1252	40¼	39	39½	+¾
34¼	17½	AcmeC	1.40	4.4	7	72	32⅛	32	32	
4⅞	3¼	AdmDg	.04	1.1	6	16	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	
14½	10¾	AdaEx	1.49e	11.		149	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	−⅛
6⅛	4⅛	AdmMl	.20e	4.2	15	30	5	4¾	4¾	−⅛
46⅝	30⅞	AMD n			17	221	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	+¼
36⅞	28⅝	AetnLf	s1.80	5.1	5	1522	35¼	34⅝	35	
80	59	AetnLf pf	2	2.6		6	77	76½	76½	+3½
28¼	19¼	Ahmans	1.20	6.0	4	47	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	+¼
3¼	2⅛	Aileen				87	3	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
42⅛	25	AirPrd	.80	1.9	11	304	u43⅛	42½	42¾	+1⅛
28¼	18	AirbFrt	1.20	5.9	9	25	20⅜	20⅛	20½	
17⅛	11⅜	Akzona	.80	5.0	8	974	u17⅛	15⅞	15⅞	−1
8⅝	6½	AlaP dpf	.87	13.		25	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
87½	66	AlaP pf	9	14.		z170	66	66	66	
104½	82½	AlaP pf	11	13.		z5200	86¼	85	86¼	+2¾
92	70	AlaP pf	9.44	13.		z850	72½	72½	72½	+2½
79¾	60	AlaP pf	8.16	13.		z500	62½	62½	62½	+1½
80	61	AlaP pf	8.28	13.		z420	63	61½	63	+2
15¾	13⅜	Alagsco	1.48	10.	8	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
49⅝	16	Alaskin	.80	1.7	34	926	u51¾	47⅞	47¾	−1
36	27	Albany s	1	3.3	9	35	30⅞	30¼	30⅝	+½
10¾	6⅞	Alberto	.36	3.7	11	30	10⅛	9¾	9¾	−¼
45	34¼	Albrtsn	1.20	3.0	8	30	40½	40¼	40¼	−¼
66⅝	32⅝	AlcanA	2.40	4.0	6	1862	62	60½	60½	−⅛
37¼	22⅝	AlcoStd	1.68	5.0	6	17	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+⅛
9⅝	6	Alexdr	.40	5.8	7	121	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
34⅝	20	AllgCp	1.08a	3.9	6	31	27½	27¼	27⅜	
28⅞	22	AlgCp pf	2.86	13.		6	22⅞	22⅜	22⅝	+¼
36⅞	15⅞	AlgLud	1.40	3.8	5	1457	u37⅝	36	36⅝	+¾
54½	31¾	AlgLd pf	3	5.4		227	u56	54	55½	+2¾
22⅝	18⅝	AlgLd pf	2.19	12.		9	18⅜	d18½	18½	−⅜
18	14⅜	AllgPw	1.80	12.	7	260	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
17¼	13⅝	AllenGp s	1	6.8	6	73	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
57½	24	Allergan	.60	1.1	20	152	56⅞	55⅝	56¼	+⅜
60½	28⅝	AlldCh	2	3.3		3169	u61⅛	59½	60½	+2
14¼	11⅛	AlldMnt	.86	6.6	7	29	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	−⅜
22¼	12	AlldPd	.60	3.2	9	2	19	19	19	−¼
27½	21	AlldStr	1.70	8.0	5	1859	21⅞	21¼	21¼	−¼
38⅝	29⅞	AllisCh	2	6.6	5	260	31	30⅝	30⅝	−¼
18⅝	12	AllrAu	.64b	3.8	9	4	17⅛	17	17	−⅛
21⅞	14⅝	AlphPr	.72	4.4	5	8	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	−⅛
67½	48⅝	Alcoa	3.20	4.6	5	1805	u69⅝	67	69	+2½
34½	16¼	AmlSug	1	2.9	12	270	u35	33½	34½	+1¼
57¼	35½	Amax s	2.40	4.1	9	2480	u58⅝	57½	58½	+1⅛
74⅝	45½	Amax pf	3	4.0		10	u76½	75⅝	75¾	+1½
32¼	19	Amrce	1.32	5.4	5	70	24½	23⅞	24½	+⅞
52	33	Amrc pf	2.60	6.6		1	39¼	39¼	39¼	+1⅛
61½	26¾	AHess	1.60	2.7	5	1182	60½	58⅞	59	−1
132½	59½	AHes pf	3.50	2.7		44	131½	130	130	−2¼
14	9¼	AmAir	.40	3.8	3	519	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
6	3⅛	AmAir wt				133	4⅛	3⅞	4	+⅛
20½	15⅝	AAir pf	2.18	13.		73	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+⅜
19⅝	12	ABakr	1.20	6.7	8	25	18	17⅝	17⅝	
69⅝	48½	ABrnds	5.50	8.3	6	159	67⅞	66⅛	66⅛	−⅞
33	23¼	ABrd pf	1.70	5.3		1	32	32	32	
33½	25⅝	ABrd pf	2.75	11.		18	25⅝	d25½	25½	−¼
35¼	28⅜	ABrd pf	2.67	7.9		25	34⅞	33⅞	33⅞	−⅛
47⅝	32⅞	ABdcst	1.60	4.7	6	1531	35½	34¼	34¼	−¾
16⅝	13	ABldM	.78	5.1	7	31	15⅜	15¼	15¼	−¼
41⅛	32⅝	AmCan	2.90	8.8	5	1260	33½	33	33⅛	
22¼	16⅞	ACan pf	1.75	9.9		5	17¾	17¼	17¾	
7⅝	3	ACentry			8	255	7⅛	6⅞	7	−⅛
36⅛	24⅜	ACyan	1.60	5.2	9	2333	31⅜	30⅛	30½	−1⅛
19⅜	10⅞	AmDistl			65	97	16	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
25½	17¼	ADT	1.16	5.9	8	121	20	19⅝	19¾	
22⅝	17⅛	AElPw	2.22	13.	8	712	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜	−⅛
36⅛	27¾	AmExp	1.80	6.1	6	1006	30	28⅞	29½	+⅝
14⅛	9½	AFamil	.60b	6.0	4	143	10⅛	10	10	
22½	16⅜	AGlBd	2e	12.		39	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	−⅛
22⅝	17	AGnCv	1.44a	6.5		23	22⅜	22¼	22¼	
38⅝	25¾	AGnIns	1	2.8	5	145	36⅞	35¼	35⅝	−⅞
38⅝	26⅛	AGIn pf	.90	2.5		2	35¾	35¾	35¾	−1¼
16½	10⅛	AHerltLf	.48	3.6	8	11	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+⅛
24½	14¼	AmHoist	1.12	4.9	6	272	23½	23	23	
29½	24⅜	AHome	1.60	6.2	10	2788	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	+¼
35¼	23⅝	AmHosp	.80	2.5	12	515	33	32¼	32½	+¼
11⅜	8	AmInvl	.40a	3.5	8	254	11⅜	11½	11½	
37⅞	24½	AMI s	.80	2.2	13	402	36⅞	35⅞	36	+¼
9½	5½	AmMotrs	.07e	.8	5	1339	9⅞	8⅞	9	−⅛
53⅞	36	ANatR	3.20	6.0	12	284	u54⅞	53½	53¼	+⅜
31½	19½	ASLFl	n.80b	3.6	4	13	22½	22	22	−⅛
19⅝	11⅞	AShip	.80	4.5	20	116	19	17⅞	17¾	−1⅛
58¼	39½	AStand	3.60	6.6	6	474	55¼	54⅝	54⅞	−¼
10¾	6⅜	ASteril	.32	3.8	9	368	8½	8¼	8½	+⅛
34½	23½	AmStr	.80	2.9	4	106	27⅞	27⅛	27⅜	+¼
59⅞	47⅜	AmStr pf				4	47⅝	d47½	47½	−½
64¾	50⅛	ATT	5	9.8	6	2652	51½	51⅛	51⅛	−⅛
67⅝	52⅞	ATT pf	4	7.4		10	53⅝	53¾	53⅝	−⅛
47⅝	37	ATT pf	3.64	9.8		278	37⅞	37⅜	37¼	−¼
49⅛	38⅝	ATT pf	3.74	9.8		107	38½	38⅛	38⅜	
14⅞	11	AWatWk	.96	7.8	5	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
12¾	9⅝	AWat pf	1.25	12.		z20	10½	10½	10½	−½
21⅞	16	Ameron	1.20	5.7	6	30	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+⅛
17⅞	11¼	AmesD	.40b	2.4	6	20	17	16⅞	17	+¼
28⅝	20¼	Ametek s	1	3.9	12	89	26½	25½	25½	−⅜
30⅞	17⅝	Amfac	1.32	4.2	7	1140	u31⅜	31	31⅛	+¼
41	29⅛	AMP Inc	1	2.6	11	330	38½	38⅛	38⅝	+⅛
30¼	13½	Ampco	.60a	2.0	9	31	30	29¼	29⅜	−⅛
22¼	14¼	Ampex	.20	1.0	11	405	20½	20	20½	−⅛
8⅞	3⅜	AmrepCp			15	50	7⅛	7½	7½	
24¾	14⅛	Amstar	1.35	5.6	9	624	24¼	23¾	24	−⅛
7¾	6	Amst pf	.68	11.		7	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
44⅝	32¼	Amsted	2.20	5.3	7	x70	41⅞	40⅝	41¼	+⅞
25	14½	Analog s			17	39	23⅞	23⅜	23¾	+⅛
18¼	14¼	Anchor	s1.20	6.9	6	49	17⅞	17¼	17⅜	−¼
24⅝	18⅛	AnClay	1.12	4.5	7	161	u25	24⅝	25	+1
8½	5½	Angelica	.34	4.7	7	76	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	−⅛
32¾	10	Anixter	.40	1.3	10	203	u33¾	31¼	32	+½
40⅛	18⅜	Apache	s.40	1.0	16	500	u41⅜	39⅞	40	−¾
73⅝	58	ApPw pf	7.40	13.		z100	59	59	59	
11¼	6¼	ApldDig			9	591	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
25½	16	ApldDig pf	1	5.0		1	20	20	20	+½
17⅞	7⅜	ApplMg			11	293	16	15⅛	15¼	−⅞
30½	21	Arcata	1.28	4.7	6	100	27	26⅝	27	+⅜
31¼	24½	Arcat pf	2.16	7.4		7	29¼	28¾	29¼	+¼
39⅝	16⅛	ArchrD	.20b	.5	16	587	37⅛	36½	36½	−⅜
11⅜	4⅛	ArctEn	.10e	2.4	9	57	4¼	d 4	4⅛	
21	16⅝	ArizPS	2	12.	6	242	16⅞	16⅜	16½	
12¼	8	ArkBst	.60	5.9		11	10⅜	10¼	10¼	−⅛
31½	22⅛	ArkLG	s1.24	4.3	12	363	29½	28¾	28⅞	+⅜
4	1¾	ArlenRty				454	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
10⅜	5¼	Armada			6	16	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	−⅛
32⅝	19	Armco	1.50	4.6	7	450	u32⅝	32¼	32⅜	−¼
41¼	26	Arm pf	2.10	5.0		46	u42	41¼	41⅝	+½
53	41¾	Armr pf	4.75	11.		z50	42	42	42	−1
19	14⅝	ArmCk	1.10	7.1	4	547	15¾	15⅜	15½	−¼
24⅝	17⅛	ArmRu	1.20	6.4	4	82	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	−¼
24⅝	18⅝	AroCorp	1b	4.3	6	3	23	23	23	
33	9⅞	ArrowE	.20r	.8	6	230	25⅞	24⅞	25⅜	+¾
16½	11	Arvin	1.12	8.7	5	84	13	12¾	12⅞	−⅛
58½	16¼	Asarco	1.40a	1.9	7	2159	58½	55⅞	55⅜	−1⅝
45½	32¾	AshlOil	2.20	5.4	6	376	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	−⅛
42¼	38½	AshlO pf	4.50	12.		82	39	38⅝	38⅝	−⅛
23⅝	15¾	AsdDG	1.50	7.3	6	688	21⅛	20⅞	20½	−½
22⅛	17⅛	Athlone	1.40	7.3	17	48	19½	19⅛	19⅛	−⅜
20⅝	16¾	AtCyEl	1.84	11.	7	134	17⅛	16¾	16¾	−½
105	57¾	AtlRich	3.40	3.3	11	1909	u105¼	103½	103¾	−1¼
351	196½	AtlRc pf	3	.8		2	u355¼	354¼	354¼	+3¼
45	37	AtlRc pf	3.75	9.9		z20	38	38	38	
124¾	69	AtlRc pf	2.80	2.3		11	u126¼	124¼	124¼	−½
24¼	11⅞	AtlasCp				98	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞	−⅛
41	28⅝	AutoDta	.64	1.7	16	221	38⅞	38	38¼	+⅛
29⅞	18⅝	AvcoCp	1.20	4.7	3	1043	25⅞	25¼	25½	−½
59	39½	Avco pf	3.20	6.0		1	53	53	53	+1
74	49½	Avco pf	4.20	6.5		186	64⅞	64	64⅛	+¼
23⅛	15½	Avery	.72	3.1	10	47	23	22⅝	22⅞	
30	16⅝	Avnet	.80	2.6	8	934	u30⅞	30⅛	30½	+½
53¼	34	Avon	2.80	8.0	8	2677	35½	34⅞	34⅞	+⅛
28½	10	Aydin			16	129	26⅞	24½	24⅝	−1⅜
		— B-B-B —								
63¾	10¼	BAV Liq	52c			9	10½	10½	10½	
2⅞	1¼	BT Mtg				22	2	2	2	
13⅝	7	Boche	.50a	3.6	10	787	u14⅛	13⅜	13⅝	
70½	31¼	Bakrlnl	.60	.9	21	383	69⅞	68⅝	68⅝	−⅜
24⅝	16½	Baldor s	.20	1.1	11	20	18	17⅞	17⅞	
40½	20¼	BaldwU	1.20	3.4	6	68	35⅞	35¼	35¼	+½
60	30½	BldU pf	2.06	3.9		4	53	53	53	+1
28⅞	20¾	BallCp	1.40	5.7	5	54	25½	24⅝	24⅝	−⅝
48⅝	23⅛	BallyMf	s.10	.3	21	1071	31⅝	30⅞	30⅞	−⅜
26	20⅞	BaltGE	2.44	12.	6	126	21¼	20⅞	21	−⅛
43	18¼	BanCal	.92	2.6	8	991	40¼	35⅝	35¾	−5
19⅝	12¼	Bandag	.60	3.3	9	383	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
31¼	19⅝	BangPnt	.80	2.6	5	118	30⅞	29⅞	30⅜	−⅛
44⅝	27⅜	BanP pf	2	4.8		1	41½	41½	41½	−¼
43⅝	31⅜	BkNY	2.72	7.7	5	56	35⅞	35½	35½	−⅛
16	12⅝	BkofVa	1.16	8.6	4	20	13⅜	13	13½	−⅛
36⅛	23⅞	BnkAm	1.32	5.5	6	1506	24⅝	23⅞	24	+¼
48⅝	33⅝	BankTr	3.30	7.5	5	864	44	43⅝	43¾	+¼
28	22¾	BkTr pf	2.50	11.		39	23⅛	23	23	−⅛
49	40	BkTr pf	4.22	11.		2	39⅞	d39⅞	39⅞	−½
14	7⅝	Banner	.14	1.0	18	899	u14¼	12⅞	14	+1½
58⅝	25⅝	Barber	1.60	3.1	12	166	53	52	52	−¼
15⅝	11	BardCR	.36	2.4	11	598	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	−¼
21⅝	15½	BarnGp	s.80	4.4	5	6	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	
22½	18⅝	BarnBk n	1	4.5	6	126	22⅝	22⅛	22¼	
27⅝	14⅞	BarryWr	.52	1.9	13	134	u27⅞	26⅞	27⅛	−¼
40	23½	Bausch s	1	2.8	11	478	37⅛	36⅛	36¼	−⅜
49½	35⅝	BaxtTrv	.64	1.6	12	5047	43¼	40¼	40⅜	−2½
10⅝	3½	BayColP				73	6⅞	6½	6⅝	+⅛
27⅝	18⅝	BaySIG	2.20	8.9	7	25	24⅞	24⅝	24¾	+⅛
14	9⅛	BaykClg	.48	3.5	7	7	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	−¼
38	26⅝	Bearing	.92	3.2	8	48	28½	28½	28½	
24¼	19¾	BeatFd	1.20	5.8	8	1068	20⅞	20½	20⅝	
49½	40⅝	Beat pf	3.38	8.0		21	42½	42¼	42¼	−⅜
32½	20	Beckm	.32	1.0	17	134	31⅞	31	31⅜	
36½	27¾	BectnD	.92	2.8	11	211	34⅜	33⅝	33⅝	−½
16	5⅛	Beker			9	477	15⅜	14⅝	15¼	+½
50	25½	BelcoPt	1	2.1	8	276	49	47¼	47¼	−1⅛
30⅝	21¾	Belden	1.60	5.6	5	29	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+½
9	6⅝	BeldnH	.36b	5.2	6	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	
29⅞	14⅝	BellHow	.96	3.4	17	189	28½	27⅞	28¼	+¼
15	6¼	BellInd	.20a	1.5	7	401	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	+⅛
19⅞	15⅞	BelCd g	s1.64			42	17¼	17	17	
30½	21⅝	Bemis	1.40	4.9	5	6	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+½
55⅞	36¼	Bendix	2.84	5.2	8	767	54⅞	52⅛	54⅝	+1¾
110½	75	Bendix pf	3	2.8		2	109	109	109	+1⅜
32½	21⅞	BenfCp	2	9.0	5	644	22⅝	22	22⅛	+⅛
45½	36	Benef pf	4.30	12.		3	35½	d35¼	35¼	−¾
26½	20	Benef pf	2.50	13.		z70	20	20	20	
19⅝	2⅞	BengtB			36	1227	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	−½
7¼	3	BerkeyP			13	132	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
29½	18½	BestPd	.24	1.3	6	500	19½	d18½	19	−⅞
25⅝	19½	BethStl	1.60	6.3	4	1469	25¾	24½	25⅜	+⅞
47⅜	32⅝	BigThr	.88	1.8	15	160	47⅜	47	47¼	+1
33⅝	14⅝	Binney	.92	4.2	10	56	22⅞	22¼	22¼	−⅜
29¼	16⅞	BisFSL	s.80	3.9	6	43	20⅞	20¼	20⅜	−⅞
25¼	18½	BlackDr	.76	3.4	9	578	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+¼
24½	18½	BlairJn s	1	5.3	6	64	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	−⅛
25½	15⅝	BlissL	1.10	5.5	6	45	20	19⅞	20	+⅛
27¼	21¼	BlckHR	1.60	6.2	10	245	26⅜	25½	26	+⅜
37⅝	22⅝	BlueB	1.80	4.8	7	243	37⅝	36⅝	37⅜	+⅞
5⅝	3⅛	BobbieBc			5	137	4	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
68⅞	37¼	Boeing	s1.80	2.8	8	4346	64⅞	62⅝	63¼	−1
42½	29⅞	BoiseC	1.50	3.7	6	675	41⅞	40⅝	40⅝	−⅞
27⅞	23	Borden	1.82	7.9	5	322	23⅜	23	23	−⅜
40⅞	27⅜	BorgW	2.30	5.4	6	1095	u42⅞	40⅞	42⅜	+2
8⅝	4⅝	Bormns	.20e	4.4	8	23	4⅝	4½	4½	
24¼	19⅝	BosEd	2.72	13.	6	46	21¼	21	21	+⅛
84¾	69	BosE pf	8.88	13.		z460	70	69	70	
11⅛	9	BosE pr	1.17	13.		11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
14	11	BosE pr	1.46	13.		22	11⅛	11	11¼	+⅛
13¾	6¼	Braniff	.20	2.2		447	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	
29⅞	23⅜	BrigSt	1.20a	5.0	7	68	24⅛	23⅞	24	
39¼	31	BristM	1.44	4.2	10	1673	35⅞	34¼	34½	−⅜
44¼	35½	BristM pf	2	5.1		4	39½	39	39½	+1⅛
37⅞	19	BritPet	1.02e	2.7	8	987	u38½	37⅝	38¼	+1⅛
19½	12½	BrkwGl	1.08	7.3	7	263	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	−¼
25	18⅝	BklyUG	2.22	11.	6	41	20⅝	20	20	−¼
30⅝	16¾	BwnSh	1	3.5	6	94	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	+¼
30	9⅝	Brown	.30	1.1	8	133	28⅝	28	28¼	+¼
28¾	22½	BwnGp	2	7.8	4	20	26	25⅝	25⅝	−⅛
17⅞	11¼	BwnFer	.70	4.1	10	355	17⅛	17	17	
15⅛	10⅞	Brnswk	.90	6.2	6	428	15	14½	14⅝	−⅜
30	24⅝	Brnsk pf	2.40	8.1		55	30	29½	29½	−⅜
33½	17½	BrushW s	1	3.2	10	148	31½	30⅞	31	+⅜
25	16½	BucyEr	.88	4.2	8	1000	21½	20½	21	+⅜
19½	15⅝	BuffFor s	1	6.3	8	28	16⅝	16	16	−1
16⅝	9¼	Bundy	1	9.2	7	23	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+⅛
19½	15¼	BunkrH	1.96	13.		27	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	+⅛
32⅞	19	BurkR	1.20	4.8	8	161	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
32	22⅝	BokR pf	1.50	5.1		13	30	29⅝	29⅝	−⅜
20	15	BurlInd	1.40	7.8	7	784	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	−⅛
80⅝	38	BurlNo	2.10	2.8	6	1182	76⅞	73⅞	74⅛	−1⅜
7⅞	5⅝	BrlNo pf	.55	11.		7	5⅝	d 5	5	−⅞
71½	37½	BrlNo pf	2.85	4.3		163	67½	65⅝	65⅝	−1⅛
35½	21¼	Burndy	1	2.8	10	37	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+⅝
8⅞	3	BrnsRL			22	1016	8½	7⅞	8⅛	−⅛
87½	64⅝	Burrgh	2.60	3.3	10	851	79⅞	76⅝	77¾	−1
30¼	14	Buttrin	s.80	2.9	7	34	28⅝	27⅜	28	
18	8⅝	Buttes			97	462	u18¼	17⅞	17¾	+⅛
		— C-C-C —								
43⅝	27	CBI Ind	s1a	2.4	15	x109	42¼	41⅜	42	+⅜
56⅝	44⅝	CBS	2.80	5.3	8	665	53⅛	52⅝	53⅛	+½
37½	30½	CBS pf	1	2.8		2	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+⅞
11¼	6	CCI			6	303	10⅝	9¾	10	
12⅝	6⅞	CLC			37	82	10⅜	10	10⅛	−¼
18⅝	10⅛	CNA Fn			4	775	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+⅜
22¾	15¼	CNA pf	1.10	5.1		14	21½	21½	21½	+⅜
11⅞	9⅛	CNAI	1.14a	12.		34	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
71	48⅛	CPC	3	4.5	9	666	68⅛	67	67⅛	−½
16¾	14⅛	CP Nat	1.86	12.	9	14	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+¼
28½	16⅛	CTS	.80	3.8	9	157	21⅜	20¼	20⅝	−⅛
64⅝	34	CabotC	2	3.1	8	x190	u65⅛	63⅜	65¼	+2⅜
21⅝	9⅝	Cadence			6	22	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	−⅛
36⅝	13¼	Caesars s			24	1188	16⅞	16¼	16¼	−⅜
49⅝	15⅛	Callhn	.50a	1.1	18	301	48¼	45⅝	46	−1⅜
7¼	2⅞	CamerB			7	29	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
35½	17	CmRL g	s.60a	1.8		296	33½	32⅝	33	−⅛
34⅞	27¾	ComSp	1.90	6.6	7	88	29⅛	28⅞	29	+⅛
27⅝	19⅞	CompT	1.08	4.2	9	433	26¼	26	26	−⅜
43⅞	20½	CdPac	g1.70a			858	42⅝	41¼	41⅞	−⅜
18	10⅞	CanalR	.64	3.6	27	15	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
29¼	18½	CannonMls	1.16a	4.7	6	28	24⅞	24½	24⅝	+⅜
49⅞	36⅝	CapCits	.20	.4	10	162	47⅜	45¼	47¼	+2⅜
24⅞	18⅝	CapHold	1.08	5.6	7	122	20⅛	19	19⅜	−⅝
9⅝	3⅞	Caring g	.10		14	982	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	−⅛
29⅝	18¼	Carlisle	s.90	3.6	6	48	25⅛	25	25	+¼
29½	21⅞	Carnat	1.50	6.1	7	208	25	24¼	24½	−⅛
61	46⅝	CaroCO	5	10.		z670	48	48	48	
8⅞	6½	CaroFrg	.44	5.1	6	48	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
22⅝	16⅝	CarPw	2.08	12.	9	157	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	−⅛
28⅛	21	CarP pf	2.67	13.		11	21⅜	d20⅝	20⅝	−½
35⅝	24¼	CarTec	1.90	5.4	7	127	35¼	33⅞	35¼	+1⅛
13	10⅝	CarrGn	.79e	6.0		11	u13½	12⅞	13⅛	+½
21⅞	16⅝	CarsPir	1.10	5.8	6	32	19⅛	18⅞	19	−⅛
20⅝	15¼	CartHw	1.10	6.7	6	407	16⅝	16½	16½	
34½	26⅜	CartHw pf	2	7.1		144	28	28	28	
8¾	6½	CartWal	.40	5.2	8	55	8	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
13⅝	7½	CascNG	.92	8.5	6	30	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	−⅛
19	13	CastlCk	.80b	5.2	13	388	15½	14⅞	15¼	+⅜
61¾	49⅝	CatrpT	3.10	5.7	10	1459	57⅝	56	57	+1⅛
17⅝	11¼	CecoCp	.75	4.7	5	63	16⅛	15¾	15⅞	+⅜
50	39⅝	Celanse	3.20	7.0	5	381	46⅝	45⅝	45¾	−½
8⅞	3⅝	Cenco			8	254	8⅝	8	8	
48	18¼	Centex	.25	.6	16	172	45¼	44	44½	−⅜
16½	12⅛	CenSoW	1.50	12.	6	1955	12⅞	12¼	12⅛	+⅛
20⅝	17½	CenHud	2.16	12.	5	13	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+⅛
17⅞	14⅝	CenllLt	1.70	12.	6	41	14⅞	14½	14⅝	−⅛
27⅝	24	CnIlLt pf	2.87	11.		z250	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	
14⅛	11½	CenllPS	1.36	12.	6	x115	11⅝	d11	11⅛	−⅜
65	23½	CenLaE	2	3.2	11	401	63⅜	61⅞	62½	+1⅛
16	12⅝	CeMPw	1.64	12.	6	48	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	+⅛
21⅞	11	CenSoya	.84	4.1	10	2190	21	20⅞	20½	+¼
28⅞	23	CenTel	2	8.4	7	109	24⅝	23⅝	23⅞	
54⅞	30⅞	CentrDat	1b	2.7	12	267	37½	36⅝	37¼	−¼
8⅞	6¼	CntryTel	.62	8.3	5	52	7¾	7½	7½	−⅛
19⅞	13½	Crt-teed	.90	6.5	11	68	13⅞	13½	13¾	+⅜
27⅞	15¼	CessAir	.80b	3.1	11	433	26¼	25½	25¾	+¼
28⅞	21	Chmpln	1.40	5.0	6	1041	28⅝	27⅞	27¾	+¼
28½	21	Chml pf	1.20	4.4		6	28	27½	27½	+1
13⅞	9	ChamSp	.80	8.0	7	441	10⅜	10	10	−⅛
50	6⅞	ChartCo	.60a	1.4	3	1919	43⅝	41¼	41⅝	−2
45¼	1⅝	ChartCo wt				655	35	32¾	33¼	−1⅝
25½	17¼	ChartCo pf				566	21⅝	21	21	−¼
11	8⅞	ChasFd	.80e	7.3		67	11	10⅞	11	+⅛
43⅞	28⅝	ChasM	2.80	7.3	4	752	38⅞	38¼	38⅜	−½
14½	9	Chelsea	.60	6.4	4	55	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	−⅛
44⅝	34	ChmNY	3.16	8.1	4	83	39⅝	38⅝	38⅞	+⅛
22¼	17½	ChNY pf	1.87	8.9		30	21⅛	21	21	
25⅛	18½	ChesVa	s.84	3.5	35	45	25	24¼	24¼	−½
25⅝	20⅝	ChesPn	1.28	6.0	9	390	21⅞	21¼	21⅜	−⅛
34½	25	Chessie	2.32	7.0	6	356	33⅝	33¼	33¼	+¼
19⅝	8½	ChiMlw			14	105	15⅝	14⅞	15¼	−¼
52½	22	ChiMlw pf				2	31	31	31	−¼
29⅞	22½	ChiPneT	2	8.4	5	88	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
5¼	3⅝	ChkFull	.10e	2.4	7	63	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
25	10⅞	ChrisCft	.52f	2.2	11	107	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	−⅛
9⅝	8¼	ChCft pf	1	11.		1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+¼
13⅛	5½	Christn	.40e	3.4	8	28	12	11½	11⅞	+⅜
26½	17	Chroma	1.10	4.6	6	66	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞	−⅜
100½	66⅛	Chroma pf	5	5.4		1	92	92	92	−3⅝
11⅞	5½	Chrysler				1921	9½	9⅛	9¼	
6	2	Chrys wt				639	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	
21⅝	8⅛	Chrys pf				150	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
28⅞	20⅝	ChurCh	.60	2.5	8	133	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞	−⅜
30⅝	27½	CinBell	2.52	9.1	5	12	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	−⅛
20¾	15½	CinGE	1.96	13.	6	160	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
51½	39	CinG pf	4.75	12.		z200	39	39	39	
102½	75½	CinG pf	9.28	13.		z2400	73¼	d73¼	73¼	−2¼
105	76½	CinG pf	9.52	12.		z150	76½	d76¼	76¼	−1¼
37⅞	18	CinMil s	.80	2.3	10	53	36	35⅛	35⅜	−⅝
26¼	20¼	Citicrp	1.30	6.0	5	3245	21⅞	21½	21⅝	+¼
112½	53⅛	CitiesSv	4	3.9	8	584	107½	103½	103⅝	−1⅝
22	14⅝	CityInv	1.20	6.8	4	572	18	17⅝	17⅝	
2¾	1	CityInv wt				35	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
34	23	CityIn pf	2	7.2		8	27⅜	27½	27⅝	+⅛
45	35⅝	ClarkE	2.20	6.1	5	107	36⅜	35⅝	35⅞	−⅛
52⅞	16	ClarkOil	.80a	1.9	4	309	44⅝	43⅛	43⅞	−⅜
37¼	27¼	ClvClf	1.40a	3.8	9	35	37⅛	36⅞	36¼	+⅛
19⅝	15⅝	ClevEl	2	13.	7	161	15⅝	15⅛	15½	−⅛
11¼	6⅞	Clevepk	.60	7.7	16	53	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
13⅛	9½	Clorox	.76	7.7	6	313	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	−¼
12½	8½	CluettPe	.68	7.0	5	203	9⅞	9½	9⅝	+⅛
11⅜	8⅞	CluettP pf	1	11.		20	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+¼
9	4⅝	Coachm				195	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
32	20¼	CoastCp	.40	1.3	6	1212	u33⅝	31¼	31⅞	+⅛
33⅞	18½	CstlCp pf	1.83	5.4		10	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	+¼
7⅝	5½	CocaBtl	.44	7.3	8	202	6⅛	6	6	−⅛
43¼	31½	CocaCl	1.96	5.7	18	3136	34¾	34	34⅛	+¼
23	13⅝	CldwBk	s.88	4.9	6	26	18⅝	18	18⅛	+⅜
7⅛	3	Coleco				316	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
18¾	13¼	ColgPal	1.08	8.2	6	3199	13⅜	d12⅞	13⅛	−⅛
45	35	ColgP pf	3.50	9.7		z100	36	36	36	+1
10⅝	7½	CollAik	.72	9.3	5	103	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	+⅛
18⅞	10⅜	CollinF	.32	2.8	5	100	11⅝	11⅛	11½	+⅛
27	18½	ColPen	1.40	6.7	5	444	22⅛	21	21	−⅜
54	34	ColtInd	2.50	4.7	6	176	53⅝	53	53½	+1⅝
42¼	28	Colt pf	1.60	3.8		10	42	42	42	+1
115	75	Colt pf	4.25	3.7		6	115	115	115	+6
44½	25⅝	ColGas	2.56	6.0	10	448	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝	−½
57¼	51⅞	ColGa pf	5.48	10.		84	54	53⅝	54	
37¼	18⅝	ColuPct	.42e	1.2	10	431	36¼	35⅝	36¼	+⅜
26⅛	20⅜	ColSOh	2.32	10.	8	313	22⅝	20¾	22⅛	+1⅜
105	91	CSO pf	10.52	11.		z60	97½	97	97½	+2
27	21¼	CSO pf	2.42	9.0		32	27	25⅞	27	+1⅜
64¼	34⅝	CmbEn	2.40	3.9	11	204	63⅝	61¼	61½	−1⅝
15⅝	8½	CmbEq	.07i			209	12⅝	11⅞	12	−¼
17	14⅝	Comdis	n.28	1.9	9	62	14⅝	14⅜	14½	−⅛
26¾	19⅝	CmwE	2.60	13.	8	319	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	−⅛
20½	14⅝	CwE pf	1.90	13.		8	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	−⅛
21¼	15⅛	CwE pf	2	13.		4	15½	15⅛	15⅛	−⅛
26¾	19½	CwE pf	2.37	12.		42	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
28⅞	23	CwE pf	2.87	12.		42	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+¼
89½	64	CwE pf	8.40	13.		z5100	64½	64	64	−2
47½	35½	Comsat	2.30	5.8	8	135	41⅞	39⅝	39⅞	−1⅛
34⅞	15⅞	CoPsyc	.60	1.8	16	82	34	33½	33⅝	−⅛
22¼	15⅝	ComPS	1.88	12.	6	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
48⅝	26⅞	Compgr	.28	.9	8	658	29⅝	29	29⅝	+1⅛
24¼	10½	CompSci			16	471	23¼	22⅝	22⅞	
59¾	23½	Cptvsn s			32	331	58⅝	57	57⅝	+1¼
19½	15½	ConAg s	1.34	6.9	6	14	19½	19⅜	19⅜	
40½	25¼	ConeMl	2	5.2	5	x4	38½	38½	38½	
39½	31⅞	ConnGn	n1.32	4.0	5	642	33¼	32⅝	33⅛	+⅜
27⅝	17	ConnM	2	8.3	16	44	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	−¼
18	14⅝	CnnNG	1.60	11.	9	5	15⅛	15	15	−⅛
57½	30	Conoco	1.90	3.3	8	2258	u58⅝	57⅝	57⅞	+1½
23⅝	12½	Conrac	.80	3.3	57	380	u24½	23	24⅛	+1⅛
24⅝	21	ConEd	2.68	12.	5	231	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+⅜
48½	35	ConE pf	4.65	13.		z150	36½	36½	36½	
50	39⅛	ConE pf	5	12.		4	40¼	40	40¼	+¼
27¼	21½	ConFds	1.76	7.4	6	334	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	−½
64	54	ConF pf	4.50	7.7		2	58⅛	58	58⅛	+⅛
28¼	22⅝	CnsFrt	1.30	5.4	5	199	24	23⅝	23⅞	+⅜
47⅞	36	CnsNG	3.24	6.9	8	282	u47⅛	46	47¼	+1⅜
112	99	CnG pf	10.96	11.		z300	104¼	104¼	104¼	+¼
22⅝	17⅜	ConsPw	2.36	13.	6	345	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
44½	34¼	CnPw pf	4.50	13.		z40	35¼	35	35	−½
78½	57½	CnPw pf	7.45	13.		z20	59	59	59	+1
80⅞	59½	CnPw pf	7.72	13.		z280	60	d59	60	+½
24¾	18½	CnPw pr	2.50	13.		2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
21¾	16½	CnPw pr	2.23	13.		4	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	−¼
24	18	CnPw pf	2.43	13.		2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
17½	7¾	ContAir	.40	4.0		467	10⅛	10	10	−⅛
8½	5	ContCop			6	198	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
28⅞	24	CntlCorp	2.20	8.0	5	686	27½	26⅞	27⅛	+½
32¾	26	CntlGrp	2.40	8.0	6	x1048	30½	29⅞	30	
24½	18⅝	CntGp pf	2	11.		x299	18½	d18	18	−⅛
49	39⅝	CntGp pf	4.50	12.		x5	38⅝	d38⅝	38⅝	
30⅝	24	Contill	1.60	6.2	5	1434	26⅛	25⅞	25¾	−⅜
17⅞	13⅝	ContTel	1.36	9.5	7	325	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	+⅛
62½	28⅝	CtlData	.60	1.0	9	1803	62	60½	61	
48½	38	CnDt pf	4.50	12.		z40	39	39	39	−1
31½	26	Conwd	1.70	5.4	8	9	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	−⅛
10⅛	4½	CookUn	.15e	2.3	10	1722	6⅞	6⅜	6½	−⅛
71⅞	46¼	CooplIn	1.84	2.5	10	236	u73⅝	71⅞	73⅝	+2
41¼	31⅝	Coopl pf	2.90	6.9		110	u41¾	41⅛	41¾	+⅜
26¼	18⅞	CoopLab	.60	2.8	11	130	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	+⅜
17	10⅛	CoopTR	.80	7.0	4	14	11⅞	11⅛	11⅜	+⅛
17	13	CopT pf	1.25	8.6		11	14½	14½	14½	
25¼	18¼	Copeind	.72	3.8	13	x11	24⅝	24½	24½	−⅛
21	15¾	Coppwd	1.48	7.4	5	13	20	19½	20	
6¼	4½	Cordura	.44	6.9	11	994	u 6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+⅛
26⅛	12⅝	Corelns	.72	2.8	9	75	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	−⅛
65	49⅛	CornG	2.12	3.9	8	716	55⅝	54¼	54⅝	+⅝
30⅛	22⅝	CorrBlk	1.56	5.8	10	30	27⅛	26⅞	27	+¼
26	19¼	Cowles	1	4.7	20	25	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
67	55½	CoxBdct	.75	1.1	11	4	66	65⅝	66	+½
11⅞	6⅝	Craig	.06i		21	118	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
44⅝	28	Crane	1.60b	3.6	8	278	44¼	44	44	
12	7½	CredtF	.60	5.3	7	59	9⅝	9¼	9½	−⅛
35⅝	25⅝	CrockN	2	7.1	3	80	28⅝	28⅛	28¼	+⅛
27¼	21⅞	CrckN pf	2.18	10.		9	22	21¾	21¾	
22⅛	14	CrmpK	1.20	6.1	6	10	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
21	17¼	CrouHl	s.92	4.5	9	154	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	−⅛
35¼	26⅛	CrwnCk			6	258	28⅝	28	28⅝	+⅜
51⅞	32½	CrwZel	2.10	3.9	10	1576	u53⅝	52⅝	53⅝	+1½
60⅞	35½	CrumF	2.52	4.7	5	132	54⅛	53½	53⅝	−⅞
13⅛	6⅞	Culbro				34	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
39¼	27⅞	CumEn	1.80	5.6	5	1045	32⅛	30⅝	32¼	+1¼
13	9	CunnDrg	.40	3.8	8	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−½
11⅛	8¼	CurrInc	1.10	12.	4	36	9⅛	9	9	
31	13⅝	CurtW	.80	2.7	13	339	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	
38½	22⅛	CurtW A	2	5.3		5	37½	36⅞	37½	+1⅛
29⅝	17½	Cyclops	.88	3.3	4	104	27½	26⅞	27	+⅜
		— D-D-D —								
12⅛	7⅛	DPF			4	67	7⅝	7¼	7¼	+⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Damon	.20	3.1	64	209	6½	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
20	13⅝	DanRiv	1.12	6.0	5	121	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	
30¼	22⅝	DanaCp	1.56	5.9	5	139	26⅝	26¼	26½	
28⅝	16⅝	Daniel	.30	1.1	13	58	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞	−⅜
49⅝	37⅛	DartInd	2	4.7	6	262	43⅝	42⅝	42⅞	
49¼	37	Dart pf	2	4.8		5	42½	42	42	−¼
74⅝	46	DataGen			14	704	66¼	65⅝	65⅝	+1⅛
48⅝	27⅝	DataTer	.30	1.0	9	275	30⅜	28½	28⅝	−1⅛
119	67⅜	Datapt			19	65	u120	118	118⅛	−⅜
18½	13½	Dayco	.56b	4.1	3	30	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
49⅝	36½	DaytHd	1.88	3.8	7	x495	48⅞	47⅝	47⅞	−⅜
17¼	13⅝	DaytPL	1.74	13.	7	141	13⅝	d13⅝	13⅝	
76	57⅞	DPL pf	7.37	12.		z100	60	60	60	−1
41½	33¼	Deere	1.80	5.4	7	1358	36⅛	35⅜	35⅜	+¼
14	11⅛	DelmP	1.48	13.	6	97	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
47¾	36	DeltaA	1.20	3.3	7	827	36½	36⅛	36⅜	−⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Deltec	2.50c			21	8	8	8	+¼
17	8⅛	Deltona			5	329	16⅛	15½	15⅝	+¼
21¾	16⅛	DenMfg	s1.16	5.8	7	78	20⅛	20	20	
23⅝	13⅝	Dennys	.88	6.0	6	197	14⅝	14½	14⅝	−⅛
20	14⅝	Dentsply	.88	5.0	10	124	17½	17	17½	+½
14	10	DeSoto	1	6.9	8	95	u14⅝	14	14½	+⅜
15⅝	12¼	DetEd	1.60	13.	7	941	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	+⅛
68½	56⅛	DetE pf	5.50	9.6		1	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+⅛
76⅝	58⅛	DetE pf	7.68	13.		z100	59½	59½	59½	−1½
25⅝	21	DE pfF	2.75	13.		5	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	−⅛
25⅝	20⅝	DE pfB	2.75	13.		4	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	+¼
21⅝	16½	DetE pr	2.28	14.		5	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
25⅝	19⅝	Dexter	1	4.2	9	12	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+¼
15⅝	8⅛	DiGior	.56	4.7	7	141	12⅛	11⅞	12	−⅛
25	14	DiGior pf	.88	4.6		z30	19⅛	19¼	19¼	−1⅜
27	20⅝	DiGior pf	2.25	9.2		18	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+⅛
26½	16⅜	DialCp	1.20	6.6	5	30	18⅞	17⅞	18⅛	+⅛
47½	32½	Dialnl	2.20b	5.0	10	85	44¼	42⅞	44¼	+1¼
21¼	16⅛	Dialnl pf	1.20	6.0		8	20	20	20	
36¾	19⅜	DiamS	1.60	4.6	10	x915	35⅞	34⅝	35⅛	−⅛
38⅝	18⅝	Diebold	.70	1.9	12	97	37⅝	36⅞	37⅛	+½
77⅞	48⅝	DigitalEq			17	1391	u79⅝	77⅞	78⅛	+⅝
15⅝	8½	Dillingm	.60	4.3	7	248	14⅞	13⅞	14	−⅛
27¾	22	Dillngm pf	2	7.5		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
23¼	15½	Dillon s	1.08	6.5	9	51	16½	16⅛	16½	−⅜
48⅛	33	Disney	.72	1.5	12	854	47⅛	46⅛	46½	+1½
8⅝	2⅝	Divrsfdln			11	185	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6⅞	3⅝	DivrsMtg				137	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝	+⅛
19¾	10	DrPepper	.68	4.4	13	555	15	14⅝	14⅞	+⅛
27	12⅝	Documat			17	45	13⅞	13⅝	13½	+¼
73¾	34⅝	Dome g	s.50	.7		105	72⅞	72	72	
24	18⅝	Donald	n.60	2.8	8	6	21⅝	21	21⅛	+⅛
6½	3¼	DonLJ	.14	2.2	15	625	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	−⅛
31	25½	Donnly	1.14	3.7	9	87	30⅞	30⅝	30½	−¼
20	12⅝	Dorsey	.75	5.2	5	67	14½	14⅜	14½	
40⅝	27¾	Dover s	.86	2.2	12	24	39⅛	38⅝	38¼	−⅜
39	24⅛	DowCh	1.60	4.2	9	6411	u39⅞	38	38⅛	−⅛
49½	32½	DowJn	1.60	3.7	13	29	43⅛	43⅛	43½	
38⅝	23⅞	Dravo	1.36	3.6	11	213	u38⅝	38	38⅝	+⅜
62⅜	36¼	Dressr	1.10	1.7	11	1220	u63⅝	61½	63	+2⅜
17¼	14¼	DrexB	1.72	12.		11	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
23⅝	13¼	Dreyfs	.60a	2.6	8	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+⅛
45⅞	37	duPont s	2a	5.0	6	2581	41½	40⅝	40⅝	+¼
56½	44½	duPnt pf	4.50	10.		4	45	45	45	
20⅛	15⅜	DukeP	1.92	12.	5	508	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+⅛
81	64⅝	Duke pf	6.75	10.		4	64½	d64½	64½	−¼
90⅝	67	Duke pf	8.20	12.		z120	68⅛	67	67	
85⅝	64	Duke pf	7.80	12.		z5300	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	+⅜
28	23	Duke pf	2.69	12.		2	22⅝	d22½	22½	−½
97	74	Duk pfM	8.84	12.		z100	74	74	74	−1¼
46⅝	30⅝	DunBr	1.76	4.0	14	x423	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝	−⅛
16⅞	13⅝	DuqLt	1.80	13.	8	212	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
20½	14½	Duq pf	1.87	12.		z20	15	15	15	
21	15¼	Duq pf	2	13.		z600	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
21⅝	15½	Duq prK	2.10	13.		4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
23¼	17⅝	Duq pr	2.31	13.		z730	18⅛	17⅝	18¼	+⅛
12⅝	7⅜	DutchB	.18	1.4	23	187	u13¼	12⅝	12⅞	+⅛
7⅝	4⅝	DynAm	.10	1.3	11	100	u 7½	7⅜	7½	+⅛
		— E-E-E —								
32⅝	23½	EGG s			19	305	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	−⅜
3¼	1⅜	EMI			81	94	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
46⅝	22⅝	E Sys s	1	2.3	14	134	44⅝	43⅞	44¼	+⅜
25⅝	19⅝	EagleP	.88	4.3	7	82	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	−⅛
21¾	15	Easco	1.20	7.2	6	13	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	−⅝
9⅝	5⅝	EastAir			4	2810	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
24½	19	EsAir pf	2.69	14.		9	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
25⅝	15¾	EastGF	.92	3.6	11	1433	u26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	−¼
15½	11½	EastUtl	1.60	14.	7	65	11⅝	11½	11½	
66⅝	44	EsKod	2.40a	5.0	8	3906	49½	48	48⅝	−⅛
29⅝	23⅝	Eaton s	1.72	6.6	4	208	26⅝	26	26⅛	
21½	14¼	Echlin	.44	2.4	13	955	18⅝	18¼	18⅛	−⅛
30⅝	23½	EckrdJk	1	4.1	10	337	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	
35	23½	EdisBr	1.32	5.1	6	70	26	25½	26	+½
23⅝	13½	Edwrd	.60a	2.4	6	289	u25⅛	24¼	25	+1¼
30½	16⅝	ElPaso	1.48	5.6	9	2524	27⅜	26¼	26⅛	−⅜
24⅝	18½	EPGdpn2.		12.		19	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+⅛
14⅝	8¼	ElcorCo	.24	1.8	9	87	13½	13	13⅜	+⅛
11½	5½	ElecAssc			15	87	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	−⅜
28	18⅝	EDS	1	3.8	14	78	26½	25⅞	26¼	+⅜
5⅞	2⅝	ElMeMg			43	137	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
9½	6⅝	EMM pf				3	9⅞	9	9	
26⅛	17⅝	Elgin	1.60	7.6	7	83	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	+¼
7⅞	3½	Elixir			13	96	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
39	32⅝	EmrsEl	1.60	4.6	10	973	35⅜	34⅝	35⅛	+⅜
19⅝	6⅝	EmrRd			15	115	15⅝	15	15½	−⅛
23⅝	14¼	EmryA	1	6.8	10	386	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
41¼	27⅝	Emhart	2.40	7.7	6	95	31½	31⅛	31⅛	+⅛
14½	11⅛	EmpDs	1.44	12.	7	22	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+⅛
36¼	15½	EngGos	.50	1.4	8	6	34⅞	34½	34⅞	
38⅝	25⅞	EngMC s			9	3197	38⅜	37⅝	37⅞	+⅛
27	13⅝	EnnisB	s.56	3.5	4	19	16	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
34⅝	17¼	Ensrch	1.56	4.8	13	730	33⅝	32⅝	32⅞	+⅛
19⅞	12⅝	Entex s	.80	4.3	9	783	18⅞	18	18½	+⅜
23⅝	12⅝	Envrtec	1	7.4		80	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	−⅛
24½	19	Equifx	2.20	11.	7	27	21	20⅝	20⅞	+⅛
11½	8¼	Equimk	.96	9.1	7	41	10⅝	10⅝	10½	
24½	19	Eqmk pf	2.31	12.		5	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
29⅝	17⅝	EqutG	s1.64	5.7	7	50	29	28⅝	29	+⅛
20⅝	14	EqtLf	2	14.	8	37	15	14⅝	14⅝	
35½	23⅝	Esmrk	1.84	5.5	8	1038	34⅝	33	33⅝	−½
23⅝	12⅝	Esquire	.70	4.8	4	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
14⅝	10⅝	EssexCh	.80	6.8	5	37	12	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
40	13⅝	Estrlin	.80	2.1	10	73	38⅝	37⅝	38⅛	+1
30½	22¼	Ethyl	1.50	5.0	6	109	30¼	29½	30	+½
25⅝	17⅝	EvanP	1.60a	6.9	5	359	23⅝	23	23¼	+⅛
14	10⅝	Evan pf	1.40	12.		12	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+⅛
19⅝	16½	Evan pf	2.10	13.		28	16½	d16¼	16¼	−¼
44⅝	25¼	ExCelO	1.90	4.2	9	282	u45½	44¼	45¼	+⅜
18⅝	14½	Exclsr	1.77e	12.		5	14⅝	14½	14½	−⅛
67⅝	48⅛	Exxon	4.80	7.2	7	4025	u67½	64⅛	66⅞	+⅜
		— F-F-F —								
31⅛	23	FMC	1.40	4.9	6	372	29¼	28½	28⅝	−⅛
40	31½	FMC pf	2.25	6.3		16	36⅛	36	36	−1⅛
15⅝	7⅜	Fabrge	.48	3.4	13	475	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	+⅛
8	4½	FabriCtr	.28	5.3	5	47	5¼	5	5¼	+⅛
7¼	4¼	FacetEnt	.15e	2.4	91	49	6⅛	6⅜	6⅝	+⅛
57⅝	25	Fairchd	s1.20	2.3	8	296	53⅝	51⅞	51⅞	−½
15	8⅝	FairmtF	.76	5.4	11	121	14⅝	14	14	
15⅝	10⅝	FamDlr	.40	3.2	6	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
16	11⅝	FrWstFn			3	11	12¼	12	12¼	+⅛
4½	3⅛	FarahMf				71	4¼	4	4	−⅛
6⅝	3	Fedders				146	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
46¼	35⅝	FedCo	2.40	6.4	7	21	37½	37¼	37⅝	−⅛
65½	21	FedExpr			14	271	59⅝	58⅝	58¾	−⅜
20¼	14¼	FdMog	s1.08	6.9	5	265	16	15⅝	15⅝	−⅜
19⅝	14	FedNM	1.28	8.8	5	540	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+⅛
35	20⅝	FedPB	1	2.9	10	105	34⅝	34	34⅝	+⅜
43⅝	26½	FPap pf	1.20	2.8		45	42⅝	42	42⅝	−¼
21	12⅝	FdSignl s	1	5.0	8	18	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	
32⅝	25⅝	FedDSt	1.70	6.7	6	1522	25⅝	d25	25⅝	+¼
26	19	Ferro	1.20	5.6	5	155	21⅝	21⅛	21½	+½
13½	8	FidFin	.60	7.8	3	68	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
34½	29⅝	FidUnl	2.80	9.3	5	15	30	29⅝	30	+⅜
37⅝	25	Fidcst	1.40a	5.4	4	36	26⅝	26	26⅛	−⅜
18½	8¼	Filmwy	.20b	2.2	7	240	9⅝	8⅝	9	+⅛
11	6½	Filmwy pf				5	7⅝	7	7⅝	+⅛
19	11	FinCoA	.50	3.4	5	24	15	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
19½	12⅝	FinSBar	1	7.8	4	96	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
45½	25½	FinlFed	1.40	4.4	6	213	31⅝	30⅝	31½	+1⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Firestn	.60	6.6	7	199	9⅝	9	9⅛	+⅛
21⅝	12½	FtChrt	.80	6.1	4	618	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+¼
19⅝	14	FstChic	1.20	8.1	5	236	15	14⅝	14⅝	
42½	31½	FtBnTx	1.56	3.8	8	29	41⅝	41⅝	41½	
42¼	31¼	FtInBn	1.50	3.7	8	53	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	−⅛
36	12	FstMiss	.50	1.4	20	364	u36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+⅛
33⅝	25½	FstNBo	2.20	7.0	5	71	31¼	30⅝	31¼	+⅜
25¼	20½	FNStBn	2.20	10.	5	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	
15	8¼	FstPa	.44	5.4	5	2323	8⅝	d 7⅞	8⅛	−⅛
3	1⅝	FstPa wt				16	1⅝	1½	1½	
2⅝	1½	FtPaMtg				7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
19½	10⅝	FtUnRl	1.28	7.3	18	39	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
8½	6⅛	FtVaBk	.52	7.6	5	66	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+⅛
28	22½	FtWisc	1.88	7.2	5	6	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	−⅛
29	19⅝	FischM	1.50	5.4	7	21	27⅞	27½	27⅞	
15½	7⅝	FishFds	.40	4.5		130	9	8⅝	8⅝	
24½	14⅝	FishrSci	.52	2.4	7	87	22⅝	21½	21½	−⅜
11½	7	FleetEnt	.52	6.8	10	1208	9	8½	8⅝	
20¼	15½	Fleming	1	5.3	8	x1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+⅛
19⅝	12⅝	FlexiV	.80	4.8	5	67	17	16½	16½	−⅛
15	11¼	Flexi pf	1.61	14.		11	11⅝	11½	11½	−⅛
66	46½	FloECst	.10e	.1	4	37	u67¼	66⅛	67⅛	+1⅛
28⅞	23¼	FloPL	2.40	10.	5	2235	23⅞	d23	23⅛	−⅜
32⅝	26⅛	FlaPow	3	12.	6	339	26⅝	d26	26	−⅜
49½	27⅝	FloStl	1.80	3.9	5	x67	46½	45⅛	45⅛	−⅛
64⅞	34½	Floor s	1.20	1.9	15	345	63⅝	62	62	−1⅜
26⅞	16⅝	FooteC	1.70	7.0	8	19	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	
45⅝	29⅝	FordM	4	12.	3	1543	33	32⅝	33	+½
30⅝	17⅝	ForMK	2	8.0	5	342	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜	−⅜
49	28⅝	FMK pf	1.80	4.4		1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	−¼
13½	10¼	FtDear	1.24	12.		22	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−¼
47¼	38½	FrtHow	1.32	3.1	10	256	43½	42⅝	43	+1
30⅝	18⅝	FosWh	s.64a	2.3	10	373	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	−½
14	5⅝	Folomat				152	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
48½	29⅝	FourPhs			12	717	39	36¼	37⅝	+2½
14⅝	8⅛	FoxStaP	.68	5.7	7	20	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
44⅝	29⅝	Foxbro	1.30	3.1	9	176	42½	41⅞	41⅞	−1
11⅝	6⅝	FrankM	.40	4.1	6	334	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
70	30	FrptMn	s1.50	2.1	14	942	u70⅝	69⅝	69⅝	+⅜
18½	9⅝	Frigitn	.30	3.0	9	31	10⅛	10	10⅛	−⅛
40	26¼	Fruehf	2.40	7.8	4	378	31¼	30	30⅝	+1
22½	9¼	Fuqua	.50	2.5	5	451	20⅜	20	20¼	
18¼	12½	Fuqa pf	1.25	7.0		9	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
		— G-G-G —								
13	9¼	GAF	.68	6.5	6	299	10⅝	10½	10½	−⅛
17⅝	13⅛	GAF pf	1.20	8.5		16	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
46	24¼	GATX	2	5.5	7	1773	37⅛	36⅝	36½	+⅜
49⅝	34⅝	GCA s	.20	.5	31	458	44⅝	42¼	42½	−⅜
14⅝	7	GDV			5	166	13	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
6⅝	3⅝	GF Eqp			24	11	4⅝	4	4	
28	15¼	GK Tec	1.30	4.9	6	384	26⅝	26⅛	26½	+⅜
34	22½	GK pf	1.94	6.2		42	31⅝	30⅝	31½	+⅞
3⅝	2	GMR Pr				13	2⅝	2½	2½	
42½	30⅝	GalvHo	n.48	1.1	19	311	u42⅝	41⅜	41⅞	−⅝
36⅞	22¼	GamSk	1.50	4.4	6	79	34	33⅝	33⅝	+⅝
28	19¼	GaSk pf	1.60	6.0		1	26½	26½	26½	
30	20	GaSk pf	1.75	6.3		1	28	28	28	+1⅛
49¼	39½	Gannett	2	4.5	12	492	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝	
13½	6⅝	GapStr	.38	4.9	5	55	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
26½	14½	Garfink	1.24	7.6	5	11	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	
16¼	12¾	GasSvc	1.28	8.6	6	24	15⅛	15	15⅛	−⅛
11⅝	6⅞	Gatewy	.60	5.2	6	70	u11⅝	11¼	11½	+⅛
59⅝	35½	GearhtO	.36	.6	29	72	u59⅝	58⅝	58½	−⅛
37⅜	23⅞	Geico	1.20	4.5	6	198	26⅝	26½	26½	+⅜
30	20⅝	GemCo				8	25⅝	25½	25½	
17½	14	GemIn	1.80	13.		15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−⅜
15⅝	9⅝	GAInv	2.12e	15.		209	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
67⅝	42⅝	GnAmO	.60b	.9	26	281	u68⅝	67	67	+⅛
17⅝	13⅝	GnBcsh	.80	5.2	4	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
17½	6¼	GenCore			17	33	16	15⅝	16	+⅛
25⅝	17¼	GCinm	s.68	3.0	10	150	22½	22	22⅛	+⅜
85¼	27¼	GDyns	1.20	1.4	11	962	77½	74¼	74⅝	−2
95	50	GDyn pf	4.25	4.9		1	86	86	86	−1
57½	45	GenEl	2.80	5.1	9	3102	55⅝	54⅝	54⅞	+½
37	28	GnFds	2	7.1	6	627	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	−⅛
47	27⅝	GnGth	1.57e	3.7	29	58	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	+¼
23¼	13¼	GnHost	.70	3.8	6	5	18⅝	18½	18½	
54	27¾	GnInst	.80	1.5	10	445	52⅝	51½	51⅝	+⅝
48	35⅝	GnInstr pf	3	6.7		8	45	45	45	
14⅝	10⅝	GenMed	.44	3.2	10	90	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
28⅝	23⅝	GnMills	1.32	5.5	8	1524	24⅝	23⅞	24	+⅛
65⅝	49⅝	GMot	5.45e	10.	5	1395	53⅝	53	53⅛	+⅛
46⅝	36⅝	GMot pf	3.75	10.		2	37	36⅞	36⅞	−⅛
62⅝	45	GMot pf	5	11.		4	47½	47⅛	47⅛	−⅛
18⅝	11¼	GnPort	.80	4.6	4	531	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	
18	6⅝	GPU			4	2208	7⅛	6⅞	7	+⅛
14	7¼	GnRefr			6	19	10⅛	10	10	
39⅝	25⅝	GnSignl	1.28	3.6	10	383	36⅛	35¼	35½	+1⅛
11	8	GnSteel	.40	4.4	7	30	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛	+⅛
30⅝	24⅝	GTE	2.72	9.7	7	1084	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+⅛
31	24½	GTE pf	2.50	10.		4	25	24⅞	25	+⅛
26⅝	20½	GTE pf	2.48	11.		24	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
14⅛	11⅛	GTFl pf	1.30	12.		z500	12	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
26⅞	17⅝	GTire	1.50	8.5	5	1409	17⅞	17½	17⅝	[illegible]
5⅞	3⅝	Genesco			100	108	4⅛	4	4	−⅛
28⅝	17¼	Genst g	s1.60			168	28⅛	27½	27⅝	[illegible]
26⅞	21	GenuPt	s.88	3.8	10	165	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	[illegible]
37⅝	23½	GaPac	1.20	3.6	11	2857	u34⅝	33	33½	[illegible]
36	30	GaPac pf	2.24	6.2		60	u36⅝	35⅝	36	[illegible]
34⅝	30	GaPac pfB		6.2		37	u36	34⅝	35	[illegible]
24⅝	19⅝	GaPw pf	2.56	13.		21	19⅝	d19½	19½	[illegible]
25	18⅝	GaPw pf	2.52	13.		7	19⅝	19½	19⅝	[illegible]
27¼	22	GaPw pf	2.75	12.		4	23⅝	23	23	[illegible]
77¼	58	GaPw pf	7.72	12.		z20	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	[illegible]
66½	27⅝	Geosrc	.80	1.2	16	104	65⅝	64⅝	64⅝	[illegible]
30⅝	23	GerbPd	1.62	6.8	7	93	24⅝	23⅝	24	[illegible]
97⅝	36	Getty	1.50e	1.6	13	785	94⅝	92½	92½	[illegible]
18¼	14⅝	Getty pf	1.20	7.9		1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
11⅞	6¼	GiantPC			14	66	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	[illegible]
16⅝	10	GibrFn	.40	5.9	5	233	10⅛	d 9⅝	10⅛	[illegible]
37	14	GidLew	1	3.1	6	343	33⅛	31⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
19½	12	GiffHill	.92	5.1	5	226	18⅛	18	18	[illegible]
28	23⅝	Gillette	1.72	7.2	6	2153	24⅝	23⅝	23⅞	[illegible]
13¼	6⅝	GleasInc	.40	3.2		87	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	[illegible]
25¾	16	GleasW	.80	3.1	7	32	25⅝	25½	25½	[illegible]
53⅝	14⅝	GlobMar	.20	.4	13	187	u55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	[illegible]
17	10⅝	GldWFn	.54	4.1	5	396	13⅛	13	13⅛	[illegible]
24	17½	Gdrich	1.44	7.2	4	75	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞	[illegible]
92⅝	79⅝	Gdrich pf	7.85	9.9		z50	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	
18⅛	11⅞	Goodyr	1.30	10.	6	1588	13	12⅝	13	[illegible]
29	16⅝	Gord Jw	.72	2.6	5	37	27⅝	27⅛	27¼	[illegible]
29¼	22	Gould	1.72	7.1	6	263	24¼	23⅝	24⅛	[illegible]
43⅝	25⅝	Groce	2.05	4.7	9	970	u44⅞	43⅝	43¾	[illegible]
40¼	31¼	Grainger	.92	2.3	12	87	39⅝	39	39⅛	[illegible]
14⅛	11⅝	Granltw	1	8.2	6	20	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	[illegible]
16¼	9⅝	GrayDr	.80	7.4	5	24	10⅜	10⅝	10⅝	[illegible]
10⅝	6½	GtAtPc				487	7⅝	7½	7⅝	[illegible]
32¼	20	GtLkInt	.60a	3.8	5	51	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	[illegible]
32	24	GNIrn	3.75e	13.	10	7	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	[illegible]
40⅝	30⅝	GtNoNk	1.60	4.2	7	795	38⅝	37⅝	37⅞	[illegible]
27⅝	16⅝	GtWFin	s.88	5.1	4	545	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	[illegible]
18⅝	11	Greyh	1.04	5.9	6	734	18⅝	17⅝	17⅞	[illegible]
4⅛	13-32	Greyhnd wt				272	4	3⅝	3⅝	[illegible]
11⅝	8⅝	GrowG	.44b	4.0	7	311	11⅛	10⅝	11	[illegible]
7	4⅝	GthRly				49	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	[illegible]
32½	14⅝	Grumm	1.20	4.3	14	145	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	[illegible]
24⅝	18	Grum pf	2.80	13.		38	22⅝	22	22	[illegible]
16⅛	10	Guardin	s.32	2.2	7	25	14½	14⅛	14⅛	[illegible]
27½	13⅝	GlfWstn	.75e	3.5	4	6670	u22⅞	21⅝	21⅝	[illegible]
102⅝	67⅝	GlfW pf	3.87	3.8		9	u106	102	102	[illegible]
43⅝	38⅝	GlfW pf	2.50	5.7		474	u45	43⅝	43⅝	[illegible]
48	23⅝	GulfOil	2.25	4.8	7	4801	47⅝	46⅝	46⅝	[illegible]
32⅝	10⅝	GulfRes	.32	1.0	19	1847	32½	30⅝	32⅛	[illegible]
40½	16½	GulfR pf	1.30	3.3		20	40	40	40	[illegible]
37½	17	GulfR pf	1.60	4.3		144	37	35⅝	37	[illegible]
13⅝	10⅝	GlfStUt	1.36	13.	7	x765	10⅝	d10⅛	10⅝	[illegible]
27¼	13½	GulfUtd	1	4.7	9	1730	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛	[illegible]
17¼	9¼	Gulton	.60	3.6	9	76	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	[illegible]
		— H-H-H —								
10⅝	2⅝	HMW			7	285	9½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25½	18⅝	HackW s	2	10.	6	12	19⅝	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
8⅝	4⅝	Haloca			4	16	6⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29⅝	23⅝	HallFB	1.44	5.6	9	94	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	[illegible]
109	59⅝	Hallibt	2	1.9	17	1042	u108	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26⅝	18	HamrP	1.50	5.6	6	x708	u27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	[illegible]
16	11⅝	HanJS	1.52e	13.		28	12⅝	d11⅝	11⅝	
19⅝	15¼	HanJI	1.84a	12.		30	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	[illegible]
15½	10½	Hndlmn	1	9.1	5	74	11⅛	11	11	
59½	18⅝	HandyH	.70	1.3	27	197	56⅝	54⅝	54½	−2⅛
44⅝	32⅝	Hanna	2	4.7	7	x128	43	42⅝	42⅝	
41¼	28⅝	HarBrJ	1.44	4.2	6	170	34⅝	34	34¼	+⅛
15⅝	11¼	Hardees	.24	1.7	6	71	14⅝	14	14⅛	
26	11¼	Harnisht	.40	2.8		188	15	14⅝	14½	−⅛
36⅝	18⅝	Harrah	.50	1.4	16	478	u37¼	36⅝	37	+¼
32	23¼	HarrBk	2	7.7	6	78	26⅛	26	26	[illegible]
39½	25⅝	Harris	.72	1.9	15	792	38⅝	37⅝	38	[illegible]
36½	28¼	Harsco	2	5.8	7	27	35	34⅝	34⅝	[illegible]
13½	10	HartSM	.88	7.3	5	63	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	[illegible]
28⅝	18⅝	HarteHk	.68	2.7	12	17	25⅛	24⅝	25	[illegible]
13	7⅝	HartfZd	.40b	5.0	4	71	8⅝	8	8	[illegible]
16⅝	13⅝	HattSe	1.50a	11.	9	17	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	[illegible]
27	20⅝	HwllEl	2.44	12.	6	87	21⅛	d20⅝	20⅝	[illegible]
18⅝	8⅝	HayesA	.40	3.9		48	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	[illegible]
29⅝	12⅝	Hazeltn	.60	2.4	10	23	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	[illegible]
31⅝	16⅝	HeathTec s			6	76	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	[illegible]
19	9⅝	Hecks	.30	1.8	8	558	16⅝	16⅛	16½	+1⅛
53½	6⅝	HeclaM			14	231	48	46⅝	47⅝	[illegible]
28⅝	21⅝	HeilmB	s.80	3.0	9	85	27	26½	27	[illegible]
43⅝	34½	HeinzH	2.20	5.4	6	407	41⅝	41	41	[illegible]
32¼	26½	Heinz pf	1.70	5.7		3	30	30	30	
10⅝	6⅝	HeleneC			8	21	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	[illegible]
34	16	HellrInt	1.20	5.6	6	614	21½	20⅞	21¼	[illegible]
57	32⅝	HelmrP	s.36	.6	20	298	56⅝	55	56	+1⅛
3⅝	1½	HemCap				104	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
24⅝	16⅝	Hercuis	1.20	5.2	6	557	23⅝	23	23	
26½	17⅝	Hershy	1.40	6.4	6	2255	22⅝	21⅝	22	[illegible]
11⅝	7½	Hesston			10	16	9	8⅝	9	[illegible]
16⅝	13⅝	Hestn pf	1.60	11.		6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	[illegible]
33⅝	25⅝	Heublin	1.66	5.6	8	311	29⅝	29⅝	29½	
70½	46⅝	HewlPk	s.40	.6	20	1080	70⅝	68⅝	69⅝	+1
24	9⅝	HiShear	.40	2.0	7	87	21	20⅝	20⅝	[illegible]
14⅝	6⅝	HiVolt	.12	1.0	15	203	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	[illegible]
38⅝	30⅝	Hillenbd	1.30	3.8	7	6	34⅝	34⅝	34½	
36⅝	22	Hilton	1.36	3.9	9	313	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	[illegible]
25	15⅝	Hobart	1.20	7.4	7	154	16¼	15⅝	16¼	[illegible]
22⅝	15¼	Holiday	.66	3.3	9	1721	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	[illegible]
34	24½	HildyA	.851	2.9		7	30	29½	29½	[illegible]
53⅝	15⅝	HollyS				102	50	48¼	48¼	[illegible]
10⅝	8½	HmeG pf	1.10	13.		20	8½	d 8⅝	8½	[illegible]
65	31	Homst	1.60	2.7	11	397	60⅝	59⅝	59⅝	[illegible]
28⅝	22	Honda	.32e	1.3	14	8	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	[illegible]
93	63⅝	Honwll	2.60	2.8	8	2396	92⅝	91⅝	91⅝	[illegible]
23½	15⅝	HoovU	1.24	6.9	6	10	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	[illegible]
11½	2⅝	Horizon			10	80	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	[illegible]
47⅝	26	HospCp	.50	1.1	16	628	47⅝	46¼	46⅝	[illegible]
19⅝	12⅝	HostInt	.60	3.8	5	74	15⅝	15½	15½	[illegible]
36⅝	27⅝	HougM	1.60	4.8	7	22	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	[illegible]
6⅝	3⅝	HousFb	.20	4.4	11	76	4⅝	4½	4½	[illegible]
22	16⅝	HoushF	1.55	9.2	5	458	17	16⅝	16⅝	[illegible]
33½	26⅝	HouF pf	2.50	9.3		31	27	26⅝	27	[illegible]
31⅝	26¼	HousIn	2.68	9.4	6	511	29	28⅝	28⅝	[illegible]
49⅝	25⅝	HousNG	1.10	2.2	13	988	u49½	48⅝	49⅝	[illegible]
25⅝	9½	HowdJn	.44	1.8	15	908	24	23⅝	23⅝	[illegible]
19⅝	15⅝	Hubbrd	1.76	11.	8	18	16⅝	16½	16½	[illegible]
33	16½	HudMn	g.80e			145	32⅝	31⅝	32⅛	[illegible]
20½	16⅝	Huffy s	.60	3.2	7	17	19	18⅝	18⅝	[illegible]
65⅝	39½	HughsT	s.84	1.3	16	980	63⅝	62⅝	62⅝	[illegible]
38	30⅝	Human	s.75	2.1	16	581	36	34⅝	35	[illegible]
23⅝	19⅝	Huma pf	2.50	13.		17	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	[illegible]
17⅝	11	HuntCh	.40	3.1	9	445	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	[illegible]
27	22	HuttEF	s.80	2.8	6	685	u29	27⅝	28⅝	+1⅛
15½	10⅝	Huyck	.72	5.3	9	31	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	[illegible]
		— I-I-I —								
30⅝	22⅝	IC Ind	1.84	7.4	5	154	25	24⅝	25	[illegible]
47	37	IC In pf	3.50	8.9		25	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	[illegible]
8	3⅝	ICN				293	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	[illegible]
53⅝	38⅝	INACp	3.30	6.6	5	106	50⅝	49⅝	49⅝	[illegible]
33⅝	32⅝	INACp wt				6	33	33	33	
17½	14¼	INAIn	1.68	12.		10	14⅝	14½	14½	[illegible]
15⅝	10⅝	IU Int	.95	7.3	57	2832	13⅝	12⅝	13	[illegible]
20½	13⅝	IU Int pf	1.36	7.2		4	19	19	19	[illegible]
26⅝	20⅝	IdahoP	2.40	11.	9	49	21⅝	20⅝	21	[illegible]
27½	19⅝	IdealB	1.60	6.7	5	103	24⅝	23⅝	24	
7	4⅝	IdealT	.24t	4.2		31	5⅝	5½	5⅝	[illegible]
23⅝	17½	IllPowr	2.28	13.	7	224	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
22⅝	16⅝	IlPow pf	2.04	12.		z3850	17½	17⅛	17⅛	[illegible]
23	18½	IlPow pf	2.10	12.		z1700	18	d18	18	[illegible]
29½	22⅝	ITW	1	4.0	7	66	25	24⅝	25	[illegible]
29⅝	18	ImplCp	1.20	6.6	3	161	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	[illegible]
32	18	INCO	.60	1.9	36	1928	32	30⅝	31⅝	[illegible]
9⅝	6	IncCap				136	u10	9⅝	10	[illegible]
10⅝	8½	IncCC	1.02e	11.		3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	[illegible]
22½	15⅝	IndiM pf	2.15	13.		9	16⅝	16	16⅝	[illegible]
23	16⅝	IndiM pf	2.25	14.		9	16⅝	d16⅛	16½	[illegible]
30⅝	25⅝	IndiGas	2.60	9.1	5	35	28⅝	28	28⅝	[illegible]
24	19	IndlPL	2.12	11.	5	116	19⅝	19	19	[illegible]
21⅝	16⅝	IndNatl	1.60	8.5	5	56	18⅝	18½	18⅝	[illegible]
39⅝	14⅝	Inexco	.14	.4	27	1628	39⅝	38½	38⅝	[illegible]
62⅝	46⅝	IngerR	3.32	5.5	8	292	60⅝	59⅝	60	[illegible]
38	29⅝	IngR pf	2.35	6.3		38	37⅝	36⅝	37¼	[illegible]
16⅝	13⅝	IngrTec	.54	3.4	13	20	16	15⅝	16	
40⅝	29⅝	IndlStl	2.80	8.5	5	473	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	[illegible]
14⅝	11⅝	Insilco	.940	6.8	6	125	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	[illegible]
17½	13⅝	Insilc pf	1.25	7.3		5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	[illegible]
2⅝	1	InstInvTr				2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	[illegible]
32⅝	15⅝	Intrgn	.48	1.7	11	324	29	27½	28	[illegible]
21⅝	16	ItcoSe	1.92a	12.		57	16⅝	16	16	
42⅝	36	Interco	2.40	6.0	6	300	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	[illegible]
92	89½	Inter pf wi				51	91⅝	91	91	[illegible]
33⅝	25⅝	IntDiv	8.11e		6	13	u34	34	34	[illegible]
33⅝	22⅝	Intrlk	2.20	6.6	5	70	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝	[illegible]
16⅝	10¼	IntAlum	.40	3.8	7	142	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	[illegible]
80	61⅝	IBM s	3.44	5.0	13	8068	70⅝	68⅝	69⅝	[illegible]
23⅝	17¼	IntFlav	.80	4.5	11	970	18	17⅝	17⅝	[illegible]
45½	32	IntHarv	2.50	7.1	3	946	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝	[illegible]
61½	40⅝	IntMin	3	5.0	8	236	61	59⅝	60	[illegible]
43	37½	IntMin pf	4	11.		3	37½	37½	37½	[illegible]

(Continued on Page 8)

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 7 Thursday, February 14, 1980

Anxiety Quotient High in Europe

DAVOS, Switzerland, (AP-DJ) — Most European businessmen are traditionally less exuberant and optimistic than their U.S. counterparts. Losses of empire, wars, terrorism, inflexible unions, socialist governments — these and other factors make them comparatively cautious even in relatively good times.

Right now, however, based on interviews with many of the 470 top-level bankers and corporate executives who met last week at the European Management Forum's 10th annual Davos Symposium, European business leaders appear far more deeply troubled about the future than usual.

They voice not only all their traditional economic concerns — inflation, taxes, loss of productivity and the rest — but also an even more disturbing complex of new anxieties: costly and uncertain energy supplies, demands for worker participation in management and other far-reaching social changes, sharpening competition from rapidly industrializing Third World nations, and now, perhaps most worrisome, angry new international tensions.

"The happenings in Iran, in Afghanistan, in other parts of the world have made us all much, much more nervous about the future than ever before," says Hans Rudiger, head of a West German machinery maker. "It's the end of 35 years of peace, and can only mean trouble for America and for Europe. My company exports 90 percent of its production; with political events today, how can we be sure?"

'Useless to Plan'

G.A.H. Buisman, president of a large Dutch food and pharmaceutical firm, recalls attending the Davos Symposium just after the 1973 oil embargo. "Sure, there was concern then," he relates. "But still a feeling we'd get through all right. Now, we're not so sure. There are all the usual economic uncertainties, but now the world situation has gotten worse, and there are such social changes at home. We have to worry about reactions when people realize that the automatic rise in their standards of living is coming to an end."

"It's become almost useless to plan ahead," declares Paul Mattmann, managing director of Texaco's Swiss subsidiary. "There is no optimistic scenario for the '80s."

And Edward Heath, the former British prime minister who served as the symposium's suave and witty chairman, sums up: "All in all, there's quite enough reason for these people to be scratching their heads and worrying."

Naturally, when a businessman shells out a $4,000-plus registration fee and many more thousands of dollars for transportation,

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

U.K. Output Off 1.4% in December

North Sea Provides Much of 1979's Rise

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP-DJ) — Britain's seasonally adjusted output in all industries fell 1.4 percent in December, with output in the manufacturing industries alone declining 1.5 percent, according to provisional data, the Central Statistical Office said today.

The all industries output index fell to 111.9 percent of its 1975 average in December from a revised 113.5 in November and was up a slight 0.09 percent from a year earlier's 111.8.

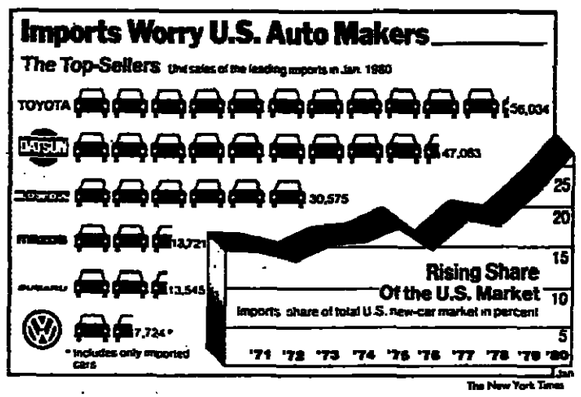
Manufactures Down

The manufacturing industries index was 103.1 in December, off from 104.7 in November and down 1.06 percent from 104.2 a year earlier. Both indexes are seasonally adjusted.

The Central Statistical Office reported that the average index for industrial output of all industries during 1979 was 112.7, up 2.5 percent from the average of 109.9 for 1978.

Commenting on the report, the CSO said that during the year, North Sea oil and gas output was about 45-percent higher than a year earlier. This, together with a 6-percent increase in gas, electricity and water industries' output, accounted for most of the 2.5-percent increase in the all industries' output.

In a separate report, the Henley Centre forecast that Britain's retail price inflation would average 17.7 percent in 1980. It forecast a 12-percent average annual rate for the 1980-85 period. It also forecast that in 1980, total wages will rise 17 percent while output falls 1.9 percent.



Fraser So Far Unsuccessful In Persuading Japan Firms

From Agency Dispatches

TOKYO, Feb. 13 — Douglas Fraser, president of the U.S. United Automobile Workers, said today he is not having much luck persuading Japanese automakers to build car-assembly plants in the United States, but he warned that they may face immediate legislation to restrict booming imports of their small, fuel-economical cars.

After two days of talks here, the union leader said his hopes of moving this country's big companies toward a decision on building U.S. plants are not being fulfilled.

Nissan Motor, the No. 2 automaker which produces the popular Datsun, talked only about possibly building trucks in the United States, to avoid a pending 25-percent tariff, and then offered several reasons against building passenger cars, Mr. Fraser said.

'Critical Hour'

"We had an unsatisfactory meeting with Nissan and we told them so when we left," Mr. Fraser declared in a speech to the Foreign Correspondents Club. He said he does not expect officials of the biggest Japanese automaker, Toyota, with whom he has a meeting scheduled for tomorrow, to come up with a "time-frame" for opening a U.S. plant, either.

But Mr. Fraser said: "We're reaching a critical hour. The time is now."

He said he told Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira and Foreign Minister Saburo Okita at separate meetings today that with 220,000 U.S. auto workers out of work, "you ought to have a sense of urgency."

Mr. Fraser said that Rep. Charles Vanik, an Ohio Democrat and Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, told him he would open hearings "within a month" on the imports issue, with a possibility of introducing legislation "in six to eight weeks."

The UAW chief said that timing was all-important in an U.S. election year. "We couldn't get any time-frame. . . . So I gave them a time-frame," he said, referring to his talks with Rep. Vanik.

His personally delivered warning follows a similar call for Japanese action last month, when he charged Toyota and Nissan with "absolutely outrageous" conduct in the U.S. market (IHT, Jan. 15). U.S. car imports, mainly from Japan, surged last month, taking a record 26.9 percent of the market.

He said Nissan's proposal of a possible truck plant "won't be sufficient." There are only two alernatives, he said: restriction of total imports to 1977-78 levels of around 1.5 million units a year or Japanese investments in car-assembly plants with annual output of 200,000 to 250,000 units.

Toyota and Nissan spokesmen were shocked by his remarks — the bluntest criticism of the auto industry here in many years.

Mr. Fraser said Japanese counter-arguments for not investing in the United States that ranged "from the ridiculous to the sublime," including fears that they would not be able to compete with new small models from General Motors.

At Nissan, Mr. Fraser said, "they told us they did not want to cause — *and this is their word* — a disturbance in the American market. And when I look at what happened in 1979, where Toyota sales increased by 15 percent, (Nissan's) Datsun's by 39 percent, and Mitsubishi's by 33 percent and there are 200,00 people unemployed, I wonder what a distrubance is if that's not a disturbance."

Dow Average Exceeds 900

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (Reuters) — Strong institutional demand lifted New York Stock Exchange prices today in very heavy trading and the Dow Jones industrial average passed a 16-month high as the outlook for a resolution to the Iran hostage crisis apparently improved.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up about 12 points earlier in the session, closed up 4.86 at 903.84, *the first closing above 900* since Oct. 11, 1978, when it finished at 901.42. Volume swelled to 65.23 million and advances led declines by a few issues.

Analysts said institutional investors, discouraged by the recent bond market slump, continued to be drawn to equities by the strong price gains so far this year and by the hopeful developments in Iran.

One analyst said "big institutions are transferring assets from fixed income securities to equities and from consumer goods to durables." He also said the "punch through the pyschologically important 900 level" attracted institutional buying.

Money market analysts said that actions by the Federal Reserve today reduced fears that it had tightened monetary policy further. The Fed added reserves to the banking system when federal funds, overnight back reserves, were trading at 14⅝ percent. Analysts added, however, that the action reflected technical factors rather than any new policy decisions and prospects the Fed will tighten should not be wholly discounted due to continued high inflation and credit growth.

Volume leader IBM gained ½ to 69¼. *Robert Staal, head of the Justice* Department's antitrust team, said that based on his knowledge of what the government intends to present in its rebuttal, he expects the five-year-old antitrust suit against IBM to end in May or June *this year.*

Auto Sales Off

But International Business Machine said it sees "no reason for optimism" that a settlement will occur in the antitrust suit. Senior vice president of finance and planning, Dean Phypers, said meetings with the Justice Department about settlement of the antitrust suit "have not reached any substantive issues."

Among the actives, Dow Chemical eased ⅛ to 38¼ and Gulf Oil ⅜ to 46⅝ but Indiana Standard rose 2½ to 110¼ and Union Pacific ¼ to 94. They are partners in the Kewanee-Federal No. 1 well in south east Wyoming which tested 8.5 million cubic feet of gas per day. The well has raised speculation about a major find in the area.

Ford Motor, Chrysler and General Motors added fractions despite reporting that their early-February car sales hit the lowest level for the period in 19 years despite Chrysler's *money-back guarantee program.* Sales of domesitic makes fell 30.42 percent from the strong year-earlier period to 144,905, the lowest since 1961's 116,947.

Ford sales were off 42 percent compared with a 14.9-percent sales *drop at General Motors.* Chrysler posted the best performance of the Big Three with its 11-percent decline.

Companies increasing their quarterly dividends included Colt Industries to 72½ cents a share, Power *Corp. Canada to 25 and Sysco* Corp. to 13, Fort Howard Paper to 37, Gino's Inc. to 11, Massmutual Inc. to 29, Mission Insurance to 20 and Roadway Express to 25.

A 7-cent special cash dividend was set by Reid Provident.

Hamilton Brothers Petroleum declared a 50-percent stock dividend.

Analysts Bullish on Natural Gas Issues

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP-DJ) — Although natural-gas shares have surged as investors and speculators reacted to a potentially major gas discovery in Wyoming, Wall Street followers of the industry are advising clients against going overboard about the Overthrust Belt.

Many gas stocks, including Texas Eastern, Northern Natural Gas, El Paso, United Energy Resources and Peoples Energy, scored strong gains. But the ensuing pull back by some, is reinforcing concern among analysts that rewards from the area are still too distant.

"We don't want to speculate in companies whose earnings from resources are still way off in the future when there are many companies *with ample reserves already* backing up earnings," says Merrill Lynch vice president Donald Dufresne.

Some of the companies have acreage in the Overthrust Belt area, which analysts concede could be a long-term plus.

Basically Bullish

"But that's still too far ahead, and in the case of some of the stocks, such as Peoples Energy, they *have gone way ahead of* themselves," says Foster Corwith, an analyst at Argus Research Corp.

Even so, both analysts are basically bullish about natural gas stocks for fundamental reasons. Mr. Corwith is particularly impressed by the prospects of natural-gas pipeline companies, which he expects will be the major beneficiaries *of the improving outlook for gas* supply.

"Natural gas appears to be well positioned to supply a significant portion of the country's longer-term incremental energy needs," Mr. Corwith says.

Buy Recommendations

On his purchase list are American Natural Resources, Consolidated Natural Gas, El Paso, Northern Natural Gas, Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line, Southern National Resources and Tenneco. He has dropped Pacific Lighting from his buy list, however, because of what he sees as the company's sensitivity to rising interest rates.

Rated "hold" are Columbia Gas, Peoples Energy, *Texas Eastern and* Texas Gas Transmission. Mr. Corwith soon may put Texas Gas Transmission on his buy list, he says, because of its strong earnings and the stock's good performance.

Natural-gas-pipeline stocks were among the market's powerful performers last year, rising 52 percent with total return — dividends plus price appreciation — averaging about 60 percent. Some of the stocks, primarily those of the intrastate companies, doubled in price.

New Developments

"Several developments in the industry could lead to better earnings in 1980 than we had originally anticipated," Mr. Dufresne asserts. He notes a surge in the sale of natural gas to industrial users. These prices are unregulated. These increased *direct sales to industrial users* let pipeline companies widen their profit margins, notes Mr. Dufresne.

For that reason, he and Joseph Egan, Merrill's senior gas industry analyst, have upgraded Texas Oil & Gas, making it one of their top choices. They expect Texas Oil earnings to grow at a 30-percent compound annual pace over the next five years, with per-share earnings rising to $3.05 this fiscal year ending Aug. 31 and $4 in fiscal 1981 from fiscal 1979's $2.25.

Also on Merrill's purchase list: Central Louisiana Energy, Pioneer Corp., Texas Eastern, United Energy and Northern Natural Gas. Merrill also has a buy recommendation on Enserch, United Energy and *Southern Natural Resources.*

WHERE THE WORLD MEETS

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Renault to Build 2 Plants in Portugal

From Agency Dispatches

LISBON, Feb. 13 — Renault and Portuguese authorities have signed agreements that could give the French state-owned automaker a dominant position in the Portuguese auto market.

The $600-million project calls for an overall investment by Renault of about the equivalent of $370 million.

Four joint companies are being created to coordinate the production, financing and marketing of Renault autos in Portugal.

By 1985, Renault hopes to be producing annually about 80,000 small family cars of the R-4, R-5 and R-18 types in a plant to be built at Setubal. This would give the company the possibility of increasing its share of the Portuguese market to more than 35 percent from last year's 15-percent share.

Local Content

The French company also will build a facility at Cacia, producing 200,000 car engines and 80,000 transmissions a year. The excess engine production will be exported to other Renault plants in Europe.

The accords will allow Portuguese car material producers gradually to increase their sales to Renault, up to 80 percent of the engine parts and 60 percent of the car tires. The accords, signed here by Renault's chairman, Bernard Vernier-Palliez, will create about 12,000 jobs directly and in related industries, both partners said.

Renault's agreement with Portugal is another round in the fight the state-controlled group is waging with its private competitor, PSA Peugeot-Citroen, for expansion abroad. Renault's move into a solid position in Portugal comes on the heels of Peugeot's announcement of possible financial and industrial arrangement with Chrysler.

Ford's Decision

In an interview with the Lisbon daily Diario de Noticias, Industry Minister Alvaro Barreto said negotiations to persuade Ford Motor to build its $650-million new European assembly plant in Portugal *would resume in March.*

Mr. Barreto said he did not expect Ford to make any decision about the new assembly line until mid-year but he was sure it would be built in Portugal if the company went ahead with its European expansion plans.

Mr. Barreto also noted the Renault contract would lead to the construction of the biggest industrial project in this country since the 1974 revolution. He added that the government wanted foreign investors to take part in the country's economic development and promised financial incentives for projects which created more jobs and improved the balance of payments.

In another announcement, Renault said in Paris its January sales in France again clearly topped those of Peugeot-Citroen, including Peugeot's Talbot unit. Of 65,458 cars sold in France during January, Renault accounted for 42 percent compared with 37 percent for the *Peugeot group.* Renault's sales jumped 27 percent from a year earlier, while Peugeot's dropped 12 percent, Citroen's 18 percent and Talbot's 46 percent.

Renault's sales success was due largely to the continued strong demand for the small, four-seater R-5.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions

United States

Cummins Engine

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	461.8	421.2
Profits	15.59	16.76
Per share	1.84	1.98
Year	**1979**	**1978**
Revenue	1,770.	1,520.
Profits	57.94	64.40
Per share	6.84	7.62

McGraw-Edison

4th Quar	1979	1978
Oper. Net	19.50	12.04
Per Share	1.20	0.73.
Net Income	20.71	15.47
Per Share	1.27	0.94
Sales	593.7	180.9
Year	**1979**	**1978**
Oper. Net	63.35	51.99
Per Share	3.87	3.16
Net Income	72.73	66.42
Per Share	4.44	4.04
Sales	1,300.	689.1

New York Times

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	184.1	115.2
Profits	11.6	2.5
Per share	0.97	0.21
Year	**1979**	**1978**
Revenue	653.1	490.6
Profits	36.4	15.6
Per share	3.06	1.32

Oscar Mayer

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	410.1	369.0
Profits	11.51	12.11
Per Share	0.72	0.76

Upjohn

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	392.9	338.9
Profits	31.39	26.55
Per Share	1.06	0.90
Year	**1979**	**1978**
Revenue	1,510.	1,330.
Profits	149.5	129.4
Per Share	5.03	4.36

U.S. Gypsum

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	393.9	361.0
Profits	23.80	26.25
Per Share	1.46	1.53
Year	**1979**	**1978**
Revenue	1,530.	1,400.
Profits	123.5	109.2
Per Share	7.59	6.37

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 8)

—News and Notes—

Fiat, which has repeatedly turned away suggestions of cooperating with Alfa Romeo, its loss-making, state-owned competitor, now says it would like to form a joint venture to prevent Alfa from concluding a deal with Nissan of Japan. "We are interested in examining some form of concrete cooperation with Alfa," says a Fiat spokesman. "Everything proposed by the Japanese could be done on a European scale." Ettore Massecesi, Alfa's chair*man, has said that his company is* very close to an accord with Nissan to build jointly a new auto assembly plant in southern Italy to produce about 50,000 medium-sized cars a year. "The European auto industry will face very tough competition in coming years from Japanese and U.S. manufacturers," Fiat maintains, adding that a deal with Nissan was "rather far away from the idea of the European Community."

* * *

A new "energy saving tire" has been unveiled by Pirelli which says the tire can help cut automobiles' gasoline consumption by an average of 4 percent. Pirelli officials say that a driver with average annual mileage (. . . more than 10,000 kilometers can save about 60 liters of gasoline a year. They report that Fiat has agreed to use the tire, called P-8, on some of its new Panda and Ritmo models as well as on future models. *Alfa* Romeo and Sweden's Volvo and Saab are reported to be considering its use. The P-8, a radial tubeless model, rolls more smoothly and requires the automobile to absorb 20-percent less power than traditional radial tires, Pirelli says. Its tread is wider than previous models and it is made from material that is more elastic through use of special chemical mixtures. The tires are lower and fatter than existing radials, calling for a different wheel than fitted on cars currently available, meaning that the P-8 will be sold first as original equipment to car manufacturers and only later to the replacement market.

* * *

A new video-disc system produced jointly by Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. and Victor Japan Ltd. is slightly smaller than the rival system used by RCA and NV Philips', resulting in a reduction in production costs by about 25 percent, the Japanese firms claim. The video high density (VHD) system is based on a disc 26 centimers in diameter. The two companies plan to start commercial production next year and sell the player for about $500, with the discs selling for about $15. Matsushita estimates that about 40 million systems could be sold by the end of this decade.

* * *

Steel Co. of Canada plans to *raise about $Can.150 million* through the sale of of convertible preferred series C shares at $Can.25 each.

Metal Workers Agree to Terms With W. Germany

DUSSELDORF, Feb. 13 (AP-DJ) — Labor and management representatives for some one million metal workers in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia agreed early today on a new contract under which employers and employees in the metalworking industry will receive 6.8-percent higher pay retroactive to Jan. 1.

In a joint statement, both sides expressed hope that the new contract would serve as a model for the rest of West Germany's *3.6 million* metal workers. The agreement has to be approved by the union's central bargaining commission and by the assembly of employers' associations.

The size of the pay increase is in line with what the Bonn government has indicated as an acceptable settlement for the current round of wage negotiations in almost all sectors of industry. The metal workers union, I.G. Metall, had sought pay increases between 9.8 and 10.2 percent.

Russians Plan Series Of New Supertankers

MOSCOW, Feb. 13 (Reuters) — The Soviet Union will start construction of a new series of supertankers later this year after the sixth and last of the Crimea class is launched, Tass reported today.

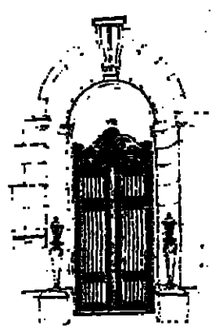
Each of the Crimea tankers can carry 150,000 tons of oil. Tass gave no details on the planned tankers, but said that the total deadweight tonnage of the Soviet supertanker fleet now stands at about 1 million tons.

Dutch Trade Deficit Up

THE HAGUE, Feb. 13 (AP-DJ) — The Netherlands posted a foreign trade deficit of 1.6 billion guilders in December, a widening from the 700-million guilder shortfall reported in the year-earlier period and in the previous month, the Ministry of Economic Affairs said today. For all of 1979, the deficit widened to 7.2 billion guilders from 6.2 billion in 1978, the ministry said.

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HARRY WINSTON
RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD
EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION
February 9 to March 3
from 5 p.m.
BADRUTT'S PALACE
ST. MORITZ

Régie Nationale des Usines Renault

has acquired
and committed to acquire for

$100,000,000

an interest in

American Motors Corporation

and has agreed to provide financing
of up to an additional

$100,000,000

The undersigned acted as financial advisor to Régie Nationale des Usines Renault in connection with this transaction.

LAZARD FRÈRES & CO.

February 13, 1980

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 13

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 6)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
23⅞	16¾	IntMult 1.20	7.0	6	250	17¼	16¾	17⅛	+⅜
47⅝	35⅝	IntPapr 2.40	5.5	6	2686	44⅝	43¼	43⅝	+¼
30¾	9⅝	IntRectf .32	1.1	10	120	29½	28¾	28¾	−¼
30⅝	24¼	IntTT 2.40	8.2	10	4786	29⅛	28⅝	29¼	+1⅛
54½	45	IntTTpfH 4	7.7		5	52	51¾	52	+1
51	40½	IntTT pfJ 4	8.3		530	48	47	48	+2
50	39½	IntTTpfK 4	8.6		127	46½	45¼	46⅜	+1⅜
56½	45⅝	IntTTpfO 5	10.		14	49⅝	48½	49	+¼
38¼	30⅝	IntTT pf2.25	6.3		3	36	35⅝	35⅝	+½
53¼	43	IntTT pf4.50	9.4		69	48	47	47¾	+¾
21⅞	16½	Intrpce 1.40	6.5	5	18	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	−⅛
85¾	66⅝	Intrpcepf 5	6.0		1	83¾	83¾	83¾	−¼
40	27⅝	IntpGp 1.60b	4.7	7	201	34⅝	33⅞	34	+⅛
15¾	12¼	IntstPw 1.50	12.	6	41	12¾	12½	12⅝	
30⅛	17⅞	IowaBf s.60	2.0	7	374	30½	30	30⅛	+⅛
15⅝	12⅝	IowaEl 1.60	13.	6	30	13	12¾	12¾	−¼
21⅛	17⅛	IowIlG 2.10	12.	6	80	17⅛	d17	17¼	
25	17½	IowIll pf2.31	12.		z100	18½	18½	18½	−¼
22⅜	18	IowaPS 2.04	11.	6	36	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+⅛
26	21	IowaRs 2.52	12.	6	37	21¾	21¼	21½	
6⅝	4⅝	IpcoCp .12	2.2	19	47	5⅝	5½	5½	−⅛
38½	30	IrvgBk 2.44	6.9	5	43	35½	35¼	35⅜	+¼
35⅝	19¼	ItekCp		17	562	30½	29⅝	29⅝	+⅛
24⅛	3½	ItelCp			460	4⅝	4½	4½	
14¼	4	Itel pf			70	4⅝	4½	4½	−⅛
		— J—J—J —							
27½	19½	JmesF 1.40	5.7	9	12	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	−⅛
25½	17⅜	JameRv n.48	1.9	7	92	25	24¼	24¾	+½
12⅝	8¼	Jamsw .08b	.7	6	97	12⅝	11⅞	12¼	+¼
11⅝	8½	JapnF 1.32e	15.		195	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
38	28½	JeffPilt 1.20	4.8	7	134	30¾	30¼	30¼	−¼
39½	28	JerCpf 4	14.		z210	29	28¾	29	+¾
92	64	JerCpf 9.36	15.		z40	64	64	64	−1
80¾	55½	JerCpf 8	14.		z130	56	56	56	
21¾	14½	JerCpf 2.18	15.		4	15	14¾	14¾	−⅛
30⅛	28⅝	JewelC 1.68	6.0	8	514	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
6⅞	3	Jewelcor		16	385	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
27¾	21⅞	JhnMan 1.92	8.4	6	443	23⅜	22¾	22⅞	+⅛
64⅝	49½	JnMn pf5.40	11.		25	49⅞	49⅜	49⅞	+⅜
81⅝	64⅝	JohnJn 2	2.7	13	849	74⅞	74	74¼	+½
11⅝	6⅛	JohnEF		26	129	11⅞	11⅛	11⅝	+⅛
33	24½	JohnCn 1.20	4.4	8	625	27⅛	26⅞	27	+⅛
40	30½	JohnCpf 2	6.0		41	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+⅜
15⅞	8⅝	JonLgn .60	6.7	8	153	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
48	38½	JonLaupf 5	13.		z50	39½	39½	39½	+½
34⅝	28	Jorgen 1.50	4.7	5	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	
24½	16¾	Jostens 1	4.9	8	133	20¾	20	20⅛	−¼
37⅝	26⅝	JoyMfg 1.72	4.8	9	230	36	35⅝	35¾	+⅛
		— K—K—K —							
57	35½	KLM 3.49e	9.0		10	38⅞	38⅜	38⅞	−¼
28⅝	20⅝	K mart .84	4.0	7	2810	21⅞	20⅝	21¼	+¾
25⅝	17⅝	KaisrAl 1.20	4.9	5	643	25½	24¾	24⅝	−⅛
83	58½	KaiAl pf4.12	4.8		3	u85	85	85	+2
96	70	Kai 57pf4.75	4.9		10	u96½	96½	96½	+½
95	69	Kai 59pf4.75	4.9		1	u96½	96½	96½	+1½
29⅝	19⅛	KaisCe 1.40	6.3	5	186	22⅜	22¼	22¼	−¼
23⅞	16⅝	KaiC pf 1.37	7.7		14	18½	17¾	17¾	−½
63	44⅝	KaiC pf 2.50	5.0		1	50	50	50	−3
46	23⅝	KaisrSt			2774	38½	35¼	35¼	−1⅜
10⅛	6¾	KoneMil .28	3.0	3	95	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
29	13⅞	Koneb .80	2.7	14	582	u30	28⅞	29¼	+½
27⅛	21½	KCtyPL 2.66	13.	7	104	21⅝	d21¼	21¼	−¼
24⅝	18½	KCPL pf2.33	13.		190	18½	d17⅞	17⅞	−⅝
39½	19¾	KCSoln 1.10	2.9	7	171	38½	36½	37½	−¼
10⅝	9	KCSoupf 1	11.		z60	9	9	9	
19¾	14½	KanGE 1.94	13.	9	124	15	14¾	14¾	−¼
24¾	17¾	KanNb 1.48	6.4	9	110	23⅜	22⅞	23	−⅜
20⅝	15⅛	KanPLt 2.04	12.	6	128	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+⅛
25½	19⅝	KaPL pf2.32	12.		1	19	d19	19	−⅜
24¾	18¾	KaPL pf2.23	12.		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
14⅞	5⅞	Kalvind		5	1048	13⅜	12⅝	13½	+⅛
37¼	17½	Katy pf 1.46	4.3		302	34⅜	33⅞	33⅝	−⅛
13⅞	7	KaufBr .24	2.4	6	435	10⅛	9⅞	10	
17	13	Kauf pf 1.50	10.		1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
20⅞	13⅛	Keene .60	2.9	6	68	20⅜	20	20⅜	+⅜
16⅞	7⅛	Keller .30	2.5	7	287	12⅝	11⅛	11⅞	+1⅛
21⅝	17⅛	Kellogg 1.32	7.2	9	324	18⅜	18	18¼	+⅜
14⅞	8¼	Kellwd .80	8.3		23	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+¼
33	14½	KenilRty .10e	.3	85	26	u34	33	34	+1
59	34⅝	Kenmtl 1.44	2.6	9	37	56½	55⅝	56	+½
44¼	21¼	Kennct 1.40	3.2	11	2999	u47	43	43⅞	+1
21⅞	17½	KyUtil 2.12	12.	9	34	17⅞	17¾	17¾	−⅛
14⅞	8⅝	KerrGls .44	4.0	6	43	11⅛	10⅞	11	
19½	15½	KerrG pf1.70	9.2		7	18⅜	18½	18½	−¼
78⅝	46	KerrM 1.80	2.5	12	478	74⅝	72⅝	72⅝	−⅜
17¼	9	KeysCon			12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
29½	17	Keysint s.48	1.7	16	66	u29⅝	28⅞	28⅞	−⅛
39⅜	27⅛	KiddeW 1.80	4.8	5	125	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	−¼
51½	42½	Kidde prB 4	8.5		2	47	47	47	+¼
51¼	42½	Kidde pfC 4	8.4		2	47½	47¼	47½	+½
30	21⅞	Kidde pr1.64	5.7		2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+⅜
48½	39½	KimbCl 2.88	6.2	7	234	46½	45½	46⅝	+1⅜
16¼	11⅛	KingDSt .90	7.6	6	92	12	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
24	15½	Kirsch 1.32	7.2	6	28	18½	18¼	18¼	−¼
26½	20⅜	KnightRd .70	2.8	9	137	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	−⅛
27⅞	17⅛	Koehrin 1.10	5.3	5	137	20¾	20¼	20¾	+⅛
28⅝	23⅛	Koger n1.20	4.7	31	35	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+½
43⅝	24¼	Kollmr .64	1.5	13	22	u43⅜	43¼	43⅜	+½
22¼	20⅛	Kollmr wi			9	22¼	22	22	−⅛
28⅝	17⅛	Koppers 1.40	4.7	9	1333	u29⅝	26⅜	29⅜	+3⅜
50⅛	43	Kraft 3.20	7.0	7	x337	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	+1
13½	7⅛	Kroehlr			20	8	7⅛	8	+⅛
27	16¼	Kroger s1.36	7.9	6	367	17⅜	16⅞	17¼	+¼
16⅛	9½	Kuhlm .80	7.5	7	15	10⅞	10½	10⅝	−¼
15	10⅛	Kysor .88	7.2	4	108	12¼	11¾	12¼	+½
		— L—L—L —							
14⅞	6⅜	LFE .12r	.9	12	x52	12⅝	12	12¾	+⅜
9⅜	5½	LFE pf .50	5.6		2	8⅝	8½	8⅝	−⅛
18⅛	14⅜	LITCO 1	5.9	7	15	17	17	17	
14⅜	6⅜	LTV		3	3140	14¼	13⅜	13⅜	
21½	10½	LTVA .361	1.7		21	21	20⅞	21	
57	43⅝	LTVpf 5	10.		1	49½	49½	49½	
14¼	6⅜	LTV pf I			34	14	13⅜	14	+⅜
39	23⅛	LTV pf 2.60	7.0		99	37½	36¼	37	+½
12⅞	8¼	LQuint 1.11t	9.9	16	84	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
23⅝	19	LacGas 1.86	8.7	5	21	21⅜	21⅜	21½	
19½	13⅝	LamsSe s.80	5.5	5	144	14⅝	14⅝	14½	
22⅛	11⅛	LaneBry 1	5.9	8	871	17	16¼	17	+1
33½	26⅜	Lanier s .44	1.6	15	207	28⅞	28¼	28¼	−⅜
15	9⅝	LawlCh .60	5.6	11	85	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
41¾	31¼	LearPet n.12	.3	25	409	41⅝	40⅛	40½	+⅛
27½	26⅝	LearPet wi			34	u27⅝	27¼	27¼	
29½	17¼	LearSg 1.04	3.9	6	315	27⅜	27	27	−½
24½	18¾	LswyTrn 1.30	6.0	6	53	21⅞	21¾	21¾	−⅛
24¼	19⅛	LeeEnt .84	4.1	7	37	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	−⅛
42	19½	Leesona 1.16	2.9	10	130	40	40	40	−¼
15⅝	10	LegPlat n.48	3.7	6	31	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+⅜
2	1⅛	LehValInd		12	27	1⅝	1½	1½	
14	9¼	Lehmn 1.67e	13.		328	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+¼
23⅞	13	Lennar s.32	1.4	6	446	22⅝	22	22½	+¾
30	23⅛	Lenox 1.30	4.9	7	25	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	−⅛
8⅝	6⅛	LesFay .48	6.4	5	39	7⅝	7½	7½	+⅛
22⅛	15⅜	LevFdC			61	u22¼	21⅞	22¼	+½
14⅞	12⅜	LevFln .75a	5.7		5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
37⅛	32¼	LeviStr s1.10	2.9	8	969	u38⅜	37⅛	37⅝	+½
29⅛	17⅞	LevitzF 1	3.6	6	21	27½	27½	27½	+¼
28⅞	23⅝	LOF 2.20a	8.5	5	40	26	25⅜	25⅞	
57⅝	47	LOF pf 4.75	9.9		1	48	48	48	+½
22⅝	14	LibtyCo s.60	3.3	7	174	18⅛	17⅜	18	+¼
5⅜	2	LibrtyLn		200	23	4⅛	4	4	−⅛
13⅛	8	LibtL pf			1	12	12	12	+⅛
26	14	Lifemk .48	2.0	12	122	24	23⅛	23⅝	+⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
42	29⅜	Liggel 2.50	6.5	6	168	38⅝	38	38⅛	+⅛
63⅞	49⅝	LillyEli 2.10	3.7	12	1068	57	56	56¼	+½
48	35½	LincNt 2.80	6.6	6	164	43⅝	42¼	42⅜	−⅜
95	71	LincNlpf 3	3.4		1	87	87	87	−2½
18¼	14	LincPl 1.80a	12.		x7	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+⅛
8¾	4⅜	Lionel .16	2.2	10	627	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	
57¼	19⅝	Litton 1b	1.9	9	1039	52⅞	51¾	51⅞	−⅜
20½	18⅞	Litton pf 2	10.		18	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
48¼	18⅛	Lockhd		19	2261	41⅝	40	40⅜	+1½
45	21	Loctite .52	1.4	14	605	38	34	38	+4
73⅞	41⅛	Loews 1.20	1.8	5	139	68⅝	66⅝	67⅝	+⅛
18⅛	10⅛	LomFn 1	6.8	7	80	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
21	16⅜	LomMt 2.36e	13.	8	58	18⅛	17⅝	18	
30⅛	21⅛	LnStar 1.65	5.6	5	337	29⅝	29½	29½	
113½	87	LoneS pf4.50	3.8		1	u117	117	117	+3½
18	13⅜	LILCo 1.78	12.	6	277	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅛
50	40¼	LIL pfB 5	12.		z50	41½	41½	41½	−½
25¼	18	LIL pfP2.43	13.		4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
26⅛	20½	LIL pfO2.47	12.		11	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
33	25	LongDr .76	2.8	11	102	27⅜	26⅝	26⅝	−¼
60	27	LoralCp 1.20	2.1	16	309	57⅝	56	56⅝	+1⅝
57⅞	23⅜	LaLand 1.48	2.7	12	1327	56⅝	55	55⅝	−1
28¼	18⅝	LaPac .60b	2.1	8	1446	u29½	28⅛	28⅝	+⅞
22¼	17⅛	LouvGs 2.06	12.	8	68	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
17⅛	8½	Lowenst .37t	3.8	20	12	10	9⅝	9⅝	−⅜
18⅝	16⅛	Lowes n .60	3.7	8	74	16⅝	d16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
64½	41	Lubrzl 1.80	2.8	14	334	63½	63	63¼	+½
17¾	14½	LuckyS 1	6.7	7	520	15⅛	15	15	
18⅜	11⅛	Ludlow .80	5.8	8	93	14	13⅝	13⅝	
17¼	12	Lukens .96	6.0	11	102	16⅛	15⅞	16	+¼
25⅝	13½	LynCSys .40	1.8	15	25	22½	22⅛	22⅛	−¼
		— M—M—M —							
41⅝	19⅜	MACOM s.20	.5	24	132	39⅝	38	38	−1
57¾	37⅜	MCA 1.50	2.8	10	237	54⅝	53⅝	54¼	+⅜
15⅝	10⅝	MEI .44	3.4	7	53	13⅛	13	13	−⅛
38⅞	18⅞	MGIC 1	3.9	8	948	26⅝	25½	25½	+⅛
24	14⅝	MacAF 1	4.4	8	22	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	−⅛
11⅛	7⅝	MacDn .40	5.8	7	36	8⅛	7⅞	8	+⅛
13⅜	7⅝	Macke .52	5.7	5	34	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
26⅜	22⅝	MB Ltd g n1.40a			x145	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	+1⅛
21⅝	11	Macmill .82	4.9	9	546	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	−⅛
57	32	Macy 2.25	4.1	7	523	54½	54⅛	54½	+½
20¾	13⅛	MdsFd 2.45e	12.		372	20¾	19½	19¾	+⅛
11½	6⅞	MagicCf .60	7.7	5	307	7¾	7½	7¾	+⅛
32	26⅜	MalonH 1.12	3.4	11	98	u33⅜	32¾	33	+1
20⅜	15⅜	MalAst n		10	1083	20½	19½	20⅛	+1⅛
11½	5⅜	Manhin .30b	4.2	4	172	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
10¼	5⅜	ManhLf .30	4.6	9	19	6⅝	6½	6½	
37¼	29⅝	MfrHan 2.52	7.9	5	191	32¼	31½	32	
46⅞	26⅞	MAPCO 1.60	3.4	12	1485	u48⅛	46⅞	47⅜	+1
73¼	34⅜	MarOil s1.80	2.6	12	998	70⅛	68⅜	68⅜	
21⅜	13½	MarMid .80	3.9	6	1185	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	−⅛
16⅛	11⅜	MarionL .64	4.0	22	328	u16⅝	15⅞	16	+¼
20½	11⅜	MarkCtl .36	1.8	15	227	20⅝	19⅝	20	+⅜
21½	12½	Mark pf1.20	5.8		110	20⅞	20½	20¾	
26½	19	Marley 1	4.3	7	28	24⅛	23½	23½	−½
24	11⅛	Marriot .20	.9	12	2072	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+¼
72¼	59	MrshM 3.60	5.3	11	256	67½	66½	67½	+1⅛
25⅞	15⅜	MrshF 1.24	6.7	9	267	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
57¼	30¾	MartM 2.12	4.0	8	569	54⅝	53	53¼	−¼
34	10⅛	MaryK .60	.2	11	218	28⅞	27½	28⅞	+2⅛
31⅞	17⅞	Md Cup .64	2.4	8	91	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	+⅜
27½	19⅛	Masco .60	2.3	9	421	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+¼
30⅞	22½	Masonit 1.20	4.5	8	315	27⅜	26⅞	26⅞	−⅜
14¼	10½	MasM 1.40e	12.	8	38	12⅛	12	12	
13⅜	8⅝	MasseyF		6	110	10⅞	10¼	10¼	−⅛
17⅛	13⅜	MasCp 1.72	12.		14	14⅛	13⅞	14	−⅛
11⅛	9	Masinc 1.12	12.		45	9⅛	9	9⅛	+¼
34⅜	27⅜	MatsuE .35e	1.2	8	5	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	−⅜
10⅛	6⅝	Mattel .30	3.1	8	2790	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
7⅞	3⅞	Mattel wt			999	6⅞	6⅛	6¼	−⅜
28⅝	21⅛	Mattl pf2.50	10.		85	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
27⅝	21⅜	MayDS 1.40	5.8	6	230	24⅛	24	24⅛	−⅛
25¼	19½	MayerO 1.10	5.5	7	71	20⅝	19½	20	+¼
4⅝	3⅛	MaysJW		4	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
28⅝	22⅜	Maytg 1.80a	4.9	8	53	26⅝	25⅝	26	−⅛
36	15⅝	McDrm 1.20	3.5	58	1881	u36½	34	34⅜	−½
38⅜	22½	McDr pf2.20	6.0		242	38¼	36½	36½	−½
51⅞	39⅛	McDnld .56	1.3	9	3533	42⅝	41⅞	42¼	+½
52⅞	20	McDonD .90	2.1	8	2348	45⅝	43	43	−⅛
32⅛	24	McDonb 1.22	4.5	5	78	29⅝	29½	29½	−⅛
31⅝	24¼	McGEd 1.80	5.9	7	317	30⅝	30	30⅝	+⅜
31	23½	McGrH 1.52	5.1	10	216	30⅝	30	30	−⅛
89	24¾	McIntyr g			z9950	85½	82⅛	82⅛	−1⅞
16½	11¼	McLean .64	5.6		7	11⅛	11½	11½	−⅛
13⅝	7⅝	McLout		6	186	9½	9	9⅛	−⅜
58	14	McMorO .10	.2	249	306	53⅞	52⅝	52⅞	−1⅛
20½	11⅞	McNeil .90	5.9	10	25	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
29¾	23¼	Mead 1.80	6.4	5	405	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	−⅜
48½	28⅝	Measrx .58	1.4	13	226	36½	35	36	+1
72⅝	30½	Medtrn .60	.8	18	118	71⅞	70¼	71⅛	+1⅛
31½	25¼	Melville 1.60	5.5	6	728	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	+¼
39	16½	Memorex		4	1006	18⅝	17¾	17¾	−⅛
41	33⅝	MercStr 1	2.7	6	7	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	−⅛
29⅝	22½	MerTx s1.32	5.3	6	71	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+⅜
75⅝	62½	Merck 2.30	3.4	13	792	69⅝	67⅝	67⅝	−1⅞
41½	27½	Merdith 1.32	3.2	20	36	u41⅞	41⅛	41½	+½
25⅝	15½	MerrLy .96	3.8	8	2803	u26⅛	25⅛	25⅜	−⅛
69½	34⅝	MesaPet n			938	69	66½	67	−⅜
42⅝	27¼	MesaRoy n.12e	.3		309	40½	39⅝	39⅝	−⅜
18¼	15¼	Mesab 1.40e	8.9	11	150	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
21⅜	15⅛	Mesta			8	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
27⅝	14½	MGM .60b	3.1	10	420	19¾	19¼	19¼	−⅛
74½	51⅝	Metrm 3.20	4.5	9	3	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	−⅛
39½	26	MtE pfC3.90	15.		z450	28	26⅝	26⅝	+⅛
77	50	MtE pfG7.68	15.		z150	52½	51½	51½	−1½
24⅛	17⅛	MhCn pf2.05	12.		3	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+⅜
15⅝	12⅝	MchGs 1.30b	9.8	10	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
28⅛	23	MhWi pf2.67	11.		39	24	23⅞	24	+⅜
25⅞	21⅛	MhWi pf2.12	9.6		5	22	21⅞	22	+⅛
22⅝	16½	MdCTel 1.68	9.1	6	64	18⅝	18⅛	18½	
27½	22½	MdCT pf2.06	9.0		6	23⅛	23	23	+¼
16⅝	12	MidSUt 1.58	13.	6	1892	12⅝	12	12⅛	−⅛
4⅝	1⅝	MidlndM		4	119	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
30½	17⅛	MidRos 1.20	4.5	8	177	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	
29½	17⅛	MillerW 1.20	6.4	7	206	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅜
41⅞	21½	MillBrd 1	2.5	9	244	40½	40	40½	
24½	16	MlRoy .40	1.8	14	8	21⅞	21½	21⅞	
25⅛	19½	MinnGs 1.94	9.8	5	30	20⅝	19¾	19¾	−¼
60¼	46⅝	MMM 2.80	5.2	10	3403	54⅝	49⅝	53⅝	+1⅛
21⅛	16⅜	MinPL 2.04	12.	6	42	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	+⅜
15⅞	10⅛	MirroCp .96	6.7	7	30	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
33¼	26	MisnIns s.68	2.2	8	35	31⅝	30⅞	31⅛	+⅛
62¼	45½	MPacC 3	5.0	5	166	61¼	60¼	60¼	−⅜
13⅝	10½	MoPSv 1b	9.2	6	21	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+⅛
23½	18⅝	MoPS pf2.44	13.		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
25	20⅜	MoPS pr2.41	12.		2	20	d20	20	
64½	36⅛	Mobil s 3	4.7	7	3764	u65	63⅝	64	−½
2⅝	1⅛	MobileH		16	134	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+¼
15⅝	11⅜	MdMer .20	1.5	6	247	13	12½	13	+⅜
14½	7⅝	Mohasco .90	9.0	10	83	10⅛	10	10	
19⅝	9½	MohkDta		14	406	19⅛	18⅝	18½	−¼
14⅝	10⅜	MohkR 1.28	9.4	8	18	13	12⅞	12⅞	
32¼	14⅛	Monrh s1.20a	4.2	7	51	29½	28⅛	28¼	−1½
50⅝	24½	Monogr .65a	1.4	6	164	48½	47¼	47¼	−⅜
62⅝	45	Monsan 3.40	6.2	6	1215	54½	53⅜	54½	+1
20	16	MntDU 1.80	8.6	8	354	u21⅛	19⅞	21	+1⅛
24⅝	19⅛	MonPw 2.12	9.9	8	308	21½	21⅛	21½	+¼
20½	16⅛	MonSt 1.80a	12.		88	16⅛	d15½	15⅝	−½
9¼	7⅝	MONY 1.02e	12.	7	26	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
58	27	MoorM 1.12	2.2	7	417	55	51½	51½	−1⅛
54⅝	43⅝	Morgan 2.80	6.1	6	459	46¼	45½	45⅝	+⅛
44⅛	19⅝	MorKn 1.84	4.0	8	97	u45⅝	43⅝	45⅝	+2½
19	13½	MorseSh .72	5.3	4	28	13⅜	13½	13½	−⅛
8⅝	5⅝	MtgTrAm		8	66	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
34⅛	25⅛	MorNor 1.40	4.4	9	370	31⅜	31	31⅜	+⅜
63⅝	36	Motrola 1.40	2.3	13	1500	62⅝	60⅜	61½	+2⅜
37½	24½	MtFuel 2.36	6.4	11	1276	u39½	36⅝	36⅞	+⅞
26⅞	23	MtSTel 2.32	10.	7	68	23⅝	23	23	−⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Munford	1.2	30	67	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
8⅝	4⅝	Munfd pf.40	7.6		83	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
17½	12½	Munsng 1.20	8.1	17	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
15⅞	12⅞	MurphC 1.28	8.7	12	19	15	14½	14⅝	+⅛
110	40⅝	MurpOil 1.50	1.3	13	332	u113⅛	110⅝	111½	+4
23⅝	15	MurryO 1.20	5.3	7	66	23	22	22⅝	+⅜
14½	11⅛	MutOm 1.44	12.		29	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
14⅝	9½	MyersL .50	3.9	8	27	13	12⅜	12⅞	−¼
		— N—N—N —							
24⅝	14⅝	NCH .72	2.9	11	114	24⅞	24¼	24½	+¼
16⅝	11⅛	NCNB n .72	5.4	5	102	13⅝	13¼	13¼	−⅛
81½	56⅝	NCR 2	2.5	9	1824	80⅝	79½	79⅞	+1⅞
43	20⅜	NLInd 1.20	2.8	13	1525	u44⅝	42	43⅛	+1½
37	19	NLT 1.12	4.4	7	359	26¼	25½	25⅝	−⅛
10	7⅛	NVF s .77t	9.9	8	585	7⅞	7½	7⅝	+⅜
25⅛	20⅝	Nabisco 1.62	7.2	7	276	23	22½	22½	+⅛
35⅝	27⅜	Nalco 1.60	4.8	11	x293	34⅝	33⅞	33⅞	−1
14⅝	9¼	Napco .24	1.8	8	24	13½	13½	13½	
26⅞	10⅜	Narco .68	3.7	26	315	19½	18½	18⅝	+⅜
34⅝	20⅝	Nashua 1.50	4.9	5	x133	31	30⅝	30⅞	+⅜
25⅞	16½	NatCan .88	3.6	5	101	24½	24⅛	24⅛	−⅛
45⅛	31½	NCan pf1.50	3.5		2	43	43	43	+⅜
15½	10	NtCtyL .60	4.4	9	38	13⅝	13½	13½	
35⅝	27⅜	NtDetr 2	7.2	4	15	28	27⅝	27⅝	
32½	19⅜	NatDist 2	6.7	7	812	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	+⅜
21⅛	15⅞	NDist pr1.85	12.		5	16	16	16	
31	25⅛	NatFG 2.54	9.0	6	24	28½	28⅛	28⅛	−⅛
26	20⅜	NFG pf 2.30	10.		6	23	23	23	−⅛
24⅞	16⅛	NatGyp 1.48	6.0	5	253	24⅜	24⅛	24½	+⅛
3⅞	1⅞	NatHom		22	118	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
24⅝	8⅜	NtLibty .32	7.4	14	331	u24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
29⅝	16½	NMdCr s.60	2.2	13	290	28¼	27¼	27⅝	+⅜
31¼	12½	NMedE s.40	2.0	14	470	31	29⅝	30⅛	+1⅝
18⅛	11	NMineSv .56	4.2	22	88	13⅜	13	13¼	
24⅝	15⅝	NtPrest 1.50	6.6	10	108	23½	22½	22⅞	
40⅝	18½	NtSemic		13	2031	40⅝	39⅛	39½	−⅜
21⅛	15⅜	NtSvIn 1.24	6.0	6	43	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
21⅛	13⅜	NStand 1.24	6.4	7	78	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	−⅛
35½	25⅜	NatlStl 2.60	8.3	5	129	32	31⅝	31⅝	+⅜
5⅝	4⅛	NatTea		6	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
43⅜	26⅜	Natom s1.38	3.0	8	1480	u44⅝	42⅝	43⅛	+⅜
61⅞	46⅝	Natom pf 4	6.6		31	61⅛	60⅛	60⅞	+⅜
23⅜	19⅝	NevPw s2.12	10.	6	55	20⅝	20¼	20½	−⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
19½	14	NevP pf1.74	12.		z100	15	15	15	
22⅝	18⅛	NevP pf2.30	13.		z600	18½	d18	18	−½
19⅞	14⅝	NevP pf1.95	13.		4	15⅛	15½	15½	
23½	19⅝	NEngEl 2.36	11.	6	60	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	−⅛
16⅝	13⅛	NEnGE 1.60	12.	5	83	13⅝	d12⅝	13	−⅜
34	17½	NENucl s.26	.9	23	800	30⅝	29½	29⅝	
30	25	NEnP pf2.76	11.		1	25½	25½	25½	−¼
36⅛	31	NEngT 3.40	11.	7	28	32⅝	32⅛	32¼	−⅛
18⅛	14½	NYSEG 1.76	12.	5	125	15	14⅝	14⅞	+⅛
37½	30½	NYS pf 3.75	13.		z310	31	d30	30	−2
89⅛	69	NYS pf 8.80	13.		z700	70	70	70	
22⅛	16⅛	NYS pf 2.12	13.		1	16½	16½	16½	+¼
4⅝	2½	Newcrp			117	4⅛	4	4	−⅛
10⅝	7½	Newell n.70	22.	5	46	10⅛	10½	10⅝	+⅜
48½	25	Newhall 1	2.3	8	32	44⅝	44	44⅛	−⅛
60⅝	22⅛	Newmt 1.30a	2.2	8	963	60½	58⅛	58½	
186	76	Newt pf 4.50	2.4		23	u187	184	186	+1
26½	9	Newark .20	.8	19	156	25⅞	24¼	24½	−⅜
15⅛	11⅞	NiaMP 1.44	12.	6	190	12⅜	12	12⅛	
36⅜	28⅝	NiaMpf 3.60	12.		z10	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
39	31	NiaMpf 3.90	12.		z40	32	31½	31½	−1½
52½	40	NiaMpf 5.25	13.		z30	41	41	41	−½
106½	92⅜	NiMpf 10.60	11.		z220	94⅜	93⅝	93⅝	−¼
77½	56⅜	NiaMpf 7.72	13.		z10	61	61	61	+1
17¼	9⅝	NiagSh 1.95e	12.		92	16⅛	16¼	16½	+⅛
35⅞	27¼	NICOR 2.52	7.3	7	164	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	−⅛
34⅞	21⅞	NorfWn 2.20	6.7	5	737	33	32½	32⅝	+⅛
25¼	17⅛	Norlin 1.40	8.5	4	10	19	18⅞	18⅞	−⅛
28⅞	18⅞	Norris 1.60	6.6	7	23	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	−½
49¼	19⅛	NACoal .64	1.3	12	154	47⅜	46⅝	47½	
5¼	2⅝	NoAMtg			13	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
32	25¼	NoAPhl 1.70	5.7	5	55	30½	30	30	−⅜
10⅛	8⅝	NoestUt 1.10	13.	7	216	8⅝	d 8½	8⅝	+⅛
21⅞	13½	NCotSL .70	4.9	4	70	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
16⅞	12⅛	NIndPS 1.50	12.	7	1966	12⅝	d12½	12½	−⅛
63	36	NorNGs 3	4.7	8	336	u65	60	63¼	+3⅛
101½	94⅞	NoNG pf8.48	8.8		z50	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	−1
25⅝	20	NoStPw 2.28	11.	6	586	20⅝	20	20⅛	+⅛
46⅝	35	NSPw pf4.11	11.		z40	36	36	36	−1
79	57½	NSPw pf 7	12.		z100	60	60	60	−3
48	35⅝	NorTel s 1			715	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	−⅛
14⅛	5	Nthgate g			471	12⅝	11⅝	11⅞	−⅛
58⅛	27⅜	Nortrp 1.80	3.4	8	372	53½	52⅜	52⅞	−⅛
36¼	24½	NwstAirl .80	3.0	7	697	27	26⅛	26⅝	
29¼	23	NwtBcp 1.32	5.4	6	251	24⅝	24	24¼	
39¼	17	NwtEn s1.30	3.4	8	846	u40⅛	37⅛	38⅛	+⅛
37⅝	25⅝	NwtInd 2.05	5.9	6	711	35	33⅝	35	+2
26⅝	21⅛	NwtP pf2.50	12.		6	21⅝	21½	21½	−¼
11⅛	8⅛	NwMLf 1e	11.	9	22	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
32¼	24¼	NwStW 1.80	7.1	6	12	26	25½	25½	−⅜
42	22	Norton 1.60	3.9	8	259	40⅝	39⅝	40⅝	+¼
17⅛	13⅛	NorSim 1.04	7.6	6	1119	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
50	25½	Nucor s .36	.7	9	64	49⅝	48⅛	48⅛	−1⅝
		— O—O—O —							
62	22½	OKC 1.20	2.5	7	367	48⅝	47⅛	48⅝	+⅜
40⅛	20⅛	Oakind .40	1.1	15	844	35⅝	33⅛	35⅛	
31⅞	17⅛	OcciPet 1.50	5.8	6	3057	30⅞	29⅞	30	−⅜
15	5⅝	OcciPet wt			854	14½	13⅝	13⅝	−⅜
58	29½	OcciP pf2.16	4.4		47	49	48½	48⅝	+½
101⅛	57⅛	OcciP pf3.60	3.7		23	99⅝	98⅛	98⅛	+2
99	57	OcciP pf 4	4.2		12	96½	94½	94½	−⅜
24	19½	OcciP pf2.50	13.		6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
20⅝	16½	OcciP pf2.12	13.		40	17	16⅝	17	+¼
22½	17⅛	OcciP pf2.30	13.		4	18	17⅞	17⅞	−⅛
40	27⅛	Ogden 2	5.4	6	171	37¼	37	37¼	
16⅞	13	OhioEd 1.76	13.	8	606	13⅜	13⅜	13½	
39	29	OhEd pf3.90	13.		z120	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	−⅛
44	33	OhEd pf4.40	13.		z208	35	35	35	+1
46	33⅛	OhEd pf4.44	13.		z100	35	35	35	+⅜
45	33	OhEd pf4.56	14.		z70	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	
16	14⅝	OhEd pf1.80	12.		7	15⅛	d14⅝	14⅝	−⅜
85	62	OhEd pf8.64	13.		z150	67	66	66	−1
103⅝	86	OhE pf10.48	12.		z10	87	87	87	+1
76	61	OhP pf 8.04	14.		z100	60	d59⅝	59½	−1½
76	57½	OhP pfB7.60	13.		z250	60	60	60	−1
117⅝	101	OhP pfA 14	14.		z228	101	d100	101	
117½	102	OhP pfF 14	14.		z50	101	d101	101	−1½
17⅞	12⅝	OklaGE 1.48	13.	10	378	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅜
9⅝	7⅛	OklGE pf.80	11.		z30	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
26⅝	18	OklaNG 1.80	7.4	8	241	24½	23⅜	24⅝	+⅛
25	16⅛	Olin 1	5.5	6	1219	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
40⅝	27⅛	Omark 1.44	3.8	6	288	37½	36⅝	37½	+1⅝
33	18½	Oneida 1	3.3	6	33	30	29⅜	30	+½
13¼	9⅝	Opelika .84	6.8	5	5	12½	12½	12½	
15⅝	12⅝	OranRk 1.56	12.	6	56	12½	d12¼	12½	−⅛
9	5½	Orange			56	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	−⅛
13⅛	8⅛	OrionC .40	3.9	6	158	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	−⅛
19⅝	10⅛	OutbM .70	4.7	13	621	15⅝	15	15	−⅛
25½	17⅝	OutletCo 1	4.8	10	5	21⅝	21	21	
18⅛	14½	OverhDr 1	6.2	5	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
25½	17¼	OvrnTr 1.24	5.3	4	28	23⅜	23¼	23½	−⅜
40¼	20¼	OverSh .50	1.3	7	49	38	37½	37½	−⅛
31	24⅛	OwenC 1.20	4.1	8	402	29⅛	28⅝	29	
27¼	17⅝	OwenIll 1.26	4.9	6	2195	26	24⅝	25½	+1⅛
75⅝	75	OwnIl pf 4	5.3		4	75	75	75	
80	55	OwnIl pf4.75	6.3		44	76	74	76	+4½
12¼	9¼	Oxfrdln .76	7.0	5	4	11	10⅞	10⅞	−⅛
		— P—Q —							
25⅞	15⅝	PHH Gp .80	3.3	10	69	24½	24⅛	24⅛	
12⅝	7½	PNBMI 1.08e	12.		185	9	8⅝	8⅞	+⅛
34⅛	25⅜	PPG 2	6.1	5	227	33⅛	32⅝	33	+⅜
29⅛	12⅝	PSA		4	96	27½	27¼	27⅛	−⅛
12⅞	10⅛	PacAS 1.28	12.		31	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
25⅞	20⅜	PacGE 2.44	12.	6	1319	21	d20⅝	21	
23⅞	19⅝	PacLtg 2.24	11.	5	93	20⅞	20½	20⅝	−¼
57	41⅝	PacLm 2.40	4.6	14	282	52⅝	52	52¼	−⅛
20	16¼	PNwTel 1.64	9.9	6	8	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
22⅜	17	PacPw 2.04	11.	8	289	18⅛	17⅞	18	
17⅞	9⅝	PacScie .40	2.4	9	112	17	16½	16⅝	−¼
15¼	11⅜	PacTT 1.40	11.	7	63	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	−¼
66	52½	PacTT pf 6	11.		z10	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	−⅛
22⅛	13⅞	PacTin 1	4.5	9	7	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
16½	7⅝	PaineW .44	2.8	5	906	u16⅛	15⅞	16	+⅛
19	12¼	PalW pf1.30	7.0		186	u19⅝	18⅝	18½	
19⅛	14⅝	PalmBc 1.20	7.5	4	113	16⅛	16	16	
4⅞	2⅞	Pamida			107	3½	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
8	5½	PanAm		5	1339	5⅞	5½	5⅝	−⅛
70⅜	44⅛	PanEP 3.48	4.8	9	291	u72	70⅝	71⅞	+1⅝
24⅛	17	Papcft 1.25b	6.7	6	52	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
25⅝	12⅝	Parsns 1.16	4.7	7	251	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	−½
48⅝	19⅝	ParkDrl .24	.5	38	558	u49⅝	47⅜	48⅝	+1
32⅛	24	ParHan 1.20	3.8	8	86	32⅛	31⅜	31⅝	−⅛
19	14⅛	ParkPn s.36	1.9	8	34	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+⅛
25½	10⅝	PatPtl			959	24⅝	23	23	−1
26	16⅜	Pavlsnw .60	3.0	7	93	20¼	19⅝	20⅛	+⅜
29⅛	18⅝	Peabdy .32b	1.1	10	407	u29⅝	28⅝	28⅞	−⅛
19½	6⅛	Pengo		62	122	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
26⅞	16	PenCen		10	812	24⅝	22⅝	24	+1⅛
12⅝	9⅝	PenCn prA			114	12⅝	12	12⅛	−⅛
7⅛	4⅝	PenCn prB			438	4⅝	4	4⅛	+⅛
58½	46⅝	PenCn pr			237	49⅝	48⅝	49	+⅛
6⅛	3⅝	PenDix		43	50	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+⅛
12⅛	7⅛	PennCp n.16	1.6	6	424	10½	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
33⅝	23⅞	Penney 1.76	7.3	6	1835	24⅝	23⅞	24	
21⅛	17	PaPL 2.04	12.	5	118	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	−⅛
46⅝	35¼	PaPL pf4.40	12.		z70	36⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
47	37	PaPL pf4.50	12.		z360	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	−⅜
92	69¼	PaPL pf8.60	12.		z200	70⅝	70	70	[illegible]
84½	66½	PaPL pf8.40	13.		z280	67	d66⅝	67	[illegible]
105	85⅛	PaPL pf9.24	10.		z10	89	89	89	−1
86½	67	PaPL pf8.70	13.		z400	68	68	68	
35⅝	30⅛	Penwlt 2.20	4.7	7	49	33	32⅝	32⅝	[illegible]
22	19	Penw pf1.60	7.8		3	20½	20⅝	20⅝	[illegible]
54⅝	34⅛	Pennzoi s 2	3.8	11	942	54⅛	52	52⅝	[illegible]
16	9⅝	PeopDr .28	1.9	8	97	14⅝	14⅛	14½	[illegible]
55⅝	31⅝	PeopEn 3	5.5	10	1484	u56	54½	54½	[illegible]
28½	21⅛	PepsiCo 1.14	4.9	8	1339	23⅝	23	23⅜	[illegible]
47⅛	26⅛	PerkinE .72	1.5	17	329	46½	45	46⅛	[illegible]
38½	28	Petrie 1.40	4.5	9	348	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	[illegible]
46⅝	22⅞	Petroln s.64	1.7	15	914	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	[illegible]
37⅛	20⅝	PetRs 3.02e	8.3		111	36¼	35⅛	36⅛	[illegible]
34⅝	19⅛	PetRs pf1.25	5.2		30	24⅛	23	24	[illegible]
41⅝	29	Pfizer 1.32	3.5	11	1130	37⅝	37	37½	[illegible]
48⅛	22⅝	PhelpD 1.40	3.0	9	1528	47⅝	46⅛	46⅝	[illegible]
17⅞	13½	PhilaEl 1.80	13.	8	309	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	[illegible]
39	29	PhilE pf3.80	13.		z480	30	29	29	[illegible]
44⅛	32½	PhilE pf4.40	13.		z230	35	34½	34½	[illegible]
90½	65	PhilE pf8.75	13.		z120	67	66⅛	67	[illegible]
79⅝	58	PhilE pf7.80	13.		z50	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	[illegible]
75½	58	PhilE pf7.75	14.		z180	58⅝	d57	58	[illegible]
41⅝	22⅝	PhilSub 1.10	2.7	13	614	u42⅛	41	41⅛	[illegible]
38⅝	31⅛	PhilMr s1.25	3.4	9	3045	36	34⅝	36	[illegible]
6⅛	4⅝	PhilInd .32	5.7	5	55	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	[illegible]
10⅝	8⅝	PhilInd pf 1	10.		7	10	10	10	[illegible]
60⅝	31⅛	PhilPet 1.60	3.0	10	1700	u61⅛	60⅝	60⅝	[illegible]
17⅝	10	PhilVH .60	4.0	4	15	15	14⅝	15	[illegible]
20	9⅝	PiedAvl .24	1.4	5	145	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	[illegible]
22	16⅛	PieNG 1.56a	9.1	8	14	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	[illegible]
41¼	32	Pilsbry 1.72	4.9	7	157	35	34⅞	34⅞	[illegible]
46⅝	23⅜	Pioner s1.40	3.0	13	417	u47⅛	46⅝	46⅝	[illegible]
36⅛	23¼	PitnyB 1.40	3.9	9	365	u37¼	35⅝	36⅛	[illegible]
36⅛	24⅝	PitnB pf2.12	5.7		81	u37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	[illegible]
30⅝	19⅝	Pittstn 1.20	4.2	80	2787	29⅝	28½	28⅝	[illegible]
8½	5	PlanRsc		11	700	8⅛	8	8	[illegible]
22⅝	16½	Plantrn .16	.8	14	121	20⅝	19⅝	20	[illegible]
25⅝	12	Playboy .12	.7	16	88	16⅝	16¼	16½	[illegible]
33	19½	Plessey 1.32e	4.0	12	13	u33⅝	33	33⅝	[illegible]
43⅝	17	Pneumo 1	2.5	12	79	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	[illegible]
27	12⅞	PogoPd .44	1.7	16	904	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	[illegible]
51¾	21⅜	Polarold 1	4.2	16	729	24⅝	23⅝	24	[illegible]
23	11⅛	Pndrosa .40	3.2	4	195	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	[illegible]
43⅝	25⅞	PopTal 1.40	3.3	5	44	42⅝	41⅝	42⅝	[illegible]
21⅛	14¼	Portec .80b	4.9	7	116	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	[illegible]
79⅝	70½	Portr pf5.50	6.9		z100	u80	80	80	[illegible]
18⅝	13	PortGE 1.70	12.	10	254	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	[illegible]
106⅞	90¼	PoG pf11.50	12.		z80	93½	93⅝	93½	
25⅛	19⅝	PorG pf2.60	13.		1	19½	19⅝	19½	
39	29⅝	Potlch 1.32	3.5	8	61	38⅛	37½	37⅝	[illegible]
14⅝	10⅞	PotmEl 1.40	13.	6	406	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	[illegible]
39½	31	PotEl pf2.44	7.7		1	31⅝	31½	31½	[illegible]
49	35½	PotEl pf4.50	13.		z600	36½	d35	35	[illegible]
45½	31½	PotEl pf4.04	13.		z1340	32	d30⅝	32	
27⅞	22⅝	Premier s.54	2.1	11	9	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	[illegible]
16	6⅝	Presley s.36t	3.4	3	82	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	[illegible]
29⅝	14⅝	PrimeC s		19	249	28⅝	27⅝	28	[illegible]
15½	8⅝	PrimMl s		12	57	12⅝	12¼	12¼	[illegible]
83⅝	78	ProctG 3.40	4.6	10	1257	74⅝	73⅝	73⅝	[illegible]
18½	10⅝	PrdRsh s.36	2.0	12	263	18⅛	17½	17⅝	
33⅛	21½	Proler 1.40	4.3	5	42	33⅝	32⅝	32½	[illegible]
17⅛	12	PSvCol 1.60	13.	9	858	13	12⅝	12⅝	[illegible]
23	17⅝	PSCol pf2.10	12.		2	17⅝	d17½	17½	[illegible]
27	20	PSInd 2.32	12.	5	1445	20⅝	d19⅝	19⅝	[illegible]
105	87	PSIn pf 9.44	11.		z100	86	d84⅝	84⅝	−2
20⅝	15	PSvNH 2.12	14.	6	72	15⅝	15¼	15⅛	
26⅝	19⅛	PSNH pf2.75	14.		z80	20	19½	19½	+⅛
21½	16¼	PSvNM 1.92	12.	6	177	16⅝	16¼	16½	+⅛
22⅝	16⅝	PSvEG 2.20	13.	6	944	17⅝	17	17⅝	+⅛
14⅝	11⅛	PSEG pf1.40	12.		17	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
45⅝	33	PSEG pf4.08	12.		z30	34	34	34	+1
48½	35	PSEG pf4.30	12.		z100	36½	36½	36½	+½
26½	19½	PSEG pf2.43	12.		15	19⅝	d19⅝	19⅝	[illegible]
115	101	PSE pf 12.25	12.		z270	100⅝	d100⅝	100⅝	[illegible]
86	63½	PSEG pf7.80	13.		z100	62½	d62	62	[illegible]
81	66	PSEG pf8.08	12.		z40	66	66	66	
81½	62½	PSEG pf7.40	12.		z20	62	d62	62	[illegible]
104	79⅝	PSEG pf9.62	12.		z100	78½	d77½	77½	[illegible]
11⅝	5⅝	Publick		11	276	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	[illegible]
5⅝	3⅛	Pueblo		4	59	3½	3⅝	3⅝	[illegible]
5⅝	3⅛	PR Cem		3	16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	[illegible]
17½	13¼	PgSPL 1.64	12.	8	192	13⅝	d13⅛	13⅜	[illegible]
43½	29⅛	Pullmn 1.80	5.7	7	443	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	[illegible]
18½	15	Purex 1.28	8.3	6	158	16	15½	15⅝	[illegible]
9⅝	3⅝	PuritnFa			231	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	[illegible]
35¼	25	Puroltr 1.36	5.0	7	36	27⅝	27	27⅝	[illegible]
32⅝	22	QuakO 1.40	4.5	7	486	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	[illegible]
109½	100	QuaO pf9.56	9.5		z10	100½	100½	100½	[illegible]
18½	13½	QuakSO s.80	4.5	11	1835	u18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	[illegible]
33	20½	Quanex 1.32	4.3	8	36	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	[illegible]
10⅝	6¼	Questor .20	2.9	8	46	7	6⅝	6⅝	[illegible]
		— R—R—R —							
14⅝	9	RBInd .28	2.2	12	140	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	[illegible]
28⅝	21⅛	RCA 1.80	6.7	6	2267	25⅛	24	24	[illegible]
41½	34⅝	RCApt 3.50	10.		z100	35	35	35	[illegible]
60⅝	48	RCA pf 4	7.3		19	55½	54½	55	[illegible]
21⅛	19⅛	RCA pf wi2.12	10.		821	u21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	[illegible]
31⅛	29⅝	RCA pf wi3.65	12.		368	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	[illegible]
13⅝	8½	RLC s .52	4.1	6	88	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	[illegible]

(Continued on Page 9)

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Europe Middle East Africa

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Several positions are presently available for independent, open minded, dynamic individuals who want to help us to expand our business in the Eastern European markets.

These positions require:

- ☐ a good education oriented towards international business;
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- ☐ fluency in English and German, Russian an advantage;
- ☐ willingness to travel extensively.

If you want a career not just a job and you meet most of the requirements above then we would certainly like to talk to you.

Please send your detailed curriculum vitae to:
Philip Morris Europe S.A., Personnel Department JI/AR, Brillancourt 4, 1006 Lausanne (Switzerland).

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- ☐ CHIEF OF PROGRAMS
- ☐ MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL SUPERVISORS
- ☐ CIVIL ENGINEERING O&M SUPERVISORS
- ☐ PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPERVISORS
- ☐ RESOURCE MANAGERS
- ☐ ELECTRICAL POWER PRODUCTION TECHNICIANS/SUPERVISORS
- ☐ PLANNER/PROGRAMMER

FIRE PROTECTION
(High Performance/Crash Rescue Experience Required)
- ☐ FIRE PROTECTION CHIEF
- ☐ ASSISTANT CHIEF-OPERATIONS/TECH. SERVICES

MOTOR VEHICLES
- ☐ OPERATIONS/MAINTENANCE SUPERVISORS

TROPO-SCATTER COMMUNICATIONS
- ☐ ELECTRICAL POWER PRODUCTION TECHNICIANS
- ☐ TROPO-SCATTER O&M TECHNICIANS

COMMISSARY
- ☐ COMMISSARY OFFICERS
- ☐ COMMISSARY-WAREHOUSE SUPERVISORS
- ☐ MEAT MARKET MANAGERS

HOUSING
- ☐ HOUSING-SUPPLY SUPERVISORS
- ☐ BILLETING SUPERVISORS
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OTHER
- ☐ FOOD SERVICE SUPERINTENDENTS/SUPERVISORS
- ☐ OFFICE MACHINE REPAIR TECHNICIANS/SUPERVISORS
- ☐ TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT SUPERVISORS
- ☐ HOSPITAL HOUSEKEEPING MANAGERS
- ☐ TELEPHONE EXCHANGE SUPERVISORS
- ☐ RECREATION SUPERVISORS
- ☐ PROCEDURES AND STANDARDIZATION SUPERVISORS

Our positions require eight to ten years experience with five years in a supervisory capacity. If you can meet our challenge send a detailed résumé to:

BOEING SERVICES INTERNATIONAL, INC.

16 Pontou Street, Dept. IHT180, Argyroupolis, Athens, Greece
Apartado 3162, Dept. IHT180, Zaragoza, Spain
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TO PLACE YOUR AD

CALL YOUR NEAREST REPRESENTATIVE

List in the Classified Section

هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 13

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
	7⅝	RTE	.65	7.9	9	39	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
	10	RalsPur	.44	5.0	10	1937	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
	7	Ramod	.12e	1.5	16	707	8⅛	7¾	7⅞	
	12⅝	Ranco	.84	4.9	8	108	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
	13⅝	RapAm	.80e	3.7	5	22	22⅜	21⅝	21⅝	—1
	18	RapA pfC	3	14.		15	19¼	19⅛	19¼	
	20⅝	Raybt	1.60b	7.4	5	45	22	21½	21½	— ⅛
	12⅝	Raymdint	1	5.3	7	142	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
	42½	Raythn	2	2.5	13	819	79⅞	78¾	79	+ ⅞
	26⅜	ReadBat	s.80	1.9	13	463	42½	41¼	41¼	+ ½
	10¼	RliRel	1.57e	14.	7	14	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ½
	4⅛	Redmn	.14e	1.5	7	1392	9⅝	9	9¼	+ ¼
	7⅜	ReeceCp	.60	5.2	8	21	11½	11⅜	11½	
	24⅞	ReevsB	2	6.9	4	32	29⅝	28⅜	29	— ⅛
	11⅛	ReichCh	.74	5.4	10	36	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	— ¼
	35⅛	RelGp	2	2.9	3	519	u68⅝	65⅝	68	+2⅛
	54¾	RelG pf	2.20	2.2		1	u100	100	100	+2
	20	RelG pf	2.60	13.		3	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
	22½	Relin pf	2.68	12.		15	23¼	23¼	23¼	
	5⅝	RepAir	.20	3.1	5	333	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
	16⅝	RepCp	.60b	2.4	4	144	25⅝	25	25	— ¼
	13⅞	RepFnS	s 1	5.0	4	59	20½	20	20	+ ⅛
	1½	RepMtg				20	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
	23⅛	RepStl	2a	7.7	3	513	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜
	21	RepTex	1	3.7	7	124	27¼	26⅝	27¼	+ ¼
	20⅜	RevcoD	.80	3.3	9	303	24¾	24⅜	24⅝	— ¼
	11½	Revere			4	166	18⅝	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
	39	Revlon	1.56	3.8	10	900	41¼	40⅝	41	+ ⅛
	12⅛	Rexham	.60	4.4	7	39	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
	15⅛	Rexnrd	1.04	5.5	6	250	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
	31⅝	Reynln	s2.10	5.8	7	1787	36½	35½	36¼	+1
	60	Reyln pf	2.25	2.6		5	u85	84	85	+1
	43⅝	Reyln pf	4.10	9.3		121	44	43⅝	44	+ ⅜
	28¼	ReyMtl	2.20	5.5	4	1000	u40⅜	39	40	+7
	59	ReyM pf	4.50	5.5		2	u82	81	82	+1⅜
	18⅝	RichCo	1.30	6.1	10	28	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
	19⅝	RchMer	1.20	5.5	6	361	22	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅜
	15¼	RiegelT	1.60	7.8	5	31	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ¼
	25⅝	RioGran	1	2.0	8	262	u50	46½	50	+3⅛
	13¾	RioGr pf	.80	2.7		470	u30	28	30	+2½
	19	RiteAid	.65	2.5	9	89	26	25½	25½	— ⅜
	16⅛	Robshw	1.40	7.1	7	53	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
	27⅛	Robtsn	2.20	6.3	5	65	u35½	34⅝	34⅝	
	8¼	Robins	.40	4.2	6	307	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
	13⅝	RochG	1.48b	11.	6	63	13¾	d13½	13½	— ¼
	16	RochTl	1.68	9.8	6	25	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
	11	Rockowr	5c		6	40	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
	35⅛	Rockwl	2.60	4.4	8	451	59½	58½	58½	+ ⅛
	87	Rklnt pf	4.75	3.3		13	143½	143½	143½	+ ½
	33	RohmH	2	5.0	5	60	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	— ½
	11¼	Rohrlnd			5	293	17½	16¾	17	— ½
	16⅞	Rollins	.72	2.5	12	551	28⅞	28	28⅝	+ ½
	28⅝	Rolm	s		24	240	46	45½	46	+ ½
	2½	Ronson				6	4	3⅞	4	
	9⅝	Roper	.90	8.4	6	61	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
	13¾	Rorer	.84	4.8	10	467	17⅞	17	17⅞	+ ⅜
	19⅞	Rosario	.80a	1.0	17	334	u78½	76⅝	77¼	+1¼
	18⅝	Rowan	.10	.2	18	183	u49½	48	49	+1⅛
	11⅞	RC Cos	1.04	7.6	18	55	14	13⅝	13¾	— ¼
	62½	RoylD	5.53e	6.2	4	675	89¼	88½	88¾	+ ⅜
	22½	Rubbrm	.92	3.6	9	122	26½	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
	8⅝	RussTog	.88	8.0	6	59	11	10⅞	11	+ ¼
	15⅝	RyanH	1.20	5.7	7	82	21½	21	21	— ⅜
	19⅛	RyderS	1b	4.0	6	665	25⅝	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
		— S—S—S —								
	6⅝	SCA	.35t	3.3	11	546	11	10⅝	10⅝	
	16⅝	SCM	1.30	5.6	4	258	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅜
	15⅛	SPSTec	.64	1.9	8	53	34⅞	34¼	34⅝	— ⅛
	31	Sabine	.56	.8	41	135	67¾	66½	67	— ¾
	24½	SfgdBus	wi1.32	1.2		388	27	26½	26½	— ⅜
	9⅞	Safadin			22	782	u31⅞	30¼	30¼	— ⅜
		Safadin wi				857	5⅛	4	4½	
	33⅝	Safewy	2.60	7.6	6	207	34½	34¼	34¼	
10⅞	7½	SagaCp	.44	4.5	33	96	10½	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
51⅞	22⅛	SJoMn	1.40	2.7	15	360	u51⅞	50⅞	51¼	+1⅜
13	9⅜	StJoLP	1.26	13.	7	40	10⅛	d 9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
73½	36⅝	StLSaF	2.50	3.6	9	74	69¾	68½	69¼	+1¼
11¼	8⅝	SPaul	1.06e	12.		40	9⅛	9	9	
34⅞	27	StRegP	2	5.9	7	625	34⅞	33¾	33⅞	— ¼
8¼	5¼	Salant	.40	5.1	10	51	8	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
10¼	5	Sambos				634	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
15⅞	12¾	SDieGs	1.52	12.	7	294	13⅛	12⅞	13	— ⅛
18⅛	12½	SJuanR	1.45t	9.9	12	45	15	14⅝	14⅝	
45½	16⅝	Sanders	.50	1.2	18	218	43¾	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
72	32¼	SFeInd	2.60	3.9	8	1204	68⅝	66⅞	67	+ ⅞
19⅝	8⅝	SFeIn pf	.50	2.8		14	18⅜	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
45¾	18¼	SFeInt	.72	1.7	72	1367	44⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅜
18¾	13⅛	SalWel	.88	5.1	8	9	17½	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
9¼	6½	SaulRE				112	8⅜	8	8¼	+ ⅜
11¾	6½	SavASto	.05e	.5	11	74	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
73⅞	8¼	SavOnD	.50	4.7	7	250	11	10½	10⅝	+ ⅜
11⅝	9⅝	SavEIP	1.20	11.	6	30	10⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
12¼	9⅞	SavE pf	1.28	13.		5	10	10	10	
19⅛	12⅝	Savin	.70	4.1	4	232	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ¼
9¾	4⅝	Saxon			8	272	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
6⅛	3⅛	Schaefer				131	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ½
38⅛	27½	SchrPlo	1.44	4.1	8	1018	35½	34¾	34⅞	+ ⅜
13⅛	7⅞	Schlitz				689	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
115⅞	66⅜	Schlmb	s1.10	1.0	24	1123	115⅝	114	115	— ⅞
45⅝	25⅛	SciAtlo	s.18	.4	23	120	45¼	44⅝	45¼	+1¼
27⅛	18¼	SCOA	1.08	5.1	6	56	21⅝	21	21	+ ⅛
7½	4⅛	ScottLad	.05e	.7	7	110	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
30⅝	22	ScotFet	1.80	7.5	5	108	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	+1
27¾	17½	ScottF	.80	3.2	9	35	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	
21	16	ScottP	1	4.7	6	3317	u21⅞	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
19¾	10⅛	Scottys	.44	2.3	10	16	19¼	19	19⅛	
21½	17¼	Scovill	1.52	8.7	5	4013	18⅝	17¼	17½	— ⅜
11½	7⅝	Scudder			22	59	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
9⅝	8¼	Scud pf	.90e	10.		35	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
13¾	9⅜	SeaCA pf	1.46	14.		3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
22⅞	14⅝	SeaCont	.42	2.4	5	99	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ⅜
37½	24⅛	SeabCL	2.20	6.2	4	333	36½	35⅜	35⅝	— ⅜
18¼	10	SeaWA			10	402	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
31⅞	24¼	Seatst	1.12	4.0	6	9	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
51½	27⅜	Seagrm	1.10	2.2	16	670	50⅝	49⅝	50	— ⅛
23	14⅝	Seagrv	.27e	1.3	7	36	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ½
19¼	14	SealAir	n.44	2.6	9	61	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	19⅛	SealPw	1.30	5.8	5	456	22½	21⅝	22½	+ ⅝
23⅝	11½	SearleG	.52	2.3	14	3738	22⅝	21⅝	22⅜	
21⅝	16⅞	Sears	1.36	7.8	6	4493	17⅝	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
9	4½	Seatrain				633	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
34⅝	25¾	SecPac	n1.80	6.2	5	55	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅜
70⅞	24⅛	Sedco	.72	1.0	122	364	u71	69⅛	70⅝	+ ⅜
14	8	SeigLt	1.20	12.	16	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	SvCplnt	.34	3.5	5	22	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
18⅝	12½	Shaklee	.80	4.7	5	283	17⅜	17	17	— ½
49	25¼	Shapell	.15	.3	5	2	48	48	48	
34¼	9⅝	ShearL	.60	1.8	6	498	u35½	34	34	+ ⅛
72¼	30¼	ShellOil	2.40	3.3	10	773	u76	73⅝	73⅝	+2⅝
36½	27	ShellT	s3.27t	9.1	5	198	36¼	36	36⅛	+ ½
11⅝	6⅞	ShelGlo	.30	4.1	6	134	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
17⅞	13	ShelG pf	1.35	10.		23	13⅛	d12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
15¼	10⅞	ShelG pf	1.40	13.		6	11	11	11	+ ⅛
36⅝	20⅛	Shrwin	.15e	.5	18	264	32¾	31½	31½	— ⅞
14¼	11⅛	SierPac	1.34	11.	6	46	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
46⅞	20½	Signal	1	2.2	9	487	46⅝	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
38½	30⅛	Signode	1.72	4.5	7	146	38⅛	37	38	+1¼
20⅝	11	SimPrec	.28	1.8	12	210	16	15½	15½	— ⅛
13⅛	8⅝	SimpPat	.56	5.7	11	531	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
14¾	7½	Singer				127	9	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
33¾	23⅝	Singr pf	3.50	13.		1	27	27	27	
13⅛	9⅛	Skyline	.48	3.9	14	270	12½	12	12⅛	+ ⅜
22¼	16¼	SmithA	1.40	6.7	3	37	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	+ ⅛
85	43½	Smithin	1.12	1.4	15	1090	83½	81¼	81½	—1⅜
65⅛	38⅝	Smtkln	s1.66	2.9	15	675	56⅞	56	56⅝	+1⅛
22½	18	Smucker	1.70	5.1	7	2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
29	20⅛	SnapOn	s.80	3.3	11	1305	25	24	24½	
10⅛	6⅝	SonyCp	.10e	1.4	21	457	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
22½	16½	SooLine	1.79t	8.3	6	80	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅜
5¼	3⅛	SoAffFn				27	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
18	13⅞	SCrEG	1.74	13.	7	116	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
22	16⅜	SoJerin	1.74	8.0	8	6	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
64	38	Soutdwn	.60	.9	7	79	63⅞	62¾	63¾	
17	12⅛	SoetBk	.88	5.9	5	58	15⅛	14¾	15	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	SoetPS	s.07e	1.0	5	57	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
27⅜	21⅞	SCalEd	2.72	12.	5	1223	22½	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	11	SouthCo	1.54	14.	8	838	11½	11¼	11⅜	
19¾	16⅛	SolnGE	1.68	10.	7	427	16½	16¼	16¼	
60⅝	33⅜	SoNRes	1.50	2.5	11	103	u60⅝	59½	60½	+1⅜
41	33⅛	SNETel	3.60	11.	6	23	33¼	d33	33¼	
54½	48	SoNE pf	4.62	9.3		322	49½	49⅛	49½	+ ¼
47½	27	SouPac	2.60	5.9	7	837	44⅝	43¾	44	+1
66	47⅝	SouRy	3.68	5.8	6	388	64⅝	63⅝	64	+ ¼
28⅝	24⅛	SoRy pf	2.60	11.		2	24½	24¼	24¼	— ¼
38⅝	21	SoUnCo	1.92	5.1	10	26	37⅞	37	37⅜	
32	25⅛	Soutind	.84b	3.0	8	53	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅜
72½	34⅛	SouRoyl	s		31	544	u76	72¼	73	+ ½
2½	1⅛	Soumrk			1	84	2⅛	2	2⅛	
26	16⅞	SwtAir	s.28	1.3	6	98	22	21⅞	21½	— ⅛
26	20⅛	SwtBsh	1.48	5.4	7	12	u26¼	25⅝	26	
24	14	SwtFore	.40	2.1	5	569	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
13½	10	SwtGas	n1.10	9.1	9	244	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
14⅝	9¾	SwtPS	1.28	12.	8	182	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
28⅝	11⅜	Sparton	.80	3.5	7	15	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	— ⅛
43⅝	20⅛	SpeclPh			21	177	40⅝	40¼	40½	+ ⅛
18	12⅝	SperHut	1	6.6	5	35	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
35¼	30	SperHu pf	3	9.6		5	31⅜	31¼	31¼	— ½
60⅝	42⅛	Sperry	1.56	2.7	8	1311	58⅛	57⅜	57¼	+ ⅜
19¼	14	Sprlngs	1.28	6.5	5	186	18½	18	18½	+ ⅜
25½	20	SquarD	1.60	7.2	7	296	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	+ ¼
39¼	27	Squibb	1.14	3.3	13	1730	34½	33⅝	34½	+1¼
16¼	11⅛	StaRite	.70	5.0	7	24	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
48	19⅜	Staley	1	2.2	23	86	47	46½	46½	— ½
33⅝	21¼	StBrnd	1.48	4.9	10	514	31	30⅜	30⅝	— ⅜
48½	36½	StdBr pf	3.50	8.9		z10	39¼	39¼	39¼	—1⅛
28⅝	19⅛	StBPnt	.44	2.7	8	97	24	23⅜	23⅞	+ ¼
18¾	10⅛	StdMotA	.44	6.2	5	32	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	
75½	44⅞	StOilCl	3.20	4.5	7	2741	74	71⅞	71½	—1½
108⅝	53½	StOInd	3.60	3.3	11	2856	u111½	108½	110¼	+2
108¼	44⅞	StOilOh	2	1.9	11	801	u110¼	107	108	+1
12¾	7⅞	StPacCp	.60	5.8	4	64	10½	10¼	10⅜	— ⅜
19½	15	Standex	.85	5.0	6	22	17	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
46	23½	StanW	1.24	3.1	9	291	40¼	39⅝	39¾	— ⅛
38½	26⅛	Starret	1.48	4.2	6	8	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	— ⅜
6⅛	4⅛	StMutInv			10	45	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
11	8	StaMSe	1.08	13.		22	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
25	17⅜	StaufCh	s1.10	5.9	6	978	18⅞	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Steego	.12b	3.0	7	106	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
9½	6½	SterlBcp	.66	9.3	10	108	7¼	7	7⅛	
21⅜	15⅛	SterlDg	.84	4.5	10	1139	18⅞	18⅝	18½	+ ¼
25½	17	Sterndnt	.60	3.4	7	30	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	
16½	13	StevnJ	1.20b	7.7	4	660	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅛
47⅝	26⅛	StewWa	s1.88	5.8	7	189	32½	32⅛	32⅝	
37⅝	23⅛	StokVC	1.48	5.4	7	17	27¾	27¼	27⅜	— ⅛
12½	9½	StokVC pf	1	11.		z400	9½	9½	9½	
50⅜	37⅞	StoneW	2.75	5.6	9	3	49⅝	49¼	49¼	— ⅛
29⅞	18	StonCon	.72	3.0	9	9	24½	24⅛	24¼	
20⅛	14⅛	StopShp	1.20	7.5	4	12	16⅛	16	16	
23⅛	13¼	StorTec	s		10	1315	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
33⅞	21¾	Storer	s .72	2.3	12	424	31⅞	30⅞	31⅛	
17¾	12⅛	StridRit	1.16	8.4	9	205	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	SuavSho	.20	5.3	7	41	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
42⅝	19½	SubPrG	1.44	3.4	8	204	u42½	41¾	42	+ ½
32⅛	23	SunChm	s.60	2.0	6	114	30⅝	30⅛	30½	+ ⅜
28⅜	18⅝	SunEl	.72	3.1	10	122	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	— ½
88⅛	43⅛	SunCo	3	3.7	7	613	84¼	81⅝	81⅝	—2⅛
91⅝	44⅝	SunC pf	2.25	2.6		5	86⅝	86½	86½	
25	16⅛	Sunbm	1.50	7.3	6	406	21	20¼	20½	— ¼
46½	21¾	Sundstr	1.20	2.7	11	171	45¾	44½	44⅝	+ ½
41¼	12¼	SunsM	.40	1.0	21	440	40⅞	38¾	39	—1⅛
24	16⅜	SuprVal	.66	2.8	10	215	23½	22⅝	23⅝	+ ⅜
166½	99	SuprOil	s.70	.4	18	814	u172	162½	169	+7
19¾	11½	SupmkG	.48	2.8	6	269	17¼	16⅞	17	— ¼
7⅞	3⅛	Supscp				815	5½	5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
22⅝	17¼	Swank	1.40a	7.2	5	23	19⅝	19½	19½	— ¼
24¾	15⅝	Sybron	1.08	6.4	8	115	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
40	29¼	Sybrn pf	2.40	7.5		7	32¼	32	32	
		— T—T—T —								
29⅞	11¼	TREs	1	3.6	13	380	28¼	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅜
48½	33⅛	TRW	2	4.6	7	402	44½	43¼	43¼	—1⅛
105	73½	TRW pf	4.40	4.5		3	97½	97	97½	+1
90	63⅞	TRW pr	4.50	5.6		14	81	80½	80¾	— ¾
35¼	19¼	TaftBrd	.76	2.3	9	149	33⅛	32½	33¼	+1
11¾	2½	Talcott				56	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
11¼	6	Talley			9	332	6⅝	6	6	— ⅜
11¾	8½	Talley pf	1	11.		47	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
19¼	14⅜	TampE	1.44	9.7	7	484	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
33	17⅝	Tandy			9	2929	u33⅝	33	33	+1⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Tandycft	n		7	249	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
31⅝	10⅞	Tchncolr	.72	2.4	7	90	30½	29⅞	30	— ¼
18⅛	11⅛	Technicn			15	105	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
64¼	46⅞	Tektrnx	.84	1.4	13	608	62	61	61¼	+ ⅜
18	8½	Telcom	.70	4.4	5	713	16¼	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅝
11⅛	4	Telecor	s.60c			19	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
154½	110¼	Teledn	9.92t	6.7	5	1400	148¾	145½	147⅝	+2⅛
27	12	Telprml			23	850	25⅝	24⅝	24⅞	+ ¼
6¼	3¼	Telex			36	425	4⅞	4½	4⅝	
45½	29¾	Tenneco	2.40	5.4	8	1613	45⅛	43⅞	44¼	— ¾
88¼	70¾	Tenc pr	7.40	11.		7	69½	d68¼	69¼	—1⅛
44⅞	15⅞	Teradyn			21	299	44⅝	43¼	43⅝	+ ⅜
27⅛	9	Tesoro			5	5021	u27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
45⅝	20⅝	Tesor pf	2.16	4.7		360	u48	46⅛	46⅛	+ ¼
40¾	24	Texaco	2.40	6.3	6	6406	39⅝	37¾	38	—1⅛
48¾	36	TexCm	1.60	3.3	8	213	48⅛	47⅜	48	+ ⅛
75	38½	TexEst	2.70	3.4	11	342	u79⅞	75½	78¼	+3¾
27⅛	22⅝	TxET pf	2.40	10.		14	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
28¼	24¼	TxET pf	2.87	11.		25	25⅝	25	25	— ¼
34	22¾	TexGT	s1.46	4.3	9	331	u34½	32½	34¼	+2
25	16¼	TexInd	.60	2.4	5	92	25	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅜
107¾	78	TexInst	2	1.9	14	879	u108¼	106¾	107⅛	+ ¾
23⅛	8⅛	TexInt				834	22¼	21¼	21½	— ⅛
43⅝	30	TexOGs	s.24	.5	18	1582	u45	43¼	43⅞	+1⅜
115	45½	TxPcLd	.55e	.5	32	30	u117	113	115	+2
20⅛	15⅝	TexUtil	1.64	10.	6	1214	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
53½	21⅛	Texgulf	1.20	2.3	13	1198	u53⅝	52⅜	52⅜	+ ⅜
84	40	Texgif pf	3	3.5		240	u85	84½	85	+1½
9¾	3⅛	Texfi Ind				44	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
29⅞	22¾	Textron	1.80	6.2	6	849	29⅝	28⅞	29¼	+1⅞
32½	24½	Textr pf	2.08	6.7		3	31	31	31	+ ½
26¼	20¼	Textr pf	1.40	5.5		13	25¾	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅜
58	38⅜	Thiokol	1.55	2.8	9	116	56½	55⅝	55⅝	— ¼
46⅜	38½	ThmBet	1.72	3.7	12	49	u47	45⅞	47	+1½
13⅝	8⅞	Thomln	.56b	5.3	5	29	10⅝	10¼	10½	
32⅝	21	ThmJW	1.80	5.8	7	617	31⅞	30⅞	30⅞	—1
17¼	10⅛	Thrifty	.72	6.3	8	188	11⅞	11¼	11½	— ⅛
42½	20	Tidwatr	.90	2.3	15	527	40⅝	39½	39⅝	— ⅜
27¾	16½	Tigerlnt	.80	3.5	7	693	23½	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
52⅝	35⅝	Timeln	1.66	3.1	10	582	u53	50½	52⅝	+2½
37½	26½	Timi pfB	1.57	4.2		455	u38	37	37⅝	+1⅜
39⅞	28	TimesM	1.44	3.9	9	316	37⅞	37	37	
63½	48⅛	Timkn	3a	5.3	6	x25	57	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅜
46½	21¾	ToddSh			6	259	39⅜	38¼	38⅜	— ½
25⅝	15	Tokheim	.70	3.2	10	137	22⅜	21¾	21⅞	— ⅜
22⅞	17⅛	TolEdls	2.20	13.	6	75	17½	d17	17	— ⅜
23½	17¾	TolEd pf	2.36	13.		3	18¼	18	18	
21¾	16⅛	TolEd pf	2.21	13.		3	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
15⅝	8½	TonkaCp			25	66	14½	14	14	— ¼
11½	8¼	ToolRol	.40b	4.9	5	39	8⅜	d 8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
29⅝	16¾	ToroCo	.88	5.0	6	166	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	— ¾
31¼	26¾	Tosco	n			2587	30⅝	29	29¼	— ⅛
30⅝	18⅞	ToyRUs	n		12	150	27	26¾	27	+ ¾
35⅝	15⅝	Tracor	s .40	1.3	11	92	31¾	30⅝	31⅛	+ ½
23½	16¼	Trane	1.04	4.7	8	190	22¼	22	22	
38	28⅞	TranUn	2.36	6.3	8	388	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	— ¼
27⅞	13⅞	TW Corp			8	1196	15½	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅝
7⅞	4	TW Cp wt				149	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅜
21¼	15⅛	TWC pf	2	13.		19	15⅛	d15	15	— ¼
17	12¼	TWC pf	1.90	15.		76	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
32¾	20⅞	TWC pf	2.66	12.		120	21½	20⅞	21⅜	+ ⅜
20⅝	16	Transm	1.12	6.4	5	728	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
21⅞	17	TranInc	2.04	12.		45	17⅜	d16¾	16¾	— ⅜
48⅝	23	Transco	1.24	2.8	15	1574	45⅝	44⅞	45	
58½	50⅛	Transco pf	3.87	5.4		16	57½	56⅝	57	+ ½
14½	6¾	Transcn	.60	8.3	13	155	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
94¾	77	TrGP pf	8.64	11.		z20	79	79	79	—1
25½	20	TrGP pf	2.50	13.		6	20	d19⅝	19⅞	— ⅜
18½	10⅛	TrnsOh	.40b	3.4	3	37	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
27½	19¼	Tranwy	1.80	7.1	5	153	26¼	25½	25½	— ⅛
44⅝	33	Travlrs	2.48	6.2	4	698	40⅝	40	40	
21⅛	16⅝	TriCon	2.14e	10.		307	20⅝	20⅜	20½	+ ¼
29¼	23⅛	TriCn pf	2.50	11.		1	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	
4	2⅝	TriSoM			5	117	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅝	Triatnd	.30r	3.5	6	31	8⅜	8½	8½	+ ⅛
24⅝	16⅝	TriaPc	1	4.4	8	11	22½	22¼	22½	+ ¼
17¼	7½	Trico	.20	1.2	16	84	16⅝	16	16¼	— ⅜
30½	16⅛	Trintyln	s.60	2.1	15	184	29⅞	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅜
17½	12⅞	TucsEP	1.52	11.	6	224	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
53	34½	TCFox	1.40a	2.8	39	61	49½	49	49½	+ ½
22⅛	17⅜	TwinDs	1.10	5.7	5	18	19½	19¼	19⅝	
37½	16⅛	TycoLab	1	2.8	8	199	35⅝	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	14	TylerCp	.50	3.2	7	310	15⅞	15½	15⅝	
55⅞	31¼	Tymshr			19	78	55⅝	54⅝	55⅝	+1⅛
		— U—U—U —								
29⅛	19½	UAL	1	4.8		2509	21⅜	20¾	20⅝	— ¼
28⅜	17½	UGI	1.76	6.1	9	92	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	22¾	UGI pf	2.75	11.		z50	24	24	24	+ ½
18⅝	12	UMC	1.20	8.6	6	36	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ¼
3½	2⅛	UMET Tr				20	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
29¼	16¼	UNCRes	.50	2.3	8	327	23¼	22	22⅛	— ⅜
39½	20½	UVInd	18c		6	634	26⅞	26½	26½	— ¼
15⅞	10	Unarco	.88	6.3	5	30	14	13⅞	14	
67¼	56⅜	UnINV	4.40e	7.2	5	6	61	60¼	61	+ ⅞
52½	41¼	UCamp	2.60	5.4	8	442	48½	46¾	48½	+2
47⅞	35	UnCarb	3	6.7	5	821	45¼	44½	44⅞	+ ¾
13¾	8¾	UnComr	.20	2.2		32	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
9⅛	4⅝	UnionCp	.32t	4.9	7	114	6½	6¼	6½	
14½	11⅞	UnElec	1.44	12.	7	200	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
35	28	UnEl pf	3.50	13.		z40	28	28	28	
41	31½	UnEl pf	4	13.		z30	31½	31½	31½	
45⅛	33	UnEl pf	4.50	13.		z420	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
79⅜	61	UnEl pfL	8	13.		z20	62	62	62	
22½	16	UnEl pf	2.13	13.		2	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
27½	23½	UnEl pf	2.72	12.		1	23⅛	d23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
62½	33	UOilCl	s1.30	2.2	10	1308	60⅞	59⅝	59½	— ⅛
98	53¾	UPacC	2.80	3.8	12	1075	94¼	92⅞	94	+ ¾
33½	18½	UPac pf	.47	1.4		11	33½	32¼	33½	
7⅜	3½	Uniroyal				350	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
64¾	30⅛	Unirval pf				z760	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	UnBrnd	.25e	1.9	7	283	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅛
13	10⅝	UBrd pf	1.20	11.		14	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
74⅝	35⅛	UEnRs	2.48	3.5	8	382	71⅞	70⅛	70¾	+ ⅞
30⅞	18½	UnGrty	.24	1.1	7	187	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
25⅝	20⅛	UIllum	2.68	12.	5	15	21⅝	20¾	21	+ ⅛
21½	16⅜	UIllu pf	2.20	13.		z430	17	17	17	
32⅝	13½	UnitInd	.90b	3.0	11	114	31⅛	30⅛	30½	— ⅛
21½	10⅞	UnitInn	.22	1.0	8	132	u22	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
12¾	9⅛	UJerBk	1.04a	10.	4	26	10⅛	10	10¼	+ ⅛
7⅛	5	UNMM	n			91	6	5⅞	6	
6½	1⅛	UnPkMn				123	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
37⅝	22⅜	UnRelp	s.80a	2.3	5	62	35⅜	34½	34½	— ⅛
20½	14⅝	USFoS	1.82e	9.1		27	20¼	19¾	20	+ ⅛
12⅛	6½	USAir			3	533	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
26⅝	16½	USAir pf	1.87	10.		43	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	31	USFid	2.40	5.9	5	711	40⅝	39¾	40⅝	+1⅛
37⅞	27	USGyps	2.40	7.3	4	563	33⅜	31¾	32¼	+ ⅜
33⅛	24	USGy pf	1.80	6.1		26	29½	28⅞	29½	+ ½
17⅛	9	USHom	.52	3.2	4	253	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
		USHome wd				2	16	16	16	
10½	7¾	USInd	.76	7.8	5	311	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
18⅝	11¾	USLeasa	.52	3.5	6	42	15½	15	15	— ⅛
9⅞	4⅞	US Rlty				82	9⅝	9½	9½	
23⅞	17⅝	USShoe	1.48	8.5	4	316	18⅛	17⅝	17½	— ⅛
25⅝	16¾	USSteel	1.60	7.4		1751	21⅞	21⅛	21½	+ ⅜
37⅜	29½	USTabc	2.08	6.5	9	31	32⅛	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
52¾	35⅛	UnTech	2.20	4.5	8	1553	50⅛	49	49⅛	— ⅛
140	99	UTch pf	7.32	5.6		3	130	130	130	— ⅛
66¼	47½	UTch pf	3.87	6.2		15	63¼	62⅛	62⅛	— ⅛
27⅞	23	UTch pf	2.55	9.9		102	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	
21⅞	16⅜	UnitTel	1.52	8.9	7	517	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	
39	18⅞	Unitrod	.50	1.3	15	103	39	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
15	6⅞	Univar	.56	4.2	6	24	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
20	12⅛	UnivFd	.96	7.5	9	51	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
24½	16⅞	UnLeaf	1.32	6.8	7	68	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
49¾	40	Upjohn	1.72	3.8	9	3208	45⅛	45	45	— ⅛
28	21	USLIFE	.68	3.0	6	661	23⅛	23	23	— ½
10⅝	8⅛	UslifeFd	.90a	12.		29	8⅛	d 8	8⅛	
19⅝	15⅞	UtaPL	1.76	11.	8	208	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
29⅞	23½	UtPL pf	2.80	12.		12	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
22½	18⅛	UtPL pf	2.04	11.		1	18½	18½	18½	
		— V—V—V —								
22	16¾	VF Cp	1.60	7.4	6	40	21¾	21½	21½	
39	17½	VSI Co	.72	2.1	9	148	33¾	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
22¼	10⅛	Valero	n			4732	u23⅛	21⅛	21¼	—1
9½	5⅛	Valleyln	.40	4.7	16	234	8⅝	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
15	11⅜	VanDrn	1	7.2	5	6	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
35¼	15½	Varian	.40	1.2	13	477	34½	33½	33½	+ ½
15½	7⅜	Varo	.40	2.9	11	512	14⅛	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
51⅛	17½	Veeco	.60	1.2	15	140	50⅛	48⅛	48½	—1⅛
6¾	4⅛	Vendo				1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
13⅛	9⅞	VestSe	1.36e	14.		28	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
45½	25½	Viacom	.32	.8	17	51	43	42⅛	42½	+ ⅛
14⅝	10⅛	VaEPw	1.40	13.	6	698	10½	10⅜	10½	
99	72	VaEP pf	9.75	13.		z40	74½	74	74	+ ⅛
28¾	21¾	VaEP pf	2.90	13.		4	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
29¾	11⅛	Varnado	.60	2.7	31	73	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
15⅞	10⅞	Vulclnc	.84	5.7	5	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
37	30⅝	VulcnM	2	5.4	7	12	37	36⅝	37	+ ⅛
		— W—W—W —								
19	11⅞	Wabash	.60	4.3	4	46	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
21	15⅝	Wachov	.86	4.8	7	107	18⅛	18	18	
55¾	42½	Wach pf	2.20	4.4		6	48	48	48	
7⅛	3¾	WachRty			52	61	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
36⅝	27¾	WalMrt	.30	.9	15	32	34⅛	33½	34⅛	
35¼	24½	Walgrn	1.50	4.5	7	93	34⅛	32¾	33⅝	+1⅛
34½	23⅛	WlkrH a	s1.40		11	952	u34⅝	34⅛	34½	— ⅛
30½	22⅝	WallBus	1	3.4	7	19	30	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
28⅝	20¼	WalMu	1.60	6.0	5	23	26½	26	26½	+ ½
35⅞	26¼	WaltJm	1.80	6.4	5	158	28⅝	28	28⅛	
38	27⅝	WaltJ pf	1.60	5.4		4	30	29¾	29¾	+1
12⅛	6⅞	WardFd			8	46	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	8¾	Warnaco	.35r	2.5	5	106	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
86¾	22	WarnS	1.80	2.1	13	104	u87½	87	87½	+ ⅛
56⅞	32⅛	WrnComs	1	1.8	11	391	56½	55⅛	56⅛	+1⅛

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low, u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

(Continued on Page 10)

...tations in Canadian funds.
...quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
986	Abti Prce	$23⅛	22⅝	23	
350	Acklands	$16½	16½	16½	
307	Agnico E	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
060	Agra Ind A	$6	6	6	
882	Alta Gas A	$28½	27¾	28⅛	
100	Alta Nat	$69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	— ⅛
400	Algo Cent	$24	24	24	
750	Andres W A	$12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
280	Argus C pr	$7⅝	7½	7½	
440	Asbestos	$36½	36⅜	36½	— ⅛
050	Atco A	$20¾	20¾	20½	
821	BP Can	$44	43⅛	43¼	+ ¼
752	Bank N S	$26½	25⅛	25¾	— ⅛
200	Baton B	$13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
700	Beth Cop	$26¼	26	26	
950	Bralor Res	$22½	21⅜	21⅞	
1100	Bramalea	$20	19⅞	20	— ⅜
5813	Brenda M	$38¾	38	38¾	+ ¾
970	BCFP	$28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅜
5300	BC Phone	$16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
1680	Brunswk	$15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
1200	Budd Con	$8¼	8	8	— ⅛
2085	CAE	$16⅞	16¼	16¾	— ⅜
1736	Cad Frv	$24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
7739	Cal Pow A	$46½	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
4698	Comflo	$22½	21½	22	— 1
8506	C Nor West	$20½	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
4465	C Packrs	$35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
3405	Can Perm	$18⅝	17¾	18⅝	+ ¼
3353	Can Trust	$22½	22⅛	22½	
1400	C Tung	$30	29⅝	29⅝	
670	CCablesy A	$13⅞	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
950	Cdn Cel	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅜
55	CGE	$31¾	31¾	31¾	—2¼
707	Cl Bk Com	$27	26⅞	27	— ⅛
677	CP Inve	$49½	47⅝	49⅝	+ ⅛
059	Cdn Tire A	$28½	28	28	— ½
128	C Ultlies	$21⅛	21	21	
225	Candel Oil	$70	70	70	
931	Cara	$19	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
160	Cassiar	$14	13½	13½	
220	Celanese	$7½	7¼	7¼	
050	Cherokee	$13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
160	C Holiday I	$10	10	10	
525	Con Distrb	$10¼	10	10	
478	Cons Gas	$30⅝	29⅝	30	+ ⅜
660	Con Fardy	375	360	360	—15
587	Conwest	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
070	Coseka R	$25¼	21½	22¼	— 3
475	Craigmt	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
500	Crush Intl	$12¾	12¾	12¾	
372	Cyprus	$26	25⅝	25⅝	
425	Czar Res	$17½	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅝
305	Daon Dev	$7¼	7	7	— ⅛
180	Daon A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
520	Denison	$44	42½	43⅝	+ ⅞
010	Dicknsn	$13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ½
575	D Bridge	$17½	16¾	17	— ½
932	Dofasco A	$40	39⅛	39⅝	— ¼
220	Dom Store	$20½	20¼	20½	+ ¼
008	Du Pont A	$31	30½	31	+ ½
400	Dylex L A	$10¼	9½	10¼	— ⅝
100	Electham A	$6	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
090	Emco	$10⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
325	Falcon C	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅜
682	Fibrg Nik A	$148	143	146	—2½
250	Fed Ind A	$8¼	8	8	— ⅛
300	Fed Plan	$36	36	36	+ 1
370	Francano	$15	14⅝	15	
087	Fraser	$18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
100	Fruehauf	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
158	G M Res	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	— ¼
900	G Distrb A	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	
945	G Distrb w	365	355	360	
345	Gibraltar	$16⅝	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅜
166	Goodyear	$21	21	21	
300	Graff G	$16⅜	16	16⅜	+1⅛
750	Granduc	380	360	365	—25
220	GL Forest	$60⅜	59½	59½	— ½
700	Greyhnd	$28⅛	28¼	28⅛	— ⅛
50	H Group A	420	420	420	—10
600	Hard Crp A	300	280	300	
255	Hawker	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
933	Hayes D	$9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
511	H Bay Co	$29½	28¾	28⅞	— ½
005	IAC	$11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, February 12, 1980

	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
2070	Indal	$13	13	13	
400	Indusmin	$22	22	22	+3¼
800	Inland Gas	$13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
570	Int Mogul	$8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ¼
8297	Intpr Pipe	$18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
4200	Ivaco	$19	18⅝	18⅝	
4100	Jannock	$13¼	13	13⅛	
390885	Kaiser Re	$39⅞	38	39⅝	+ 3
20500	Kam Kotia	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	
2000	Kelsey H	$25	25	25	+ ½
26622	Kerr Add	$18¼	17¾	18	— ⅛
15675	Lobatt A	$24¾	24½	24½	
150	Lab Min	$50	50	50	— 1
11775	Lacana	$12¼	11⅞	11½	— ¾
18225	LOnt Cem	$6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
1096	LL Lac	$8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
1150	Lob Co A	425	420	420	— 5
1755	Lob Co B	420	410	420	+ 5
2225	MICC	$13¾	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
1300	Mclan H A	$25	24¾	25	+ ¼
3040	Est Mirtic	330	320	320	
19197	Mitel Corp	$22⅛	21¼	21⅞	— ½
3045	Molson A	$28⅝	28⅛	28½	+ ⅛
48	Molson B	$27½	26⅛	27½	— ½
22261	Moore	$37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	— ⅛
3800	Murphy	$28½	26¾	27¼	—1⅝
260	Nat Trust	$27	26½	27	— ½
208810	Noranda	$29	28½	28⅞	+ ⅛
74565	Norcen	$38½	38	38¼	
880	Nowsco W	$59	57	57	— 2
57782	Oakwood P	$19⅝	18½	19½	
30525	Ocelot B	$34	33	33¼	— ½
3620	Oshawa A	$8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
10900	Pamour A	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
5830	PanCan P	$75½	74½	75	+ ⅜
11750	Pembina	$11⅞	11	11⅛	— ½
2847	Petrofina	$52	51	51½	— 1
7735	Peyto Oils	$22⅛	22	22	
5950	Pine Point	$37⅝	37	37	— ⅛
21700	Place G	375	350	355	—20
26881	Placer	$70	68	70	+1⅛
16323	Rom	$19½	18⅞	19⅛	— ¼
6340	Redpath	$15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
13900	Rd Stenhs A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
3821	Reichhold	$14¾	14¼	14½	
20100	Revnu Prp	182	175	182	— 1
1360	Roman	$53½	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅞
9210	Rothman	$24¼	24	24	— ¼
65025	Sceptre	$13¾	12⅝	13⅜	— ⅜
200	Scotts	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
33969	Shell Can	$34⅞	34¼	34⅞	— ⅛
85821	Sherritt	$18¼	17¼	17⅞	— ½
900	Sigma	$60	58½	59½	+ ½
5650	S Sears A	$8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
1200	Slater Stl	$16¼	16	16⅛	
1450	Southm	$32½	32	32	— 1
280	St Brodcst	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
48209	Stelco A	$30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	— ⅛
1025	Steep R	435	420	420	
53510	Sulpetro B	$22½	21½	22¼	+ ¾
5760	Suncor pr	$28	27⅝	28	
1000	Tara	$15⅝	15	15	— ¼
8834	Teck Cor A	$38	37	38	+ ½
59552	Teck Cor B	$37⅞	36½	36½	—1¼
100	Teledyne	$12	12	12	
19380	Tex Can	$82½	81½	82½	
31065	Thom N A	$15	14½	14½	— ½
7157	Tor Dm Bk	$27⅛	26¾	27	— ⅛
550	Torstar B	$23⅜	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
3322	Traders A	$14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
19440	Trns Mt	$13	12¾	13	
32684	Trinity Res	$11½	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
26104	TrCon PL	$27¼	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅛
9434	Turbo Cl B	$21⅞	20⅞	21	— ⅞
39313	UGas A	$11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
3940	Union Oil	$41¼	40½	40½	— 1
7800	Un Asbstos	$6½	6⅛	6⅛	
18111	U Keno	$56	53	53¾	—1¼
7000	U Siscoe	$13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅛
840	Un Carbid	$33½	33¼	33½	+ ¼
1500	Von Der	$9	8⅞	8⅞	
8753	Verstl Cor	$24	24	24	
8650	Vestgron	$19⅝	19	19⅝	— ⅛
900	Weldwod	$23	22¾	22¾	— ½
22295	West Mine	$18	17¾	18	
100	Westnhse	$40	40	40	+ 2
2700	Weston	$28	27½	28	+ ¼
3320	Woodwd A	$25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
15465	Yk Bear	$16¾	15½	15½	— ¼

Total sales 12,167,938 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, February 12, 1980

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
18828	Bnk Mont	$27¼	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
2956	Con Cml	$14¾	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
5500	Cdn Ind	$28½	28½	28½	— ¼
500	Canron	$14¼	14¼	14¼	
7270	Con Bath	$17⅞	17	17½	— ¼
2900	Dom TxtA	$15⅝	15½	15½	— ¼
4325	FCA Intl	290	285	290	—5
650	MntTrst	$20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
26495	Power Cp	$18	18	18	+1⅛
600	RollandA	$9¼	9¼	9¼	
1550	Royal Bk	$45	44⅞	44⅞	
2300	RoyTrstco	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
200	Steinbrg A	$26¼	26	25¼	+ ⅜
858	Zellers	$10½	10½	10½	

Total Sales 1,520,699 shares.

Canadian Indexes

February 12, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	383.63	384.34
Toronto	2,107.70	2,117.18

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto : TSE 300 Index.

European Gold Markets

February 12, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	695.50	696.75	+2.25
Zurich	696.50	694.50	—1.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	684.17	684.46	0.97

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Base	Feb. 80	May 80	Aug. 80
690	23.00-28.00	89.00-95.00	—.—
770	4.00- 6.00	59.00-65.00	—.—
790	2.00- 3.00	51.00-57.00	—.—
830	1.00- 2.00	39.00-45.00	71.00-79.00
850	0.50- 1.00	33.00-39.00	64.00-72.00

Gold Trading 695.00-700.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

Old Court
DOLLAR COMMODITY TRUST
Prices on February 7, 1980
U.S. $52.28 Bid; U.S. $55.61 Offer.
Next dealing date February 21, 1980
N.M. ROTHSCHILD ASSET MANAGEMENT (C.I.) LTD.
P.O. Box 58, Guernsey C.I.
TEL: Guernsey 26741. Telex: 41507.

Société des Maisons Phénix

has acquired approximately 15% of the common stock of

U. S. Home Corporation

We acted as financial advisor to Société des Maisons Phénix

American Express Bank
International Group

February 1980

For syndicated loans and bond issues a wholesale banking leader is a must.



Long-term capital investment, government or state agency-backed jumbo loans, or other large-scale financing call for a banking leader with all the credentials and expertise that guarantee a smooth, competitive functioning of any major money raising operation.

- Proven lead and co-management capabilities
- Experienced documentary knowhow
- Complete access to all major capital markets
- Strong placement power
- Secondary market leadership
- Extensive refinancing capacity
- Full international flexibility

These capabilities are Westdeutsche Landesbank's stock-in-trade. During the last year, it managed and/or co-managed a total syndicated loan volume of US $ 18.5 billion. The Bank has the necessary capacity and expertise to provide client-oriented credit facilities either on its own or in cooperation with international financing partners.

Fixed interest domestic DM loans for long-term capital investments. Euroloans in DM or Dollars with appropriate currency options. international straight bond issues, convertible bonds or bonds with warrants, private placements and equity financing including stock exchange listings – all are financing instruments readily available to WestLB clients.

WestLB, as a state-backed wholesale financing institution is authorized to issue its own securities such as mortgage bonds, and other debentures. It also has substantial deposits from corporate clients and the 180 regional banks for which it acts as clearing institution.

With a balance sheet total of more than DM 85 billion, it ranks among the top twenty banks in the world and is among the first three in Germany. WestLB is also a recognized market maker in fixed interest securities.

The Bank's highly professional approach to initiate and organize international syndicates, its own vast resources, international flexibility and well balanced sources of funds make WestLB a solid wholesale banking partner for big-ticket finance.

A strong force in wholesale banking **WestLB**
Westdeutsche Landesbank

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Participations: Banque Franco-Allemande S.A., Paris, Tel. 359 01 09; Banco da Bahia Investimentos S.A., Rio de Janeiro, Tel. 253 98 23

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 13

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 9)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
25⅝	17¾	WarnrL	1.32	6.2	10	2957	21½	21⅛	21¼	— ⅛
27½	21⅜	WashGs	2.40	11.	8	9	22¾	22⅛	22⅜	+ ¼
39	23½	WshNat	1.40	5.3	6	54	27	26¼	26⅞	— ⅛
45	31¾	WasN pf	2.50	7.7		2	32½	32½	32½	—1½
23⅛	18½	WshWt	2.16	11.	7	15	20	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
47	27¾	WasteM	.70	1.6	15	258	43⅝	42⅝	43¼	+ ¼
37	17⅝	WatkJn	.40	1.2	15	49	34½	33⅝	33⅞	— ½
7¼	4⅛	WayGos				46	6⅝	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
17⅝	12½	WayG pf	1.60	11.		4	15	15	15	— ¼
7½	4⅝	WeanUn	.20	3.2	125	74	6¾	6	6⅛	— ⅝
13⅝	11½	Wean pf	1.26	11.		2	11½	11½	11½	
25¼	10⅝	WebbD	.20	1.6	12	525	12¾	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅜
28½	22⅝	WeisMk	s.88	3.4	8	10	26½	26¼	26¼	— ¼
33⅜	25⅞	WellsF	1.72	6.6	5	152	26¾	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
17⅞	11⅞	WelFM	1.35e	9.8	7	65	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	
37½	27¼	WPtPe	2.80	8.1	6	12	35	34⅝	34¾	
14	10	WstctT	g.80			137	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
12	7⅜	WnAirL	.40	4.4	3	519	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	— ⅜
30⅞	21½	WAir pf	2	8.0		21	25⅛	24⅞	25	— ⅜
35	23¾	WnBnc	1.64	5.4	5	766	32⅛	30½	30½	—2
46¼	27½	WnCoNA	s.32	.7	19	571	u48	46¾	46¾	+ ¾
37	24¾	WnCo pf	2.12	5.7		16	u38	37	37	+ ½
67⅝	36	WPocl	23.75e	2.5	4	88	39¼	37⅝	39¼	+1½
26⅞	15½	WUnion	1.40	5.5		189	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ¼
56	40½	WnUn pf	4.60	8.7		6	53	52	53	
11	8½	WUn dpf	1.18	13.		17	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
23⅞	18	WUTl pf	2.56	14.		6	18¾	18½	18½	
27	16½	WestgE	1.40	5.7	6	2722	25⅛	24¾	24¾	
38	25⅛	Wstvac	1.50	4.0	8	67	u38¾	37¾	37¾	— ¼
37⅝	26½	Weyerhr	1.30	3.6	9	1509	37⅛	36⅜	36⅝	
48¾	37⅝	Weyr pf	2.80	5.8		694	u49⅝	48½	48⅝	+ ⅛
39⅛	26⅛	WheelF	1.40	3.7	10	88	38¼	37⅞	38	+ ⅛
24¾	15	WheelPit	1e	4.2	2	29	24	23⅞	23¾	+ ⅜
41½	34	WhelPit pf	5	14.		z900	36	36	36	
22½	17¼	Whirlpl	1.40	7.8	7	482	18⅛	17¾	18	+ ⅛
27⅝	19⅛	WhitC	1.40	5.4	6	550	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
43½	34¾	WhitC pfA	3	8.5		6	35½	34¾	35½	+ ¾
42¾	32	WhitC pfC	3	8.8		3	34	34	34	
9½	4⅞	WhiteM			3	521	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ¼
26½	12⅛	Whittak	1	3.9	8	1416	26½	25¼	25⅝	— ⅝
17¼	13⅛	Wickes	1.04	6.6	5	157	15⅞	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
13⅝	6¾	Wiebldt	.44	4.9	12	12	9	9	9	+ ⅛
40½	17⅛	Williams	1.10	2.9	15	1559	39⅝	37¼	37⅞	—1⅛
15⅞	7½	WilshrO	.07r	.5	50	316	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
33¾	25½	WinDx	1.68	6.2	8	114	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	
3⅜	1¾	Winnbgo			150	890	3	2⅝	3	+ ¼
11⅞	6¾	WinterJ	.87e	13.	18	74	6⅞	d 6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
27	21	WisEP	2.38	11.	7	187	21¼	d20⅞	21	— ⅛
103½	79½	WisE pf	8.90	11.		z20	80	80	80	—1
89½	69	WisE pf	7.75	11.		z40	73	73	73	—1
25⅛	19¼	WisGas	2.04	10.	5	24	19¾	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
20¼	15¾	WiscPL	1.84	12.	6	113	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
19½	15⅞	WiscPS	1.72	11.	6	25	16	15⅞	16	
33	20½	Witco	1.40	4.4	7	402	31¾	30½	31½	+1
16½	10	WittrR	.80	4.9	6	556	16½	16	16¼	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅞	WolvrW	.44	3.4	6	585	u13¾	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
24½	14½	Womelc	.66	3.5	9	203	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
46⅛	25½	WoodPt	.64	1.4	23	197	u46¾	46	46½	+ ⅞
32	19	Wolwth	1.60	6.6	5	523	24½	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅜
34	28	Wolw pf	2.20	6.5		2	34	34	34	— ¼
9½	4¾	WorldAir			6	12	6½	6¼	6⅜	
80	64	Wrigly	2.88a	3.6	9	11	79¾	79	79¾	+ ½
11⅞	7⅝	Wurlitzr			73	36	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
28⅞	11⅛	Wylain	.80	3.0	14	43	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	— ⅛
17	7½	WyleLb	s.40	2.5	9	177	16½	16	16½	— ⅛
8¾	4	Wyly			18	308	8½	8¼	8¼	
		—X—Y—Z—								
69⅛	52¾	Xerox	2.80	4.2	10	3044	67⅝	66⅞	66¾	+1½
28⅞	14¼	XTRA s	.64	2.9	5	242	21⅞	20⅞	21⅞	+1⅜
35¾	14⅛	Yatess	.20	.6	9	92	32	30½	32	
25	15	ZaleCp	1.08	4.6	5	38	23¾	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
34	12⅝	Zapata	.48	1.5	13	416	33½	31¾	32⅛	— ⅝
14⅞	9¾	ZayreCp			5	108	12½	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
15½	9¼	ZenithR	.60	6.0	9	382	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
26⅛	14½	ZeroCp	.48	1.9	10	25	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
21¾	14½	Zurnind	.92	4.5	7	138	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, February 13, 1980

Stock	Bid	Asked
AELInd	8⅝	9⅛
AFAProt	7¾	8¼
AVMCp	3⅝	4⅛
Accuray	7⅞	8⅞
AddisnW	9½	10
AdvRoss	5⅝	6
AlexAlex	30¾	31½
Allcolnc	34	36
AllynB	12½	13½
AFinCp	30½	31½
AFurn	5⅞	6⅛
AGreet	12	12⅝
AIntGp	57	58
AMicros	26⅛	26⅞
AWeldng	37	38
Amterr	3 15-16	4 3-16
Anadite	11⅝	12
AnheusB	25⅝	26⅛
AntaCp	9⅝	10½
ArdenGp	4¼	4⅝
AsdColo	22¼	23
AtlGsLt	14½	14⅞
BairdCp	11¼	11¾
BangHE	12	12½
BkamRI	17½	18
BasicRs g	14½	14⅞
BasstFr	19¼	20
BavisMk	14⅜	14⅞
Beeline	10¾	11½
BetzLab	38⅞	39½
BibbCo	18¼	19¼
BirdSon	18½	20
Birtchr	2¾	3⅛
BlkHillP	27½	28¼
Bonanza	4¼	4½
BrookS	42½	45½
BrwTom	50¾	51½
Buckbee	7½	8
Buckeye	22¾	23¼
BurnupS	11⅛	11½
CalWtSv	33	34½
ConradH	3¼	3⅝
CapSwC	16¼	16¾
CaplnAir	3¼	3¾
CareCp	9½	10½
CnVlPS	14⅝	14¾
ChmLea	38	40
ChesUtl	12	12¾
Cirtico	5½	6½
CitzUtA	32¾	33½
CitzUtB	30¾	31½
ClarkJL	29	30½
ClowCo	7¾	8¼
ComCIH	33	33½
CmlShr	15	16½
CmwTel	18	20
ConPap	60¾	61¼
Crawfd	25¼	26¼
CrosTre	37⅜	37⅞
CultrFed	2¼	3
Cycltron	14	15
DanlyM	30½	31¼
DiaDes	20½	21
DavtMal	19	21
DeklbAg	38½	39
DeLuxC	36½	37¼
DerCanT	11½	12½
DeweyEl	3½	4
DiaCrys	24½	25¼
DiamCru	40	41
Docutel	11⅝	12
DollrGn	11¼	11¾
DavIDB	26	26¼
DunkinD	10¾	11¼
Duriron	17	18
EatnVnce	6½	7¼
EconLab	24⅞	25⅜
ElPasEl	9¼	9⅝
ElderBe	6¼	7
EleNucl	9½	10
ElModul	7¼	8¼
EnrDev	18½	19½
Entwistl	3¼	4
EatOil	64	65½
Fabrih	2¾	3
FIBkSys	37¼	38
FtBostn	19	19¾
FIEmpS	12⅝	13¼
FIWnFin	4¾	5
Flickar	12⅞	13⅜
FloatPnt	15¾	16½
FlaWatU	13-16	1 1-16
ForestO	36	36½
Formigll	2¾	3½
FrankCp	8¼	8¾
FrankEl	15¾	16½
GnRIEsl	9½	11
GnReuns	86	88
GovEFn	9	9¾
GreenM	11⅛	11⅝
GreyAdv	49	51
Gilintsl	17½	19
Gyrodyn	6	6¾
Hardwke	7¾	8¼
HrpRow	10	10½
HarpGp	35⅞	36½
HorHNt	15	15½
HenrdF	27½	28¼
Holobm	3	3½
Hoover	13	13½
HorizRs	3⅛	3⅝
Hyatlnl	23½	27½
IMSInt	33¾	34½
Infraina	9¼	10
IntelCo	74¼	75¼
IntrcEnr	8½	9½
IntmlGs	14¼	14¾
InBkWsn	12½	12½
IwaSoUt	22⅞	23⅞
JamWPh	5⅛	5⅞
Jamsby	18¼	19
JiffyFd	⅞	1¼
JosivnM	16½	17½
KaisSt pf	16½	17¼
Kalvar	3¾	4⅛
Kaman	25⅝	26½
KmpAm	10¼	11¼
KateGre	3-16	7-16
Kaysam	3½	4½
KellySv	46½	48
Keuffel	23½	24½
Kimball	17	17½
Kinglnt	6	7
KnapeV	16½	17½
Kratos	20⅝	21¼
Lancein	19½	20¼
LandRes	4⅝	5⅛
LaneCo	23	24
LtdStor	8⅝	9⅛
LinBcst	43½	44½
LogeIrn	14½	15½
MSIDat	10¾	11¼
MadsGE	12½	13
MagellPet	15	15¾
MalrRt	3⅛	3½
Mallkrt	31½	32½
MaulLP	26	27½
McCorm	27⅜	27⅞
McQuay	10	10¾
MidsxW	18½	19½
MdldCap	9	9¾
MidlRes	2¾	3⅛
MidlBks	29	30
Millar	34⅞	35⅜
MissVlG	16¾	17¾
Molex	41½	42½
MonfCol	7¼	7½
MoorePd	25	26
MargRos	1	1¾
MotClub	3⅜	4¼
Mueller	32¼	33¼
NargCo	26	28
NwldRE	14¾	15¾
NJNGas	15¼	15¾
NielsnA	28½	29
NielsnB	28¼	28¾
NoCorGs	16⅞	17⅞
NoEOI un	89	90½
NwtNGs	17½	17⅞
NwstPS	15⅛	15⅝
Noxell	20½	21
OgilvyM	24½	25¼
OnFerro	9¾	10¾
OtterTP	19½	19¾
PCAInt	10¼	10¾
PabstB	13	13½
PcGaR	20	20¾
PouleyP	29	28¾
PeerMl	10¼	11
PenaEnt	13⅝	14⅛
Petrolit	45	46
Pellibon	24½	25½
PierceSS	8⅞	9⅜
Pinkrtn	38	39½
PlonHiB	21¼	21¾
Plastline	1	2
Possis	4⅜	5½
Progro	1¼	1⅜
PbSvNC	11½	11⅞
PurtBen	17½	18¼
PulDCap	12⅝	13¼
QuakrCh	25¼	26¼
RapenPr	11⅞	11⅞
Ravchm	59½	61½
Raymnd	32	33
RecaEq	10½	10⅞
RoadEx	27½	28¼
RobbMy	57½	59½
Roselon	3¼	4⅛
Rouse	20	20½
RusSlov	16½	16¾
Sadlier	4⅜	4⅞
ScanDt	2⅞	3⅛
ScrippH	65½	70½
Svcmsts	24½	25½
Shawml	42	43
SolidSIS	13½	14¼
SCalWtr	11¾	12½
SwEISv	14	14¾
SwnEnr	43½	44½
Standvn	24	24¾
StdRegs	27	28
SlanHP	23	24
SterlSt	6	6½
StrawCl	26½	28
SuperEl	11⅛	11½
TIME DC	5⅛	5⅝
Tampax	29¾	30½
Tandem	54¼	55
TecumP	66½	68½
Tennant	29	30½
Tiprary	21¾	22¼
TricoPd	43½	46½
TrovGld g	11⅞	11⅞
TysonFd	11	12
UnMcGll	15	16
USSurg	32	32¾
USTrck	16¾	17¼
UVaBsh	26	26½
UoPenP	13½	14¼
VonDus	13	13¼
Velcro g	10	10⅜
VideoCp	6⅜	6⅞
VaNBsh	14	14½
WshEnr	17⅝	17⅞
Weldtrn	2	2⅜
WellsGa	7¾	8⅜
WinMtg	3⅞	4⅜
WmarC	28	28¾
WoodLot	23½	24¼
WrightW	4⅛	4½
ZionUto	26¼	27½

CALIFORNIA SHOPPING CENTERS

Two shopping centers for sale as a package, located in Los Angeles, each approximately 210,000 square feet.
Price: U.S.$35,000,000;
cash required U.S.$13,000,000.
Closing date to be April 30, 1980.
Principals only reply to:

Box D 1,514, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	26.00
Albert Heijn	79.80
Algembank	296.00
Amrobank	62.90
A'Dam Rub	N.A.
Fokker	29.00
Heineken	69.70
H.V.A.	46.00
Hoogovens	22.70
K.L.M.	73.20
Nat. Nedder	113.00
Pakhoed	55.20
Philips	20.00
Robeco	178.50
Rolinco	156.60
Rorento	106.30
Royal Dutch	169.20
Unilever	116.00
Van Ommer	222.00
VMF-Stork	35.00

Anp-Cbs Index: 85.60
Previous: 85.70

Brussels

Arbed	2,230
GBL (B.lamb)	1,450
Cockerill	335
Electrobel	5,810
GB-Inno-BM	2,600
Hoboken	3,180
Petrofina	6,230
Ph. Gevaert	888
Soc. Generale	1,710
Solvay	2,380
Un. Miniere	990

Bourse Index: 141.26
Previous: 159.49

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	39.70
B.A.S.F.	151.00
Bayer	128.00
Commerzbnk	177.50
Cont. Gummi	52.10
Daimler	249.50
Demag	136.00
Deutsche Bnk	259.50
Dresdner Bnk	190.50
Hoechst	124.00
Hoesch	36.80
Karstadt	242.00
Kaufhof	194.00
K.H.D.	225.50
Lufthansa	72.00
Mannesman	132.00
Metallgesell.	275.00
Neckermann	125.00
RWE.new	194.50
Schering	199.00
Siemens	275.00
Thyssen	87.90
Varta	158.00
Veba	157.70
Volkswagen	178.20

Sieman Index: 148.16
Previous: 137.20

London

Anglo-Am Cps	15 9/16
Anglo-Am	0.92
Barclays Bnk	4.46
Beecham Gp	1.31
BICC	1.21
Boots	1.86
Bowater	1.82
BAT Ind.	2.40
BOC Int'l	0.70
Brit. Pet.	4.12
Burmah	2.11
Chartered	1.90
Cadbury Sc.	0.63
Cons.Gold Fds	5.10
Courtaulds	0.79
De Beer D	$12⅝
Distillers	2.02
Dunlop	0.70
Free St Ged	59⅝
GEC	3.89
GKN	2.71
Glaxo Gp	2.56
Gt Un St	4.00
Guinness	0.95
Hawker-Sidd	1.94
Imp.Chem.Ind.	4.03
Imps	0.81½
Marks & Spen.	0.93
Metal Box	2.64
Plessey	1.51
Randfontein	$81.00
Rank Org.	2.24
Royal Dutch	38⅛
R.T.Z.	4.72
Shell	3.88
Thorn (A)	3.17
Tube Invest.	3.02
Ultramar	4.86
Union Carb.	$15¾
Vickers	1.36
War L3½	33⅛
West Deep	$43¾
West Drief	$83¼
West Hold	$65½
Woolworth	0.64½
ZCI	0.51

F.T. 30 Index: 478.80
Previous: 469.30

Milan

Bastogi	698.00
ERBA	2,775.00
ErcMarelli	381.00
Fiat	1,942.00
Finsider	91.00
Generali	48,659.00
IFI	2,499.00
Italgas	805.00
Italsider	244.00
LaRinas	129.00
Montedis	182.00
Olivetti	1,652.00
Pirelli	2,059.00
Snia Visco	641.00

BCI Index: 91.23
Previous: 90.96

Paris

Air Liquide	520.00
BSN	1,061.00
Carrefour	1,779.00
Cim Lafarge	250.50
Cie Bancaire	361.00
CFP	286.00
CGE	362.00
CCF	161.50
Elf-Aquitaine	1,539.00
Ferodo	346.00
Gen Occident	303.00
Imetal	120.00
L Oreal	710.00
Mach Bull	71.75
Michelin	840.00
Moet Henn	538.00
Moulinex	83.00
Paribas	220.50
PUK	106.90
Penarroya	126.00
Perrier	288.00
Peugeot	268.20
Rh Poulenc	141.10
Sacilor	29.00
St Gobain	137.00
Suez	290.00
Telemecan	839.00
Thomson	230.00
Usinor	15.80

Agefi Index: 140.96
Previous: 139.69

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,340
Buehrle	2,875
B Boveri	1,860
Ciba Geigy	1,260
Cr Suisse	2,440
Fisher	850
HofRochN	6,375
Nestle	3,585
Sandoz	4,150
Ste B. Suisse	428
Sulzer	2,910
U.B. Suisse	3,780

SBC Index: 348.20
Previous: 348.20

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

February 13, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Cola Palm	1,356,300	13¼	— ⅛
Coolf Hold	1,036,700	19¼	— ¾
IBM s	807,000	69⅝	+ ½
GulfWstn	667,000	21¼	— ⅛
DowChem	641,100	38¼	— ¼
Texaco Inc	640,600	38	—1¼
Bavt Travnl	504,700	40⅝	—2½
Tesoro Pet	502,100	26⅞	— ¼
Gulf Oil	480,100	46½	— ½
IntT&T	478,600	29¼	+1⅛
ValeroEnr n	473,200	21¼	—1
SearsRoeb	449,500	17⅝	
Boeing s	434,600	63¼	—1
Exxon	403,500	66⅞	+ ⅜
Scovillinc	401,300	17½	— ⅜

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	65.22	54.52
Advanced	800	744
Volume Up (millions)	31.22	26.77
Declined	759	772
Volume Down (millions)	25.27	16.13
Unchanged	374	401
Total issues	1,933	1,971
New highs	164	77
New lows	77	83

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	908.36	918.17	896.59	903.84	+4.86
20 Trn	299.72	302.30	295.09	297.72	+0.49
15 Util	113.33	114.68	112.31	113.46	+0.54
65 Stk	330.95	334.37	326.63	329.47	+1.36

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	—	—	118.44	+0.54
Industrials	—	—	134.47	+0.64
Utilities	—	—	50.27	+0.32
Finance	—	—	12.23	Unch.
Transp.	—	—	17.64	+0.03

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	68.26	67.76	67.77	+0.26
Industrials	79.09	78.44	78.44	+0.37
Transp.	59.62	59.21	59.21	+0.03
Utilities	37.19	37.11	37.11	+0.06
Finance	63.71	63.38	63.38	+0.02

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
February 12	184,037	388,367	2,010
February 11	278,387	536,767	8,912
February 8	215,149	419,356	1,354
February 7	204,479	408,671	1,038
February 6	190,376	367,256	1,278

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Goldfield Cp	337,700	2⅝	+ ⅜
HouOilM	262,700	30⅛	—1⅜
AtlasCM	221,800	7¼	— ⅜
McCull Oil	179,800	14⅝	— ¼
DomePetr gs	142,800	62¾	+ ½
Genl Explor	139,800	5¾	— ⅛
Amdahl	137,300	30⅛	—1⅜
ImperOilA g	119,800	40⅝	—1
Trafalgarind	112,600	5⅝	— ½
IntrCtyGs g	112,300	20¼	— ⅜

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	8.02	6.71
Advanced	279	292
Volume Up (millions)	2.58	3.40
Declined	370	330
Volume Down (millions)	4.61	2.02
Unchanged	212	235
Total issues	861	857
New highs	N.A.	38
New lows	N.A.	16

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
271.07	287.11	287.74	—1.17

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

February 13, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	12⅝-13	8¼-8⅜	4 7/16-9/16	18⅝-19	12-12¼
2 M.	13 13/16-13 15/16	8 5/16-8 7/16	4 11/16-13/16	18⅝-19	12⅛-12⅜
3 M.	14½-14⅝	8⅜-8½	4 15/16-5 1/16	18⅝-18⅞	12⅜-12⅝
6 M.	14 9/16-14 11/16	8 7/16-8 9/16	5 1/16-3/16	17½-17¾	13-13¼
1 Y.	14 5/16-14 7/16	8½-8⅝	5-5 3/16	16⅝-17⅛	13¼-13½

Weekly net asset value
on February 11, 1980
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $70.93
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $51.68
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

Our Eurobanking Services in Luxembourg

We are the wholly-owned subsidiary in Luxembourg of Badische Kommunale Landesbank, a leading German bank headquartered in Mannheim. Our Eurobanking services include

Syndicated Euroloans

In line with prevalent market conditions and specific client needs, we manage or participate in selective international loans arranged either on a fixed-interest basis or as a roll-over credit facility for borrowers requiring a flexible choice of currencies or maturities.
Complementing our diversified Eurocredit capabilities in Luxembourg, we are also active in money market and foreign exchange dealing, as well as fixed-interest security trading.
To find out more about our Eurobanking services just contact:
• Albert Feilen - Managing Director, Syndicated Euroloans.
• L Ottaviani - Money market and Foreign exchange dealing;
• Dr H. Braun - Security trading

BADISCHE KOMMUNALE LANDESBANK INTERNATIONAL S.A.
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Tel.: 475315 (Dealers) - Telex 1791, 1972 (Dealers), 1793 (Credits)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

February 13, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:	
—(d) Baerbond	SF 659.10
—(d) Conbar	SF 658.00
—(d) Grobar	SF 718.00
—(d) Stockbar	SF 828.00
BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:	
—(d) CSF Fund	SF 16.81
—(d) Crossbow Fund	SF 4.18
—(d) ITF Fund N.V	$12.04
BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:	
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$9.02
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£85.50
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:	
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$22.68
—(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$12.84
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$28.79
CREDIT SUISSE:	
—(d) Actions Suisses	SF 306.50
—(d) Canasec	SF 553.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 58.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 65.25
—(d) Energie-Valor	SF 113.30
—(d) Ussec	SF 521.00
—(d) Europa-Valor	SF 115.00
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
—(d) Concentra	DM 19.70
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 66.60
EARNEX Fd. Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:	
—(d) Earnex Fd.	$2.71
FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:	
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$38.37
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$68.81
—(d) Fidelity Far East Fd	$21.65
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$35.45
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$49.28
—(w) Fidelity World Fd	$21.46
FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:	
—(w) Fidelity Sterling A	£4.29
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B	£8.39
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D	£18.29
G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:	
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd	$44.79
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$12.52
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$13.85
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$9.96
—(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$14.10
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund	$12.93
JARDINE FLEMING:	
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund	$70.50
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia	$26.91
LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11	
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 479.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 278.50
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):	
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$9.90
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):	
O.C. Dir Commodity Tr.	$48.00
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA	
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est	SF 1,506.50
—(r) Securswiss	SF 1,010.00
SWISS BANK CORP.	
—(d) America-Valor	SF 360.00
—(d) Intervalor	SF 53.75
—(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 328.00
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 242.50
—(d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 60.50
—(d) Universal Fund	SF 74.25
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND	
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF 24.50
—(d) Bond Invest.	SF 54.00
—(d) Convert-Invest	SF 63.00
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF 141.00
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF 104.75
—(d) Globinvest	SF 59.75
—(d) Pacific Invest	SF 73.00
—(d) Romelac-Invest	SF 427.50
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh.	SF 362.00
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 210.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt	
—(d) Unirenta	DM 35.42
—(d) Unifonds	DM 15.98
—(d) Unirak	DM 48.70
—(d) Uniglobal	DM 62.56
—(d) Unispecial I	DM 61.35
—(d) Europafonds	DM 23.03

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	$11.41
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$986.83
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$7.84
(w) Austral. Select Fd.	$1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 110.85*
(w) CAMIT	$10.53
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$16.53
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,368.00
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund	$300.52
(w) Citadel Fund	$2.96
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$1,728.65
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	7.33
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	14.74
(w) D.G.C.	$52.33
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$0.14
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$22.73
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$25.95
(d) Euro e Obligations	LF 1,131.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$6,421.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T.	$231.41
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF 151.85
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 67.11
(d) Fonditalia	$17.14
(d) Frankt.-Trust Interzins	M 37.96
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$0.32
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 5.97
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$439.43
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$113.70
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$123.20
(d) Interfund S.A.	$11.78
(w) Intermarket Fund	$174.25
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$21.28
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$7.80
(d) Investa DWS	DM 32.90
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$97.06
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$12.02
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$11.44
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$83.49
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$41.44
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,386.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$14.37
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$30.49
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold	$70.13
(w) Luxfund	$34.09
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V.	Can$ 10.35
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$13.01
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$0.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$1.72
(w) Nippon Fund	$14.61
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$5.69
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$4.98
(w) N.A.M.F.	$91.41
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$1,722.00
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$35.91
(d) Renta Fund	$59.90
(d) Rentinvest	LF 764.00
(d) Safe Fund	$4.26
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$11.08
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 55.40
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$17.56
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 88.60
(w) Talent Global Fund	$13.63
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$51.68
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$70.93
(w) Transpacific Fund	$32.41
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 52.90
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas	$1.12
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$4.08
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd	$102.01
(w) Western Growth Fund	$7.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$460.43
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$18.35
(w) Worldwide Securites	$102.31
(w) Worldwide Special	$2,134.94S/5

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked. b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. — Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price - Ex-Coupon

Chicago Futures

February 13, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	4.56	4.56	4.49½	4.50¼	—.06
May	4.65	4.66	4.59½	4.59¾	—.07¼
Jul	4.73½	4.73½	4.64½	4.66¼	—.07½
Sep	4.82½	4.82½	4.76½	4.78	—.07
Dec	5.00	5.01	4.95½	4.96¼	—.07½
Mar	5.14	5.16	5.11	5.12½	—.05½

Sales Tues. 21,814. Total open interest Tues. 64,419, off 692 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	2.74	2.76	2.74	2.75¾	+.01½
May	2.87¼	2.89	2.87	2.88¾	+.01½
Jul	2.97¼	2.99	2.96¾	2.98¼	+.02
Sep	3.05¼	3.07	3.04¾	3.06½	+.02
Dec	3.12¼	3.15½	3.12½	3.14¼	+.01¾
Mar	3.23	3.26	3.22¾	3.24¾	+.01¾

Sales Tues. 26,067. Total open interest Tues. 172,252, up 341 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	6.68½	6.69½	6.66	6.68¼	+.00¾
May	6.90	6.92	6.88¼	6.90¼	+.01
Jul	7.14	7.14½	7.10	7.12¾	+.00½
Aug	7.22	7.22½	7.19	7.21¾	+.01¾
Sep	7.27	7.29	7.25¾	7.28½	+.01
Nov	7.40	7.40½	7.36½	7.39¾	+.01
Jan	7.55½	7.56½	7.53	7.56½	+.01
Mar	7.72½	7.74	7.71½	7.74	+.00½

Sales Tues. 29,487. Total open interest Tues. 113,064, off 86 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Mar	182.00	182.20	180.50	181.20	—.40
May	187.20	187.50	186.20	186.70	—.40
Jul	193.00	193.20	192.10	192.70	—.10
Aug	196.00	196.20	195.20	195.50	—.20
Sep	198.70	198.70	198.00	198.30	—.90
Oct	202.00	202.00	200.50	201.80	—.20
Dec	205.00	205.00	204.00	204.70	—.60
Jan	207.00	207.30	206.80	207.10	+.40
Mar	211.00	211.80	211.00	211.80	+.30

Sales Tues. 9,217. Total open interest Tues. 52,052, off 107 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Mar	23.90	24.10	23.89	23.98	+.02
May	24.55	24.75	24.50	24.56	.
Jul	25.00	25.20	25.00	25.04	—.02
Aug	25.30	25.50	25.30	25.32	—.01
Sep	25.55	25.70	25.50	25.53	—.09
Oct	25.85	25.90	25.75	25.77	—.10
Dec	26.10	26.25	26.05	26.05	—.10
Mar	26.50	26.60	26.40	26.42	—.03
May	26.75	26.80	26.70	26.70	.

Sales Tues. 11,022. Total open interest Tues. 65,126, off 124 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Mar	1.49¾	1.49¾	1.48	1.48¾	—.00½
May	1.58	1.58	1.56½	1.56¾	—.00¾
Jul	1.66¼	1.66½	1.65	1.65¾	—.00¼
Sep	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71	—.00¾
Dec	1.80	1.80½	1.79	1.79¼	—.01½

Sales Tues. 459. Total open interest Tues. 4,971, up 91 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	69.50	69.67	69.10	69.45	—.02
Apr	72.60	72.85	72.27	72.75	+.50
Jun	74.75	75.05	74.40	74.95	+.45
Aug	73.85	74.40	73.80	74.32	+.70
Oct	72.75	73.07	72.55	72.97	+.47
Dec	73.75	74.17	73.70	74.10	+.65
Feb	73.90	74.25	73.90	74.20	+.60

Est. sales 23,088; sales Tues. 26,456. Total open interest Tues. 57,727, up 725 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	86.50	87.05	86.30	86.92	+.90
Apr	87.75	87.90	87.45	87.87	+.65
May	87.47	88.00	87.45	87.97	+.75
Aug	87.00	87.37	87.00	87.32	+.52
Sep	86.60	86.75	86.50	86.75	+.50
Oct	85.60	86.20	85.60	86.10	+.65
Nov	86.10	86.50	86.00	86.50	+.50

Est. sales 2,410; sales Tues. 2,558. Total open interest Tues. 13,722, off 45 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	38.95	39.07	38.80	38.87	—.25
Apr	38.50	38.67	38.25	38.42	—.05
Jun	41.90	42.30	41.85	41.92	—.03
Jul	42.65	43.15	42.60	42.85	+.03
Aug	42.25	42.57	42.10	42.17	—.23
Oct	41.90	42.20	41.80	41.85	—.20
Dec	44.50	44.50	44.00	44.37	—.13
Feb	46.00	46.00	45.30	45.30	+.20
Apr	45.80	45.80	45.00	45.00	—.70

Est. sales 2,273; sales Tues. 4,986. Total open interest Tues. 27,258, up 489 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	39.25	40.05	38.97	39.57	—.08
Mar	39.70	40.35	39.05	40.15	+.13
May	41.60	42.20	40.90	41.65	—.32
Jul	42.80	43.65	42.50	42.97	—.38
Aug	42.65	43.15	42.10	42.37	—.13
Feb	52.00	52.50	52.00	52.35	+.55
Mar	52.50	52.70	52.50	52.70	+.20

Est. sales 8,860; sales Tues. 9,187. Total open interest Tues. 30,762, up 620 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	42.50	42.50	42.50	42.50	+.70
Apr	43.60	43.60	43.30	43.35	—.25
Jun	45.40	45.40	45.40	45.40	—.20
Jul	.	.	.	45.00	
Aug	.	.	.	44.15	—.25

Est. sales 25; sales Tues. 22. Total open interest Tues. 742, off 9 from Mon.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz. (old contracts)					
Feb	.	.	.	49.00	
Mar	55.95	56.15	55.95	56.00	+.30
Apr	53.50	54.00	53.50	53.50	+.50
May	50.80	51.10	50.80	51.10	+.30
(new contracts)					
May	.	.	.	51.10	+.10
Jun	.	.	.	53.30	+1.30
Jul	.	.	.	54.30	+1.20
Sep	.	.	.	58.00	+1.00
Oct	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	.
Nov	58.50	58.50	58.50	58.50	.
Dec	60.50	60.50	60.50	60.50	.
Jan	58.20	58.20	58.20	58.20	.

Est. sales 28; sales Tues. 10. Total open interest Tues. 121, up 7 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Mar	227.40	232.70	227.40	232.70	+5.30
May	233.50	237.20	233.50	237.20	+5.00
Jul	234.90	238.60	234.90	238.40	+5.00
Sep	236.00	240.20	236.00	240.20	+5.00
Nov	232.00	236.90	232.00	235.40	+3.50
Jan	223.00	225.00	222.00	222.00	+2.00
Mar	222.50	227.00	225.50	226.00	+3.00
May	231.00	232.50	231.00	231.50	+3.50

Est. sales 3,344; sales Tues. 3,325. Total open interest Tues. 11,881, up 359 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Mar	196.30	199.90	196.30	198.10	+2.30
May	199.90	203.70	199.90	202.50	+3.00
Jul	204.50	207.50	204.50	206.10	+2.60
Sep	208.50	210.40	208.50	209.50	+2.00
Nov	210.50	211.50	210.50	210.80	+2.30
Jan	.	.	.	215.00	+3.50
Mar	.	.	.	217.00	+ .80
May	223.00	223.00	222.00	222.00	+6.00

Sales Tues. 365. Total open interest Tues. 3,351, up 48 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Mar	87.48	87.76	87.40	87.72	+.34
Jun	87.73	87.93	87.62	87.86	+.22
Sep	88.42	88.65	88.38	88.51	+.17
Dec	88.82	89.01	88.80	88.93	+.16
Mar	89.12	89.30	89.05	89.17	+.08
Jun	89.20	89.36	89.14	89.18	.
Sep	89.35	89.38	89.20	89.21	.
Dec	89.35	89.35	89.18	89.21	+.01

Est. sales 13,345; sales Tues. 12,048. Total open interest Tues. 30,149, off 370 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Mar	70-21	71-17	70-21	71-13	+27
Jun	70-16	71-14	70-13	71-06	+25
Sep	70-28	71-21	70-19	71-15	+29
Dec	71-06	72-00	71-00	71-25	+28
Mar	71-06	72-06	71-06	72-02	+30
Jun	71-11	72-13	71-11	72-06	+32
Sep	71-10	72-05	71-10	72-05	+32
Dec	71-08	72-07	71-07	71-29	+29
Mar	71-17	72-00	71-16	71-31	+38
Jun	71-18	71-28	71-09	71-28	+35
Sep	71-06	71-25	71-06	71-25	+34

Sales Tues. 5,341. Total open interest Tues. 61,187, off 833 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Mar	86.33	86.43	86.30	86.40	—.03
Jun	86.39	86.56	86.39	86.52	+.02
Sep	87.05	87.10	87.05	87.10	—.10
Dec	89.85	89.88	89.84	89.88	—.08
Mar	89.85	89.90	89.83	89.88	—.80

Sales Tues. 83. Total open interest Tues. 346, off 1 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Mar	69-04	70-11	69-02	70-05	+36
Jun	69-22	70-24	69-13	70-18	+34
Sep	70-08	71-11	70-02	71-06	+34
Dec	70-30	71-29	70-22	71-28	+39
Mar	71-03	72-07	71-03	72-05	+39
Jun	71-00	72-09	71-00	72-07	+39
Sep	71-19	72-05	71-19	72-05	+37
Dec	70-31	72-06	70-31	72-06	+39
Mar	71-28	72-02	71-28	72-02	+37
Jun	71-13	72-01	71-13	72-01	+39
Sep	71-00	72-01	71-00	72-01	+38

Sales Tues. 11,859. Total open interest Tues. 69,150, off 627 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND $ per pound.					
Mar	2.2950	2.3025	2.2935	2.2980	—25
Jun	2.2850	2.2900	2.2815	2.2858	—55
Sep	2.2765	2.2790	2.2750	2.2780	—25
Dec	2.2690	2.2760	2.2670	2.2760	—20

Est. sales 1,899; sales Tues. 8,775. Total open interest Tues. 18,497, up 1,287 from Mon. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR $ per dlr.					
Mar	.8612	.8615	.8598	.8607	—02
Jun	.8630	.8633	.8618	.8628	+03
Sep	.8655	.8660	.8631	.8640	—16
Dec	.8652	.8660	.8652	.8660	—13
Mar	.8678	.8678	.8665	.8665	—16

Est. sales 2,074; sales Tues. 2,034. Total open interest Tues. 10,790, off 316 from Mon. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK $ per mrk.					
Jun	.5879	.5887	.5871	.5879	+01
Sep	.5952	.5958	.5950	.5953	+03
Dec	.6035	.6038	.6035	.6035	+02

Est. sales 1,612; sales Tues. 1,228. Total open interest Tues. 12,168, up 93 from Mon. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER $ per guilder. No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRENCH FRANC $ per franc.					
Mar	.	.	.	.24700	
Jun	.	.	.	.25000	

Est. sales 0; sales Tues. 0. Total open interest Tues. 36, unchanged from Mon. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN $ per yen.					
Mar	.004152	.004152	.004143	.004150	—09
Jun	.004211	.004211	.004195	.004204	—14
Sep	.004258	.004265	.004244	.004265	—12
Dec	.	.	.	.004330	—05

Est. sales 885; sales Tues. 253. Total open interest Tues. 4,205, up 17 from Mon. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC $ per franc.					
Mar	.6251	.6266	.6229	.6242	+61
Jun	.6408	.6427	.6383	.6396	+03
Sep	.6555	.6569	.6525	.6535	—05
Dec	.6690	.6690	.6660	.6670	+23

Est. sales 1,926; sales Tues. 1,340. Total open interest Tues. 11,604, up 66 from Mon. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COTTON, No. 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	86.80	88.00	84.80	86.95	+0.15
May	87.50	88.50	85.33	87.38	+0.05
Jul	87.40	88.70	85.80	88.30	+0.56
Oct	81.40	82.30	80.50	81.96	—0.04
Dec	78.00	78.60	77.20	78.25	+0.20
Mar	79.30	79.45	78.30	78.95	—0.55
May	.	.	.	79.25	—0.74
Jul	.	.	.	79.50	—0.50

Est. sales 23,558; sales Tue. 16,387. Total open interest Tue. 60,329 up 705 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	141.30	143.10	141.00	140.30	—1.00
Mar	142.50	145.00	139.80	141.50	—1.50
May	145.00	147.40	142.00	144.00	—1.20
Jul	146.50	149.50	143.00	145.40	—1.10
Sep	147.50	150.00	144.50	146.30	—1.20
Dec	150.00	151.20	146.00	147.20	—1.30
Jan	.	.	.	147.40	—1.30
Mar	149.70	151.90	147.15	147.80	—1.35
May	149.00	149.25	146.20	148.25	—1.35
Jul	153.00	153.00	147.50	148.60	—1.50
Sep	.	.	.	149.00	—1.60
Dec	154.50	154.50	154.50	149.60	—1.70

Est. sales 10,500; sales Tue. 13,960. Total open interest Tue. 68,908 up 1,463 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz; cents per oz					
Feb	3800.0	3800.0	3630.0	3700.0	—100.0
Mar	3905.0	3905.0	3760.0	3376.0	—100.0
Apr	.	.	.	3795.0	—97.5
May	3950.0	3950.0	3830.0	3830.0	—100.0
Jul	4055.0	4055.0	3885.0	3895.0	—90.0
Sep	4125.0	4115.0	3945.0	3960.0	—85.0
Dec	4215.0	4215.0	4015.0	4032.0	—83.0
Jan	4180.0	4180.0	4180.0	4055.0	—83.0
Mar	4260.0	4260.0	4081.0	4097.5	—83.5
May	.	.	.	4140.0	—84.0
Jul	4357.0	4357.0	4200.0	4182.5	—85.0
Sep	.	.	.	4225.0	—85.0

Est. sales 1,300; sales Tue. 1,199. Total open interest Tue. 71,890 off 269 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Feb	905.00	918.00	905.00	900.00	—19.00
Apr	946.00	960.00	925.80	925.80	—20.00
Jul	982.00	990.00	961.80	963.00	—18.80
Oct	1035.0	1036.5	1011.0	1015.0	—16.00
Jan	1060.0	1081.0	1044.0	1053.0	—11.00
Apr	.	.	.	1087.0	—9.80

Est. sales 1,588; sales Tue. 1,444. Total open interest Tue. 8,029 off 3 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GOLD 100 troy oz; dollars per troy oz.					
Feb	697.00	700.00	681.80	688.00	—9.50
Mar	701.00	701.00	694.00	696.00	—9.50
Apr	717.00	721.00	699.00	709.00	—9.50
Jun	742.00	746.00	725.00	734.60	—9.90
Aug	771.50	771.50	754.50	760.40	—10.10
Oct	795.00	796.30	781.00	785.90	—10.50
Dec	819.00	820.10	805.00	811.20	—10.70
Feb	843.00	848.00	832.50	836.20	—10.70
Apr	868.90	872.00	868.99	816.20	—10.70
Jun	893.90	897.50	880.00	886.20	—10.70
Aug	922.00	923.50	917.50	917.20	—10.70
Oct	.	.	.	936.20	—10.70
Dec	.	.	.	961.20	—10.70

Est. sales 18,000; sales Tue. 13,659. Total open interest Tue. 167,593 up 747 from Mon.

New York Futures

February 13, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	5.55	5.55	5.45	5.48	—0.15
Apr	5.60	5.70	5.60	5.62	—0.20
May	6.84	6.85	6.75	6.79	—0.08
Nov	7.53	7.55	7.41	7.46	—0.11

Est. sales 803; sales Tue. 521. Total open interest Tue. 4,777 off 6 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	164.25	164.75	163.80	163.78	—1.50
May	167.80	168.20	166.25	167.36	—0.84
Jul	172.00	172.75	171.20	172.52	—0.35
Sep	176.00	177.25	175.10	176.91	+0.14
Dec	175.25	176.00	174.75	175.75	—0.25
Mar	173.50	175.80	172.25	174.49	+0.49
May	175.00	175.90	173.25	173.50	+0.25

Est. sales 2,660; sales Tue. 1,437. Total open interest Tue. 13,140 off 241 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	28.25	28.80	27.75	29.39	+2.79
May	26.37	26.37	26.37	26.37	+1.00
Jul	26.68	26.68	26.68	26.68	+1.00
Sep	26.73	26.73	26.73	26.73	+1.00
Oct	26.74	26.74	26.74	26.74	+1.00
Jan	.	.	.	26.45	+1.00
Mar	26.33	26.83	26.83	26.83	+1.00
May	26.76	26.76	26.76	26.76	+1.00
Jul	26.50	26.95	26.95	26.95	+1.00

Est. sales 20,178; sales Mon. 13,441. Total open interest Mon. 187,245 up 1,999 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	152.90	153.50	142.30	153.50	+4.00
May	152.25	153.25	151.80	152.70	+3.45
Jul	151.80	151.90	150.20	150.25	+2.35
Sep	151.50	152.15	150.25	150.25	+2.05
Dec	3,350	3,352	3,330	3,314	+0.34
Mar	3,350	3,350	3,358	3,349	+0.28

Est. sales 3,186; sales Tue. 2,223. Total open interest Tue. 10,473 up 827 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	84.00	84.00	83.85	84.00	—0.10
May	84.80	84.85	83.70	84.30	—0.55
Jul	86.30	86.30	85.30	86.00	—0.05
Sep	87.55	87.70	86.50	87.70	+0.40
Nov	88.00	89.00	88.00	88.70	+0.70
Jan	88.50	88.50	88.00	88.00	.
Mar	89.00	89.00	88.75	88.80	+0.05
May	89.75	89.75	89.75	89.75	.

Est. sales 600; sales Tue. 787. Total open interest Tue. 7,425 off 115 from Mon.

Cash Prices

February 13, 1980

Commodity and unit	Wed	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	2.00	1.39
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.65	0.47
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	368.00	328.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila. ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	106-107	100-101
Lead Spot, lb	50-52	0.44
Copper elect., lb	138⅝	87¾
Tin (Straits), lb	8.5752	7.1666
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	0.37½	0.35½
Silver N.Y., oz	38.000	7.215
Gold N.Y., oz	696.75	240.65

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

February 13, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,485.10f	1,495.20f
Reuters	1,852.30	1,840.60
Dow Jones Spot	N.A.	N.A.
D.J. Futures	N.A.	N.A.

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—164

AirProd	GearhOwen	PhillipsPet
Alzona	GenAmOil	PioneerCp s
Alaska Int	GoPacif	Pitney Bow
AllegLud	GoPac pf	PitneyB 2.12pf
AllegLud pf	GoPac pfB	Plessey Ltd
Allied Chem	Global Mar	Porter pf
Alcoa	Grace Co	QuakStOil s
Amal Sug	GulfWstn	RCA 2.12cvpfwi
Amaxlnc s	GlfWn pfC	Relian Grp
Amax 3pf	GlfWn pfD	RelGrp pfB
AmNat Res	Halliburtn	Reyn1n 2.25pf
Amfaclnc	Hamm Pap	Reynold Mtl
AndrsClay	Harrahs	ReynM cvpf
Anixter Bro	HousNa Gas	Rio Grande
ApacheCp s	HuttonEF s	RobrtsnH
Armcolnc	Incom Cap	Rosario Res
Armcolnc pf	Intercil Div	Rowan
AtlRichfl	KaisA 4.12pf	Safegrd Ind
AtlRch 3pf	KaisrAl 57pf	StJoe Min
AtlRh 2.80pf	KaisrAl 59pf	Scott Paper
Avnet Inc	KanebSvc	SEDCO Inc
Bache Grp	KenilwthRty	ShearLoebRh
Banner Ind	Kennecott	ShellOil
BarryWrgt	Keyslat s	SoNatRes
Borg Warn	Kollmor	SouthldRoy s
Brit Pet	Koppers	SwstBnksh
Buttes Gas	LearPetrl wi	StdOil Ind
CabotCp	LevFd Cap	StdOilOh
CarrierG	LeviStrauss s	Suburb Pro
CoastalCp	LoneStin pf	SuperOil s
Conocolnc	La Pacif	TandyCp
Conoco 2pf	Malone Hyd	Tesoro Pet
ConracCp	MAPCO	TesoroP pf
ConsNatGs	Marion Lab	TexEastn
Cooper Ind	McDermott	TexGasTr s
Coopin cvpf	Meredith Co	Texas Inst
Cordura Cp	Merrill Lyn	TexOilGas s
Crown Zell	Mobil s	TexPac Ld
Datapoint	MontDakU	Texasgulf
DeSoto Inc	MorKnud	Texgif 3pf
DigitalEq	MtFuel Sup	Thom Betts
DowChem	Murphy Oil	Timeinc
Dravo Corp	NL Ind	Timeinc pfB
Dresser Ind	NatLiberty	Unit Inns
DutchBoy	Natomas s	ValeroEnr n
DynaCp Am	Newmt pfA	WalkerHg s
EastGasFuel	NorNat Gas	War Swasey
EdwrdsAG	NwstEnrgy s	WstnCoNA s
ExCellO	Paine Webb	WstnCoNA pf
Exxon	PainWeb pf	Westvaco
FstMiss Cp	PanhEPL	Weyerhsr pf
FlaEasCst	ParkerDrlt	Wolver WW
FreeprtMin s	Peabdyint	WoodsPetl
GalvstHou n	PeopleEner	
Gateway Ind	Phila Sub	

NEW LOWS—77

AlgLud 2.19pf	Gulf StaUt	PotEl 4.50pf
AmBrd 2.75pf	HanJhn Sec	PotEl 4.04pf
AmStr 5.51pf	Hawaii Elec	PSvCol 8.4pf
Arctic Ent	HomeGp pf	PubSvc Ind
BkTr 4.22pf	IllPw 4.20pf	PSInd 9.44pf
Benef 4.30pf	IndiM 2.25pf	PSEG 2.43pf
BestProd	Iowalll GE	PSE 12.25pf
BurlNor pf	KansCty PL	PSEG 7.80pf
CaroPL pfA	KCPL 2.33pf	PSEG 7.40pf
CenIll PSvc	KansPL 2.32pf	PSEG 9.62pf
CinG 9.28pf	LowesCos n	PugSdPL
CinG 9.52pf	MoPS 2.61pr	Roch GasE
Colg Palm	Montgom Se	StJos LtPw
CnPw 7.72pf	NevP 2.30pf	Shellr 1.35pf
ContGp 2pf	NewEng GE	SouNEng Tl
ContGp 4.50pf	NYS 3.75pf	Tennc 7.40pr
Daytn PwLt	Noeast Util	Toledo Ed
DukeP pfAA	NorInd PS	Toots Roll
DukeP pfA	OhEd 1.80pf	TWC 2pf
EvanP 2.10pf	OhPw 8.84pf	Transm Inc
FederDStr	OhPw 14pfA	TrnGPL 2.50pf
FstPenna	OhPw 14pfF	UnEl 2.72pf
FlaPowLt	Orange Rk	USLIFE Inc
Fla Pow	PacG&E	WinterJack
GaPw 2.56pf	PaPL 8.40pf	Wisc ElPow
GibrltFin	PhEl 7.75pf	

Tokyo Exchange

February 13, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	170	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	194
Asahi Glass	370	Mitsubi Chem.	207
Canon	648	Mitsubi Corp.	718
Dai Nip. Print	537	Mitsubi Elec	203
Fuji Bank	411	Mitsui Co.	381
Fuji Photo	525	Mitsukoshi	435
Hitachi	259	Nippon Elec.	412
Honda Motor	611	Nippon Steel	131
C. Itoh	476	Sharp	618
I.H.I.	141	Sony Corp	1,700
Japan Air L.	2,580	Sumitomo Bank	415
Kansai El. Pwr.	885	Sumitomo Chem.	134
Kao Soap	412	Sumitomo Metal	135
Kawasaki Steel	131	Taisho Marine	276
Kirin Brewery	407	Takeda	522
Komatsu	347	Teijin	151
Kubota	361	Tokyo Marine	634
Matsu El. Ind.	720	Toray	241
Matsu E. Wks	530	Toyota	834

New Index: 471.97; Previous: 471.46
Nikkei-DJ Index: 6,835.99; Previous: 6,828.85

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, February 13, 1980

Dollar Bonds

Alcoa 10-89	81½	82½
Argentina 9⅝-84	82½	84½
Ashland 7½-82	93¼	94¼
Australia 8¾-91	75⅜	76⅜
Australia 8¼-92	71½	72½
Avco 10¼-87	77	79
BTokyo 7⅝-84	83	84
Barclays 8½-92	71	72
BCHyd. 7¾-85	78¼	79¼
Bell Con 7¾-87	74¾	75¾
Beneficial 9¾-87	81¾	82¾
BFCE 8⅝-83	89	90
Canpac 9¾-89	80	81
Carter H.H. 9¾-86	82	83
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	78	79
Charbongs 8⅝-81	94¾	95¾
CNT 9½-86	84½	85½
Comalco 10¼-91	82	83
Cons. Foods 7½-91	74	76
Continental 9⅝-86	81½	82½
Dome Pet. 10-94	78	79
Dominion 10¼-84	86½	87½
Dow Chem. 9⅝-94	77	78
DSM 8¾-88	80	81
E E C 8¼-82	90¼	91¼
E E C 7¾-84	82	83
E C S 9-93	73½	74½
E C S 8¾-97	68¾	69¾
EdF 9⅝-86	85	86
E I B 8-84	82¼	83¼
E I B 8¾-93	69½	70½
Esso 8-86 (Nov.)	86½	87½
Eurofima 8½-83	88¼	89¼
E D C 9¾-84	88½	89½
Finland 9½-86	84¼	85¼
Senstar 10-89	80¼	81¼
GMAC 9¼-86	82	83
Gotaverken 8½-87	76¾	77¾
Gould 9¾-85	84½	85½
GTE 9¾-89	79	80
GulfWest 9¾-84	82½	84½
Home Oil 9½-86	84	81
Hudson Bay 10-94	78¼	79¼
ISE Cnda 9-82	88	90
I T T 9½-89	77	78
Kennecott 9½-86	79	80
Kidde W. 8½-85	79½	80½
Kockums 8-83	91	92
Manitoba 8¾-83	88¾	89¾
Manitoba 9½-89	78¾	79¾
Michelin 10-94	78¼	79¼
Midld Intl 8¾-86	84	85
NatWest 9-86(Jly)	88½	89½
NBrunswick 9-83	89¼	90¼
NBrunsw. 9¾-94	75	76
Newfoundld 10-94	75¾	76¾
NZealand 8½-83	87¾	88¾
Norskhyd 8½-92	73	74
Norway 9½-84	88¼	89¼
NScotia 9¾-89	79¼	80¼
Occidental 10¼-84	87¾	88¾
Ontario Hyd 8-87	75	76
Penney JC 8½-83	86¾	87¾
Pennwalt 9¾-84	85¾	86¾
Pepsico 9¾-84	86¾	87¾
Portland 10-84	88	89
Queb. Hyd. 10-99	73	74
Queb. Pro. 9-95	67¾	68¾
Saobsconia 8½-89	72	73
Shell 8-86	81¼	82¼
Shell 7½-87	79½	80½
Stind 8¾-88	82	83
StatOil 9⅝-89	80	81
Sweden 9¾-84	88¾	89¾
Transocean 8-86	87½	88½
Unilever 9¼-87	80½	81½
UnOil 7½-87	84	85
UnBis 9-89	77	79
Utah 8-87	84	85
Vwagen 7¾-87	73¾	74¾
Warner L. 9-84	86	87
BroadHale 4⅛-87	66	68
Canon 6¾-94	103½	105
Carnation 4-88	64½	66½
CIBA G. 4-94	86½	88½
Coke Bott. 6¾-93	76½	78½
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	136½	138½
Cr Suisse 4¾-93	110	111½
Cummint 6¼-86	76	78
Dartind 4¾-87	71	73
EastKodak 4½-88	72½	74½
Ford 6-86	76½	78½
Ford 5-88	67	69
Galveston 8¾-94	127½	129½
GenElec 4¼-87	81½	83½
GenFoods 4⅝-82	86	88
Gillette 4⅜-87	66	68
GulWestn 5-88	107	109
Honda 5½-89	104	105½
Honeywell 6-86	88½	90½
ICI 6¾-97	108½	109½
INA 6-97	100½	102½
ISE 6¼-89	82	84
ITT 4⅝-87	65½	67½
Lear 8-89	116½	118½
MorganJP 4¼-87	84	86
Nabisco 5¼-88	93	95
OwensIll 4½-87	107	109
PenneyJC 4½-87	66	68
RCA 5-88	68½	70½
Revlon 4⅞-87	100½	102½
Sperry 4¼-88	108	110
Squibb 4¼-87	75½	77½
Texaco 4½-88	91½	93½
Texas 7½-93	73½	75½
Tyco 8½-88	159½	161½
UBS 5-89	104½	106½
UnCarb 4¾-82	90	92
WarnLamb 4½-87	68½	70½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	66	68
Xerox 5-88	70½	72½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	69½	71½
BBC 4¼-93	93½	95½
Beatrice 6¾-91	91	93
Beatrice 4½-92	77	79
Beecham 6¾-92	101	102½
Boots 6⅝-93	100⅛	101¼
Borden 6⅞-91	85½	87½
Borden 5-92	74¼	76¼

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100

	Med.	Long.
Wednesday	88.976	75.865
Previous	89.344	75.882

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
February 13, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars: Spot	1,358.00	1,360.00	1,371.00	1,373.00
3 months	1,369.00	1,370.00	1,376.00	1,377.00
Cathodes: spot	1,296.00	1,298.00	1,315.00	1,317.00
3 months	1,326.00	1,328.00	1,343.00	1,344.00
Tin: spot	7,290.00	7,300.00	7,320.00	7,330.00
3 months	7,406.00	7,410.00	7,415.00	7,420.00
Lead: spot	507.00	510.00	518.00	520.00
3 months	491.50	492.00	497.00	498.00
Zinc: spot	392.00	393.00	380.00	382.00
3 months	404.00	405.00	392.00	393.00
Silver: spot	1,658.00	1,668.00	1,675.00	1,690.00
3 months	1,682.00	1,685.00	1,710.00	1,725.00
Aluminium: spot	944.00	946.00	955.00	957.00
3 months	954.00	955.00	960.50	961.00
Nickel: spot	3,060.00	3,080.00	3,075.00	3,085.00
3 months	3,170.00	3,180.00	3,186.00	3,190.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
February 13, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	303.00	292.00	292.00	293.00	297.25	298.00
May	314.50	298.00	300.00	301.50	302.50	304.00
Aug	313.50	308.50	301.50	302.50	303.50	304.00
Oct	313.50	308.50	301.50	302.00	303.50	305.00
14,167 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,520	1,468	1,500	1,502	1,468	1,470
May	1,522	1,472	1,513	1,514	1,471	1,473
Jly	1,530	1,476	1,521	1,523	1,476	1,477
Sep	1,538	1,489	1,536	1,538	1,489	1,492
Dec	1,568	1,520	1,568	1,570	1,521	1,524
Mar	1,573	1,545	1,588	1,592	1,545	1,550
May	1,602	1,600	1,599	1,600	1,465	1,474
6,857 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Mar	1,464	1,450	1,462	1,483	1,463	1,465
May	1,494	1,478	1,497	1,493	1,492	1,495
Jly	1,517	1,499	1,514	1,515	1,516	1,517
Sep	1,544	1,523	1,539	1,540	1,535	1,536
Nov	1,532	1,525	1,538	1,542	1,535	1,539
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	1,520	1,534	1,520	1,525
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,806	1,545	1,505	1,450
4,984 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
February 13, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Mar	2,845	2,720	2,750	2,750	+50
May	2,900	2,738	2,780	2,785	+60
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,780	2,810	+65
Aug	2,915	2,790	2,795	2,800	+53
Oct	2,915	2,810	2,840	2,850	+96
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	2,850	2,860	+80
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	2,850	2,890	+80
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,860	2,900	+80
4,270 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,465	1,380	1,390	1,405	+35
May	1,410	1,370	1,390	1,395	+37
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,390	—	+35
Sep	1,380	1,380	—	1,430	+60
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	—	1,445	+70
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	—	1,445	+68
144 lots					

Officer Commits Suicide in Japan

TOKYO, Feb. 13 (UPI) — A public security officer on Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost island, apparently committed suicide after bein questioned by prosecutors in a espionage case, police said today.

Authorities said that Shu Funayama, 51, hanged himself Feb 2 after being questioned in a cas involving three Japanese fisherma accused of passing information t the Soviet Union to gain permissio to fish in Soviet waters.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the February 13, 1980 closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers (These rates do not take into account bank service charges):

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	Swiss F.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	1.9115	4.415	110.13*	47.075*	0.2378	—	6.788*	118.595*	35.26*
Brussels (a)	28.185	65.0475	16.2215	6.931	3.4995*	14.729	—	17.479	5.1875
Frankfurt	1.7375	4.007	—	42.73*	2.158x	90.85*	6.166*	107.70*	31.98*
London (b)	2.307	—	4.00275	9.377	1,856.00	4.4075	64.99	3.716	12.5275
Milan	805.20	1,858.80	463.52	198.03	—	420.73	28.571	499.38	148.30
New York	—	2.3078	0.576	0.246	0.124x	0.524	0.036	0.619	0.184
Paris	4.0625	9.3865	234.12*	—	5.05x	212.49*	14.429*	252.20*	74.89*
Zurich	1.6136	3.7213	92.8709*	39.68275*	0.20035	84.363*	5.72495*	—	29.69065*
ECU	1.43965	0.624118	2.50053	5.85363	1,159.28	2.75204	40.5622	2.32201	7.81803

Dollar values: Belgian financial franc: 28.85; Canadian $: 1.1614; Danish krone: 5.435; Escudo: N.A.; Fin. mark: 3.699; Hong Kong $: 4.8755; Irish £: 0.4694; Israeli £: 30.865; Kuwaiti dinar: 0.2723; Norw. krone: 4.8635; Peseta: 66.27; Saudi Riyal: 3.35925; Schilling: 12.4605; Singapore $: 2.1515; Swedish krona: 4.147; U.A.E. dirham: 3.74325; Yen: 242.12.
£ Sterling: 1.093 Irish £.
(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (z) In U.S. cents.
ECU: European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.
Closing rates or official fixings for European centers: 2 p.m. EST rates for New York.

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 13

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
— A—A—A —								
AARs	.40	2.9	9	30	13¾	13¾	13¾	
AAV	.20	4.6	6	13	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ¼
APS	.44	4.9	6	47	9	8½	9	+ ½
ATI			238	35	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	— ¼
AVC			4	40	10⅛	10¼	10½	+ ¼
AZL			22	830	14⅝	12⅞	13	—1½
AZL pf	.48	6.2		62	8⅞	7½	7¾	— ⅜
AcmePr				11	2½	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
AcmeU	.34	2.6	13	7	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
Action				23	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
ActonCp	.30b	1.9	10	125	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
AdmRes n			24	197	15	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
AdmRus	s.12	.6	18	47	21⅛	20½	21⅛	+ ⅜
AdobeO	.20	.4	41	129	u55¾	53¾	54	+ ⅜
AegisCp			14	403	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
AeroFlo	.50	1.9	5	5	26¾	26½	26½	— ½
Aeronca				60	6¾	6¼	6½	+ ¼
AffilCap	.10e	1.3		3	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
AffilHsp	.28	5.6	10	1	5	5	5	
AffilPub	.96	3.2	10	13	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ¼
AllerSix	.32	6.4	8	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
AirExpr n			14	77	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
AlskAir	.30r	6.0	9	28	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
AlboW	.10e	2.5	3	40	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Alcolac	.20	1.4	12	44	14¼	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
AlohaAir	.10e	1.7		42	6	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Alphaln	.10	.4	17	19	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
Altamil	.32	2.7	4	37	12	11¾	12	
Altec			23	64	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
AlterInv	.50	2.0	8	1	25⅛	25½	25½	
Amdhl	.40	1.3	30	1373	32	30	30⅛	—1⅞
AmAgro	s.20	1.1	17	30	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
AmBilt	.30e	3.4	5	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
AmBrd wt				19	30⅝	30	30	
ABusPd	.44	4.1	6	8	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
AGarPd	.34	1.3	10	16	u26⅞	26	26⅞	+1⅛
AIsraeli s			2	564	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
AMzeA	.48	2.5	12	155	19½	18¾	19¼	+ ⅜
AMzeB	.48	2.6	11	66	18⅞	17⅝	18⅝	+ ½
AmMtg	62c		2	18	17¾	17	17¾	+ ¼
AMaBld s			14	156	6⅜	5⅞	6¼	— ⅛
AMotln	.36	2.5	6	30	15	14½	14½	— ⅜
AmPetf	2.50	5.7	6	16	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	— ¼
AmPlan Cp			4	10	2	2	2	— ⅛
APrecs	.40	3.4	8	29	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
AScIE				71	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
AmSeat	.40	2.5		16	u16⅛	15¾	15⅞	— ⅜
AmTec	.64	8.7	5	10	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
AndrJcb n			19	135	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
Andrea	.36	5.2	14	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
AngloC	.21e	.9	12	415	24⅝	23⅜	23⅞	+ ½
Anthony	.44b	4.5	4	10	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
ApiDta	.16	1.3	16	171	13½	12½	12⅝	— ⅜
AqutCd	g.47			221	43⅜	41½	41½	—2
ArrowA	.20	2.5	5	1	8	8	8	
Arundel	.10e	1.4	5	238	7⅛	7	7⅛	
Asamer	g.40			494	23½	23	23⅛	— ⅛
AskinSvc				252	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅜
Astrex			10	10	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
Atalnto			8	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Atco Ind				2	15-16	15-16	15-16	
AtlsCM	.16e	2.2	18	2218	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
AtlasCp wt				8	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
Augat s	.40	1.3	17	174	31	29⅜	30⅞	+1½
AutoTrn				89	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
AutmRod				47	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
AutoSw	1.20	2.4	13	87	u49⅝	49	49⅝	+ ⅜
AVEMC	.40	3.3	10	66	12	11⅞	12	+ ½
Avondl	1.20	6.2	10	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
— B—B—B —								
BRT				7	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Badger	.80	6.6	6	8	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
Baker	.20	4.2		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
BaldwS	.32a	4.1		6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
BanFd	1.72e	7.2		18	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
Bangor wt				31	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Banistr g				122	16	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
Barclay				29	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
BarcoCa	.12	2.4	16	1	5	5	5	
BarnesE			17	69	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Barnwl	.20	1.0		80	22⅛	20⅝	20⅝	—1⅝
BarryR	s.16	2.0	9	89	8¼	7⅝	8	+ ⅜
BarthS				4	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
Bartons				10	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
BaruchF			55	262	18⅝	16⅝	17½	+ ⅜
BasRsNY n			34	345	8	7½	7½	— ⅛
BelsclR			31	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
BnlStA	s.40	1.5	7	42	28	27½	27½	— ½
BnlStB	s.40	1.4	7	21	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
BergEnl			5	42	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
BergnB	.32	2.3	9	105	14⅝	13¾	14	— ⅜
BrgB pf	1.15	4.9		1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
BernzO				27	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Berven				7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
BethCp			12	2	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
Beverly	.24	2.2	12	1039	12⅛	10⅝	11⅛	—1⅛
BicPen	.48	4.6	8	44	11	10½	10½	— ⅛
BigV Sup	.30	3.5	5	11	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
BillyKid n			4	32	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
BinkMf	1.20	6.3	6	35	19⅜	19	19	— ¼
Blessng	.54	7.2	4	31	7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
Blount	.44	1.8	10	92	u36⅛	35	35½	+ ⅜
BodinAp				41	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
BoltBer	.40	1.9	19	20	21½	21	21½	+ ⅛
BowVall	g.10			562	48⅛	46½	46⅝	—1⅛
BowlAn	.28	5.6	6	2	5	5	5	
Bowmar			68	153	6⅝	6	6⅛	— ¼
Bowne	.60b	2.3	7	39	26⅝	26⅛	26⅜	+ ¼
BradldN	.26	1.9	10	133	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
Branch	.20	4.1	5	35	5½	4⅞	4⅞	— ½
Braniff wt				6	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Brascan	1.20	5.1	11	474	24½	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
BraunE			9	13	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	— ½
Breeze	.571	4.1	6	12	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
BristBr	.60	2.0	11	11	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	
BroDart	.20	4.1	10	12	5	4⅞	5	
BrooksP	s.40	1.5	13	72	27	26⅛	26⅞	+ ⅝
BrownCo wt				124	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
BrnFA	1.24	3.2	12	7	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	+ ⅛
BrnFB	1.24	3.0	13	16	41⅛	40⅝	40⅞	— ⅛
Buell	.50	5.6	6	3	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
Burgess				112	2⅝	2½	2½	
Burnsin	.60	3.0	10	26	20⅛	20	20	— ¼
— C—C—C —								
CK Pat	.16	.6	37	411	26⅜	25⅜	25¾	— ⅛
CDI			4	56	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
CHB Fd	.57b	8.3	8	18	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
CMI Cp	.05e	1.1	7	295	5	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅜
CRS	.36	2.5	5	38	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
CSE	1.40b	7.2	5	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
CopleA			4	47	4½	3⅞	4⅛	— ⅛
Coldor s	.50	2.2	10	54	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
Calcomp				68	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	
CalPtC	2	4.3	7	16	46⅝	45¼	46⅛	+1⅛
Camco	.30	.8	14	57	38½	37⅞	38⅜	+ ⅜
Campnll n			3	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
CmpChb g				192	14½	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
CdnHmst g				355	27¼	26⅞	27	
CdMarc	g.46		10	31	18⅝	17⅞	18	— ⅜
CdnMer g				51	u23⅝	22⅝	23¼	+ ¼
CdnOcc	s.24			33	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
CapitlFd	.20	5.0	10	10	4	4	4	
Caresso	.05e	1.7	15	24	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
CaroEn	s1.20	5.3	3	11	23	22¾	22¾	
CaroPL pf	5	12.		z10	43	43	43	
CarrolDv	.05e	1.1	7	10	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
CastlAM	1b	5.6	5	11	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
CasFd	1.60a	8.3		29	19½	19¼	19¼	
Cavitrn	.12e	.8	18	108	u15	13⅝	14⅛	— ⅛
CelluCft			6	14	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
CenM pf	3.50	12.		z20	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
CenSe	.70e	8.9		17	7⅝	7⅜	7⅞	+ ⅛
Cenvill	1.40	5.4	6	70	26⅛	25½	25¾	— ¼
Cetec	.12	1.8	10	47	6⅝	6⅝	6½	
ChadMI	.60	9.1	6	16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
ChampHo				333	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
ChartMd			9	18	29⅜	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
ChrtM pf	.75	12.		2	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
Chmpist	.28	2.7	8	11	10⅜	10½	10½	
ChiefDv g s				198	36	34¾	34¾	—1
ChildWld			6	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
ChllmCp	.30	4.8	6	27	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
CircleK s			9	126	13	12⅝	12⅝	
Citation	.56	6.1	6	7	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
CitBkNJ	2	9.1	4	1	22	22	22	
CityGas	1	5.3	7	7	19	18¾	18¾	— ½
Clabir	.18b	2.7	11	20	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
ClarkC	.29e	4.2	6	15	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
Clarostat			8	15	13⅝	12¾	13⅝	+ ⅞
Clausng	s1.08	3.9	11	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
Clopay	.16	2.0	12	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
CohenHat			10	29	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Cohu	.16e	2.2	12	51	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
Colemn	1	5.9	7	48	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
ColCml			63	149	6⅝	6	6¼	— ⅜
Colwell	.60	2.9	23	347	21	19	20⅝	+2
Comincg	3			564	69	64½	66¼	—2¼
ComAll	.50	2.5	6	19	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅝
CommMt	.60b	1.6	6	485	u37⅝	36	36⅝	+1½
Comdint s			13	428	u58½	55⅝	57	+ ⅜
ComarCp			19	27	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Compo	.20	2.6	9	68	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅛
CompuD			7	21	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	— ¼
Complnv			5	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
Conchm	.80	5.0		4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
ConcrdF				8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Condec	.331	1.7	11	171	21	20	20	— ⅜
ConrHm	1.53t	12.	5	11	12⅝	12½	12½	
Conrov	.16	2.3	6	36	7¼	6⅞	7	— ⅛
ConsOG				180	u28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅜
ConsRef	.80	4.2	12	44	19⅛	19	19	— ½
ConlMtl			11	46	8⅝	8¼	8½	— ⅛
Cookin	.20e	2.9	6	45	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
CoopJr				12	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
CoreLb	.28	.7	36	44	u43⅝	42⅜	43	+1⅝
Cornilus	.80	4.5	7	13	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ¼
CresiO	s.16a	.8	31	216	22	20½	20½	—1
Crompl	1.80	5.4	4	2	33⅜	33½	33½	—1
CrossAT	1.40	4.2	10	44	33¼	33	33¼	+ ¼
CrowlM	.50	8.1	2	9	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
CwnCP	s.80a	1.9	3	134	43⅛	42	42⅝	—1⅛
CwnCP B	n.80a	2.1		29	40	38¾	39	—1
CwnCP pf	1.92	3.7		1	52½	52½	52½	—1
CrutcR	.36	1.6	43	318	u23⅝	22	22⅛	— ⅜
CrystlO s			30	388	32⅝	31	31½	—1⅜
CubicCp	.60	2.5	9	92	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅜
Curtice	1.10b	4.4	7	16	25	24⅝	24⅞	+ ¼
Cyprus				47	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Cyprus pf	1.70	12.		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
— D—D—D —								
DCL			7	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
DWG	.291	8.0	5	140	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
DamonC			22	13	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ¼
Damson				419	22⅛	20⅜	21	— ⅝
DataAc	n.731	6.3	9	1078	u11⅞	9⅝	11⅝	+1⅝
Datapd	.30	1.3	17	277	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
DayMn	.75e	2.2	18	81	35⅝	34⅜	34⅜	—1½
Decoratr	.24	8.3	11	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
DelLabs	.48	3.2	12	2	15	15	15	
DelhiO	.10	.2	45	569	u45¼	42½	43⅛	—1⅞
DelhwdF	.60	5.9	8	6	10⅛	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Depositr	1.60	7.0	5	3	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅜
DesanJw			48	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
DevCpA			3	20	22½	21¾	22½	+1
DevonGp s			5	z200	24¼	24¼	24¼	
Digicon			44	428	u15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
Dillard	.40	2.7	5	3	15	14⅝	15	
Diodes				63	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
DrsFab			8	20	2	1⅞	1⅞	
Dixicon	.30	.2	6	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
DomeP g s				1428	u64⅛	62	62⅝	+ ⅜
Domir g	2			101	24⅜	24	24	
DorcGen	.20	.5	11	589	38½	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅜
DghtyB	n.30b	4.1	8	5	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Downey	s.32	4.3	4	7	7½	7⅛	7½	
DrivHarr			7	3	17⅝	17¼	17½	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
11⅛	7	DrFair	.40	4.5	18	19	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
1⅜	1-16	Dunlop	.09e	5.8	9	103	1 9-16	1 7-16	1 9-16	+ ⅛
30⅛	17¾	DplxPd	1	3.6	5	80	28⅛	27⅝	27¾	+ ¼
54	32	Dplx pf	1.45	2.9		5	49¼	49¼	49¼	+2⅛
15⅞	9	DurTst	.40a	2.9	14	33	14	13⅞	14	— ⅛
15⅜	3⅝	Dynlctn			99	520	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
17⅝	14⅛	Dyneer	s.56	3.7	6	7	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
		— E—E—E —								
5⅝	3⅜	EAC	.36	6.9	18	25	5¼	5¼	5¼	
19	10	EECO	.28	1.7	12	9	16⅝	16½	16½	+ ¼
41¼	15⅝	EarthRes	1.50	3.6	11	563	u41¾	40⅝	41¼	+ ½
3⅝	1⅛	Edmos				29	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
26	12¼	EDO s	.40	1.8	13	185	22⅞	22	22⅛	+ ½
14⅝	6⅛	Ehren				286	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅜
4¼	2¼	ElAudD				5	3½	3¼	3¼	
28⅞	16½	Electrog	1	4.0	8	13	24⅞	24½	24⅝	+ ¼
37	25⅝	ElecAm	1.40	4.0	7	199	35⅛	33½	35	+1⅝
16⅜	7⅛	Elsinor n			16	252	11	10⅝	10⅝	
18⅝	6¼	EngyRs	.24	1.5	22	128	17⅛	16½	16½	— ½
2⅞	1⅝	Ero Ind				5	2½	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
13½	6⅞	Espey	.20e	1.8	14	13	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
19½	14¼	EsqRd	.57e	4.0	3	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	12⅛	EvansAr	.40b	3.1	8	13	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ½
7¾	2⅝	Execlve			6	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		— F—F—F —								
16¾	8⅛	FPA	.40	2.5	3	12	16	15¾	16	
14⅝	9⅝	Fabind	s.40	2.9	4	7	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
5½	3	FairTex			5	13	4	4	4	
1⅜	11-16	FairfNob				12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	2⅝	FairmC				1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12⅞	8⅛	FayDrg	.24b	2.1	8	18	11⅛	11½	11½	
19½	12⅛	FedMart				9	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
18½	13¾	FedRt	1.40	7.5	22	38	u18⅞	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅜
11	5⅛	FedRes			32	341	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
67	25⅝	Felmnt	.25	.4	29	70	u68½	67⅛	67⅛	+ ⅜
20⅛	12¼	FlnGen	.40b	2.2	8	23	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ¼
18	10⅛	FlnGnA	.40b	2.9		2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
24⅛	15	FtSLSh	1b	6.7	4	1	15	15	15	
4½	2⅝	Fstmrk				6	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
15⅛	8⅝	FischrP	.53t	4.9	9	54	11	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
23½	17	FitchGE	2.60	12.	6	5	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
9⅛	3⅝	Flagg			13	11	7⅜	7½	7½	— ⅜
30	17⅜	FlightSf	s.16	.5	22	96	29½	28⅝	29½	+ ⅜
4	2	FloCap				3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
17⅞	7⅞	FloRck	.24	1.9	6	45	13	12⅝	12⅞	
39⅝	12⅝	FlowGen			25	110	u40⅞	39⅝	40	+ ⅜
13⅛	10⅛	Flowers	.48	4.1	7	6	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
26½	15⅝	FlukeJ s			15	61	25	24⅝	24⅝	
7⅝	4½	Foodrm			8	12	5	4⅞	4⅞	
13⅝	7	FooteM	.20e	1.7	14	43	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
48	29⅝	Foote pf	2.20	5.2		1	42	42	42	+ ½
63	41	FordCan g				z10	46	46	46	+1
19⅝	10⅛	ForestC	.10	.6	11	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
25⅜	4⅝	ForestLab			19	72	22½	21½	22¼	+ ⅜
21½	5⅝	FrankRt	.12e	.6	25	32	18¾	18½	18⅝	
10⅝	8	Franks	.36	4.2	5	66	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
21⅝	18½	Frantz	1a	5.1	5	4	20	19⅜	19⅜	— ½
8¾	5	Friedm	24b	3.1	4	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
13	7¼	Frionas	.40	5.1	4	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
7½	5½	Frischs	.30b	5.1	4	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
14⅝	9	FrontA	.20b	1.6	5	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
7⅛	3⅝	FrontA wt				7	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
		— G—G—G —								
4⅛	1½	GIExpl			10	65	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
6½	2¼	GIT				35	3⅝	3	3	— ⅛
7½	2⅝	GRI			16	150	3	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅛	1⅛	GTI			13	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
6½	3⅝	Galaxy			5	5	4	4	4	
11¼	6⅞	Garan	.80	8.1	6	52	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ¼
2⅜	2	Garland				10	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
38⅞	15½	GatLlet	.40b	1.2	16	77	33⅝	32⅝	32½	—1⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Gavird	.05e	2.0	4	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
20⅛	19½	GelmSc s			20	25	19⅝	19½	19½	
6⅝	3½	GnEmp	.32b	5.1	6	45	6⅛	6¼	6¼	
10½	3½	GenExp				1398	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
3⅞	2	GnHous			6	58	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ¼
8⅛	2⅜	Genisco			8	89	6⅝	6¼	6½	— ⅛
35⅝	21	Gerber s			22	104	31⅝	30½	30½	— ⅝
19⅝	15⅛	GlantF s	1	5.7	5	5	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	8⅝	GntYel	g.60		15	127	18⅛	17⅝	18	— ⅛
31	5⅛	Glasrock	.10	.3	44	50	30½	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅝
34⅞	25	Glatflr	1.60	5.8	5	14	27⅞	27½	27½	+ ⅛
35½	19½	Glnmr	.88b	2.6	8	3	33½	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅜
11½	8	Glasser	.44	4.8	6	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	Gldblatt				11	3⅛	3⅛	3½	
31¼	12½	GldNugt	.08t	.3	38	799	25⅝	23⅞	23⅞	—1⅛
13⅝	7⅛	GoldWH	.64	5.4	7	36	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	⅝	Goldfield				3377	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	GoodLS				14	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Gdrich wt				21	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	GouldT	1.28	9.1	9	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	6½	GrahMf	.20	1.9	106	16	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
14	8¼	GrandAu	.34e	2.7	5	12	12⅝	12½	12½	— ½
12¼	7⅛	GrndCtl	.50	5.9	7	5	8½	8½	8½	
14	6⅝	GranerA			110	19	11⅜	11	11	— ⅜
11⅝	6½	GtAmind			4	13	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
24½	5⅝	GtBasinP				589	22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
43⅝	23	GtLkCh	.32	.8	17	54	42½	41½	42⅛	
11⅛	7	GREIT	.40	4.0	18	3	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
29	20⅛	GrossT	1.44	5.5	8	18	26½	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	GuarBk n			9	15	7⅛	7	7⅛	
20⅜	13¼	Guilfrd	s.52	2.9	4	27	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
120½	31⅝	GlfCan	g1.60			694	118⅞	117	117⅝	— ⅝
15⅝	7	Gulfstrm			7	157	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
		— H—H—H —								
7⅜	4⅛	Hampln	.65t	13.	3	24	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
15⅝	10½	Hannfrd	.88	6.6	5	11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
9½	5⅝	HanSqRt			88	29	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
39½	25	Harland	1.20	3.0	72	14	u40⅛	39⅝	40⅛	+1⅛
7½	2¼	Harvey			9	39	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
8⅝	4⅝	Hasbro			6	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
13½	9⅝	Hasting	.60	5.3	6	6	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
7	3½	HawaiA				6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12½	6⅛	HlthCh s			48	523	u12⅛	11½	11⅝	— ⅜
10¼	6⅝	HelthM	.30	3.6	4	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
10¼	7½	HelnWr	.40a	4.9	6	13	8⅛	8	8	
10⅛	3⅛	Heinick	.10	1.1	13	112	9⅝	8⅝	9	+ ¼
3⅛	1⅜	HelmMtg				71	2	2	2	
10⅛	6	HIGinc	.12r	1.3	8	37	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
8⅝	2⅝	HllrAv			14	13	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
19⅛	5⅝	Hlptrnic	.20	.9	24	195	u22⅛	20⅛	22¼	+3⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Hofman	.20	5.7	11	8	3⅛	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
16⅝	6⅝	HollyCp			16	434	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
39	15	Hormel	1.68	4.7	6	9	35½	35⅛	35½	
37½	9⅛	HornHar			35	173	34⅝	34⅛	34½	+ ½
1		HornH wt				1	17½	17½	17½	
15½	9⅛	HospMt	.60	4.0	25	23	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
23⅝	16⅝	Hotel	2.10e	9.9	9	20	23⅛	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
8⅛	5½	HousRon	.50b	6.6	4	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	HouseVl			9	28	3⅝	3	3	
31⅛	15⅝	HouOM	.80	2.7	19	2627	u31⅝	29⅝	30⅛	—1⅝
29	18	HouO pf	1.69	6.1		576	28⅛	27⅝	27⅞	— ⅛
49½	10⅝	HowelC	.40a	.9	8	152	46	45	45	
5½	2⅝	Howell	.10e	2.3	21	12	4½	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
27⅛	26⅛	HowelPt n				514	27½	d25⅞	26	—1½
34	25½	HubelIB	1.70	5.4	7	6	31⅛	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
30⅛	11⅛	HuckMf	.36	1.2	10	8	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅜
11½	7⅝	HudsnGn			4	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
108	47	HudBO	g2.30			287	u114½	109	111¼	+3¾
9⅛	4⅛	HuntH	.20	2.7	7	15	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
72½	35⅝	HuskyO g	1			186	69½	68⅛	69	—1
		— I—I—I —								
9⅝	3½	ICH	.20	2.5	5	4	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
17½	7¾	ICM	1e	6.8	13	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
7½	3¼	IFS Ind	.18	3.7	4	34	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
17	10⅜	IMC	.28	1.8	5	12	15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ¼
11⅛	8	IRT Pr	.96	8.2	17	6	11	11	11	
1	⅝	ITI			50	106	1	⅞	1	+3-16
9⅛	6⅝	ImpCh	.42e	4.5		2	u 9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
2 5-16	1⅝	ImpGp	.12e	6.6	6	25	2	1 13-16	1 13-16	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Implnd	s.05l	.6	5	15	8	8	8	
44¼	21¾	ImpOil	g1.40			1198	41¾	40⅝	40⅝	—1
2⅝	⅝	InflightSv				35	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
33⅝	17⅜	Instron	.40	1.3	7	28	30⅝	30	30	— ⅜
1½	⅝	InstrSys			28	1017	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
14½	9⅝	InsSy pf	.25t	2.0		30	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
17⅝	6⅝	IntegRes			12	307	17½	16⅝	17¼	— ⅜
22⅝	7⅜	IntCtyGs	g.32			1123	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	— ⅜
18	10⅝	Intrmk	s.36	.9	7	14	17½	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	IntBnknt			9	695	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
13⅜	5⅛	IntCtris n			12	132	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
1⅛	11-16	IntFdSvc				15	⅞	13-16	⅞	+1-16
7⅝	5	IntProt	.30	5.0	4	30	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
8¼	5⅝	IntSeaw			8	24	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	IntStrch			16	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4¼	1⅞	InvestFla				6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
30⅞	19½	Ionics			13	14	29⅝	29½	29½	+ ½
31⅜	11½	IroqBrd	.36	2.3	9	54	16¼	15½	15½	— ⅜
		— J—J—J —								
5½	4⅛	Jaclyn	.40b	8.8	6	9	5	5	5	— ⅛
17½	18½	Jacobs	.50	2.9	9	77	u17⅝	17	17	— ¼
9⅜	4½	Jensen	1.50t	29.	5	11	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
6⅝	2	Jetero	.10e	1.6	16	8	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
4½	1⅝	Jetronic			7	13	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	3½	JohnPd	.36	6.5		18	5½	5⅜	5½	
18⅝	8⅜	JuniperP			103	165	16⅝	16	16½	+ ½
18⅝	3⅝	Jupiter			3	9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
		— K—K—K —								
8⅝	4⅛	KTelin	.30e	3.5	8	117	u 9	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Kaisin	.75c			87	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅛	5⅝	Kalistad n			20	96	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	
6⅝	3⅛	KapokT			28	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ½
19⅝	11⅝	KayCp	.75b	3.4	8	132	u22⅝	19¾	22	+2¼
28¼	10¼	KenaiCp			25	229	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+ ½
14⅝	9	Kenwin	.80a	6.3	6	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Key.Co	.30	5.1	3	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
25	8⅝	Key Ph	n.03b	.2	91	22	20	20	20	
1⅜	¾	Kidde wt				11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4¼	2⅝	KlnArk			9	41	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
31⅞	15⅝	KingRud	.40	1.4	8	132	30⅝	28⅝	28⅞	—1
56½	19⅝	KirbyEx			14	57	56½	55½	56	+ ⅜
4⅝	2⅛	Kit Mfg				3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
3	2	KleerVu			24	23	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Kleinerts				15	18	10	10	
29½	14⅝	Knogo n			18	29	28⅛	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅜
5⅝	1½	KuhnStr				14	5	4⅞	5	— ⅛
		— L—L—L —								
5¼	3½	LSB	.23t	5.9	7	15	4	3⅞	3⅞	
3¼	1⅝	LaBarge	.06	2.0	19	208	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
7¾	4⅝	LaMaur	.20	3.1	9	12	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
4⅝	2¼	LaPnt			15	19	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	2⅝	LakeSh g				69	7⅝	7⅛	7½	
14⅝	4⅛	Landmk			105	56	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
11½	7⅜	Laneco	.24	2.2	5	5	11	11	11	
18⅝	10⅛	LazKop	n.40	2.3	8	25	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ½
29⅝	15⅝	LeaRonl	.60	2.0	10	19	u29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	+ ½
6½	3	LeePh			16	48	4½	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
19¼	12	LehlghP			5	5	18½	18½	18½	
3⅝	2¼	LeisureT			4	21	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
8⅝	5	LibtyFb	.56t	9.3	4	5	6	6	6	+ ⅛
12	8	Lightolr	.30	2.8	5	16	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	LillIAnn	.24	2.2	15	7	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
10½	5⅝	LincAm			11	43	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
3½	1⅜	LloydsE				13	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Lodge	.10e	2.1	13	43	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
31	17½	Lohmn	1.20	4.4	12	23	27⅝	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
42⅝	14¼	LoewT wf				132	39⅛	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅝
22⅝	11¼	Logicon			11	56	22¼	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
32⅝	18⅝	LaGenS	1.05	3.3	9	6	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	3⅝	LundyEl			11	65	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	6⅝	Lydall	.70	8.8	6	2	8	8	8	
6	2⅝	LynchCp			4	57	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
3	1½	Lynnwear			5	12	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
		— M—M—M —								
6½	4⅝	MPO			5	17	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	5	Macks	.20	3.8	5	13	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
5¼	1⅛	Macrod			73	442	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
16¼	13¼	ManrC	s.40b	3.0	9	32	14	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
4 5-16	15-16	Marinda			16	805	3⅛	2 13-16	2⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	18⅝	Marm pf	2.25	12.		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	5	Marshin	.64t	4.5	9	67	15	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	MartPr	.40	4.4	13	13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
13½	6⅞	Masind	.20	2.6		18	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅝	Masters			6	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	21	MtlRsh s			22	28	27⅜	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
25	9⅝	Matrix s			22	4	24⅝	24	24	
5⅝	2⅝	MaulTec	.14	2.8	100	133	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
15⅝	4⅞	McCulO			14	1798	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	McKeon			4	46	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
26½	15⅝	Means	1.20	5.0	8	28	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
11¼	8¼	Medalst	.56	5.1	5	2	11	11	11	
29⅞	20⅝	MedloG	.84	3.0	8	69	28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
27⅛	10½	Meenan	n.24	.9	10	160	26½	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅝
11⅛	7⅝	Megolnt	.28	3.7	2	43	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	12	MEMCo	1	7.3	6	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
13⅝	8½	MercSL	.50b	5.7	4	30	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	7½	MetPro	1.32	11.	10	16	12⅛	12	12	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Metex	.40	3.3	7	13	12	12	12	— ⅛
34⅝	19¼	Metpth	.32	1.1	102	262	29	28	28⅞	+ ⅜
5⅝	3	Metrocar			26	9	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	MichGen			20	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	6⅝	MichSug	.40	2.3	8	208	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	MichS pf	.24	6.0		4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Micklbry	.16	2.5	18	28	6½	6⅝	6½	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	MidldCo	.30	2.7	5	40	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
23⅛	9⅛	MidlGls	.40b	3.9	14	16	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	8⅝	Miller H			7	17	u12½	12	12	+ ¼
8	4⅝	MissnIT			2	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
47	20	MitchlE	s.20	.4	21	324	46⅝	45⅝	46	— ⅛
24½	12⅝	MiteCp	.60	3.1	7	2	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
6⅝	4⅝	MonMg	.44	9.3	5	62	4⅝	d 4½	4⅝	— ⅛
24½	13⅝	Moog	.40b	1.8	13	48	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅜
10½	7⅛	MtgGth	.91e	9.0	13	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
7	4½	MortnSh	.32	6.7	4	34	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
29⅝	20	MrVMll	1.20a	4.2	5	1	28⅝	28½	28½	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	MovStr	.60	5.4	5	8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Movielab	.52t	8.2	6	20	6½	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
		— N—N—N —								
19	11⅛	NFC	.20	1.1	13	231	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
16⅝	5⅝	Nardo	.24	1.7	10	37	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
17½	10⅞	NCnvStn	.60	3.5	9	37	17⅜	17	17	+ ⅛
13½	6⅝	NatEdu	.68t	4.8	6	61	u14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅜
20⅝	17⅝	NlGasO n			8	30	u21	20⅝	20⅝	
24⅛	12⅝	NlHllE			10	9	21⅝	21½	21½	
10¼	1⅝	NKinney				169	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
10½	5¼	NlPatent				640	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
8⅝	5	NtSecR	.60a	7.5	8	48	8	7½	8	+ ⅛
11	4⅝	NtSilvr				11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅛	NtSpinn	.24	3.8	6	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
14⅝	4⅝	NelsLB	.72t	8.9	8	37	8½	8	8½	— ⅛
3⅝	2¼	NestLM	.15e	4.0	34	x20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
28⅝	17⅝	NHamp	.80a	3.0	7	13	27½	26⅝	27	— ⅜
3¼	1⅝	Nidria	.06e	2.7	11	68	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
38½	10⅛	NMxAr	.30e	.9	70	23	35⅝	35	35	— ⅜
11	7⅝	NPlnRt	s.90	10.	10	48	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅛	NProc	.60	8.4	7	43	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	20⅝	NYTim	.90	3.8	8	286	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅜
13⅝	5⅝	NewbE	.50	4.0		61	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	10¼	Newcor	s.56	3.5	6	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
5	2⅝	Nexus			9	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
30⅝	20⅝	NiagFSv	.94	4.2	5	3	22½	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
2½	1¼	Noelind			20	40	2½	2¼	2¼	
5⅝	2⅝	Nolex			17	90	4⅛	3⅞	4¼	+ ⅛
20⅝	8⅝	Norin	.60	3.2	6	29	19	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅜
13	11	Nori pf	1.50	13.		18	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
11½	6½	Nortek	.08	1.0	5	80	8⅝	7¾	7⅝	— ⅛
28¼	15½	NoARoy	.24	.8	12	298	u30½	29⅝	30	+1⅝
24⅝	9½	NoCdO g			34	135	23½	22½	22¼	—1
19⅝	9⅝	NuclDta			8	23	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ½
43⅝	22⅝	Numac	g.07t			311	40⅛	38½	38½	—1⅝
		— O—O—O —								
12⅝	3⅝	OEA	.20e	1.8	19	38	11½	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	10½	Oakwd	.12b	.8	6	16	16¼	15½	15½	— ½
8	4	OhArt	.24	4.0	7	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
10	6⅝	OllaInd	.40e	4.5	7	4	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	+ ⅛
75½	31⅝	OOkiep			18	z150	68⅝	67⅝	67⅝	— ⅜
15⅝	8⅝	OrlaleH	.95e	7.0	3	30	13⅝	13⅝	13½	— ⅜
5⅝	2⅛	Ormand			13	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
18⅝	13⅝	OSulivn	.80	5.5	5	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
5	3⅝	OversSec				1	u 5½	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3	OxfordFl			3	40	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅝	4¼	OzarkA			4	56	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
		— P—Q —								
3⅝	⅞	PF Ind				118	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
16¼	12⅛	PGEpfA	1.50	12.		7	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
15	10½	PGEpfB	1.37	13.		13	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
13⅝	9⅝	PGEpfC	1.25	12.		2	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
13⅝	9½	PGEpfD	1.25	13.		23	10⅛	d 9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
13½	9⅝	PGEpfE	1.25	13.		3	9⅝	d 9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
13¼	9¼	PGEpfG	1.20	12.		9	10	d 9	10	— ⅛
25⅝	19⅝	PGEpfW	2.57	13.		27	19⅝	d19⅛	19½	— ⅜
25½	17⅝	PGEpfV	2.32	13.		13	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
27⅝	19	PGEpfT	2.54	13.		42	19⅝	19⅝	19½	+ ⅛
28⅛	19⅝	PGEpfS	2.62	13.		18	21½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
12½	8⅛	PGEpfH	1.12	13.		8	8½	8½	8½	—1
21½	15⅝	PGEpfO	2	13.		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
24	16½	PGEpfL	2.25	13.		4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	15⅝	PGEpfK	2.04	13.		10	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
24½	17⅝	PGEpfJ	2.32	13.		6	17⅝	d17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
46⅝	33¼	PacLt pf	4.50	13.		z280	35	33⅝	35	+1⅛
29	15¼	PacTrst	1.20	4.8	10	16	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
54	41	PacPL pf	5	11.		z25	43½	43½	43½	
31⅛	14⅛	PageP g n				372	30⅝	28⅝	28½	—1⅝
36⅝	26	PallCps	.44	1.2	21	40	36	35⅝	35⅝	+ ¼
3	1⅛	PalomrF			7	14	2⅝	2½	2½	
32	13⅝	Paradyn n			33	301	u33⅝	32	33	+1⅛
14⅝	4⅝	ParkEl			13	66	u14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ¼
42⅝	22	Parsons s	1	2.5	14	180	40⅝	39½	39⅝	— ⅜
6⅝	5⅛	PatFosh	.10e	1.5	4	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
14	8⅝	Patagon			5	19	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
14⅛	6½	PeerTu	.40	3.1	8	14	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
2	⅝	PenDix wt				65	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
25	11	PenEM	.80a	3.2	9	20	u25⅝	25	25⅛	+ ⅜
16	13½	PenTr	1.20	8.8	5	15	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	PECp	.73t	22.	24	75	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
24⅛	15⅝	PenRE	1.90	8.0	10	4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
6⅝	4⅛	PenobS	.28	4.2	6	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	Penril n	.15	1.1	11	13	14⅛	13⅝	14	
1⅝	1	Pentron			9	51	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
35⅝	25⅝	PepBoys	1b	2.9	6	4	34	33⅝	34	+ ½
23⅝	13	PepCom	.80	5.0	6	40	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
25	10⅛	Perini	.40	2.8	13	200	u21⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
25⅛	13⅛	PetLew s			18	330	24	23	23⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	10	PetLe pf	1.65	15.		45	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	PhilLD	.52r	6.9	3	7	7½	7⅛	7½	
4⅛	2	Phoenix			84	73	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
17½	9	PicNPay	.32	2.1	9	23	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅜
8⅛	3⅝	PionrSys			32	111	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2¼	PionTx	.20l			19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	5	PitWVa	.56	11.	7	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
39½	25	PitDM	1.60	4.1	5	22	u40	39½	39½	
38½	29⅝	Pittway	1.65	4.9	7	3	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
7⅝	4⅝	Pizzaln n			12	39	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
63	21½	PlacrDv	g1a			33	60⅝	58	58	—1
12⅝	5⅝	Plantind			30	198	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
9½	7⅛	PlyGm	.40	4.8	4	17	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
26⅛	15⅝	PneuSc	1a	5.8	8	z3500	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1	Poloron			3	21	2⅝	2	2	— ⅛
30⅝	14⅝	PrairieO g			29	13	28⅝	27⅝	27¾	+ ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	PrattLmb	1.10	8.2	6	9	13½	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
29	23⅝	PrtL pf	2.25	8.6		2	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
7⅝	4½	PrattRd	.30	5.5	7	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
27	20⅝	PrenHa	1.48	6.7	8	33	22⅝	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	PresRIA	.05e	1.1	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	10⅝	PrpCT	1.42e	7.1	14	63	u20	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
12½	9⅛	ProvGas	1	9.5	8	19	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	PrudBld	.24	5.5	13	27	4½	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
44½	32⅝	PSCol pf	4.25	13.		z200	33⅝	33½	33½	—1⅛
26⅝	20¼	PgSP pfD	2.34	11.		10	20½	20½	20½	
18⅝	8¼	PulteH	.32	2.2	3	119	15½	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	6½	PuntaG			7	3	8½	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	9½	Punta pf	1.10	9.6		5	11½	11½	11½	
9⅛	6⅛	Qualitnn	.50	5.6	3	32	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	6⅝	Quebcr	g.25e	2.0	5	1	u12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
		— R—R—R —								
9	2⅝	REDM			9	160	8	7½	7½	— ¼
5⅝	1⅝	RET				118	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
46⅝	42⅝	RET pf	4.38	9.8		1	44½	44½	44½	
21¼	9⅛	RHMed	.20a	1.2	10	57	17¼	16½	17⅛	+ ⅜
2⅝	1½	RPS			9	24	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
4½	2½	RSC	.10	2.4	18	53	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Rapan	.15e	2.1	8	55	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
59	13⅝	RnchEx	.25	.5	20	49	56⅝	55¼	55½	— ⅜
28⅛	18⅝	RangrO s				736	27⅝	25⅝	26	—1
29½	21½	Ransbrg s	1	3.5	9	15	28⅝	28½	28½	+ ⅛
5⅛	2	RapAm wt				40	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	2	RathP			13	34	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
34⅛	15⅝	Raylnd	.44	1.3	23	30	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	
23⅝	16	REInv	1.60	7.2	12	23	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	7⅛	RllncT	1.25e	16.		11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Redlaw				34	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	4¼	ReevesT	.90c	21.	11	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	8⅛	RegalB	.72	3.4	11	92	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛	— ⅜
9⅛	5⅛	RepGyp	s.24	3.6	4	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
55	35½	RepNY	2.52	4.6	6	11	54½	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅛
24¼	19⅛	RNY pf	2.12	11.		4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
20	11⅛	ReshCot	.32	1.7	16	131	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
54⅝	23¼	Resrt A			4	1021	33½	32⅝	33	— ⅛
22⅝	11¼	Resrt wt				60	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
83¼	32⅝	Resrt B			5	z1250	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅜
4⅝	2⅛	RestAssc			7	43	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13⅝	5½	RexNore			10	15	8	8	8	— ⅛
38⅝	14⅝	RlalOil n			25	76	37⅝	36⅝	37⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4	RlbletP	.12	2.1	5	15	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
34⅛	21⅝	RioAlg	g1.50			1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	5½	Robntch				41	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	5	Robin	.12	1.2	59	198	10⅝	9⅝	10	— ⅜
20½	10⅝	Rockway	1b	5.6	7	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	18	Rogers	s.12	.5	14	23	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	RoncoT			18	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
8	4⅝	Rossmr			18	15	7	7	7	
3⅝	1⅝	RoyPalm				17	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
8½	6⅝	Rudick pf	.56	7.9		6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3	1½	Rusco				11	2⅛	2	2	
5⅝	2⅝	RBW Cp			5	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
16¼	10	Russell	.56	3.9	5	36	15	14½	14½	— ¼
		— S—S—S —								
6⅛	3½	SFM	.24	5.7	9	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14⅝	8⅝	SGL	.30b	2.1	8	12	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	SMD			4	29	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4	SSP				17	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
18⅝	11½	Salem	.40a	2.3	10	65	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	2	SCarlo	.07r	1.0		x135	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	SDgo pf	.88	13.		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
95	72½	SDgo pf	9.84	13.		z200	73	d72⅝	73	— ¾
78	56	SDgo pf	7.80	13.		z50	60½	60½	60½	+1⅛
24	17½	SDgo pf	2.47	14.		2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
26	18⅝	SDgo pf	2.68	13.		2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
25½	18½	SFrRE	1.76	7.2	16	48	25⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
3	⅝	SFRE wt				70	2½	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
22¼	18	SanJW	1.75	8.9	5	39	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
14½	6⅝	Sandgte	.50	6.3	16	1	8	8	8	
7	3	Sargent n			120	13	6	5⅝	6	
6¼	3¼	ScheibE			19	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	13⅝	Schnult	1a	4.4	4	8	22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
17½	2⅝	Schiller			9	47	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	SchoolP	.40	8.2		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2½	Schrodr			28	16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅝	6⅝	Schwab	n.30	3.3	8	15	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	SciMgt	.10	2.4	9	18	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
57⅝	34⅞	Scope	.65	1.1	9	10	u57⅝	57½	59	+2
78⅝	21½	ScurryR g			14	13	76	75	75	— ½
20⅝	16	SbdAM	.40	2.1	5	5	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	5⅝	Sealctro	.94t	5.8	8	53	17	16⅛	16¼	— ⅜
1½	13-16	Seaport			3	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
	3⅝	SearsInd			8	11	6⅛	6⅝	6⅝	
5	3	SecCap			12	49	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	17⅝	SelaDel n			16	190	20⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
9⅝	6⅝	Selas	.36	4.5	9	8	7⅝	7⅝	8	+ ¼
1⅝	1⅛	SelloAsc			7	41	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
13	5⅛	Semtch	.20b	1.7	18	177	12⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Srvlsco	.40	5.2	5	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3	Servo			13	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
15½	9½	SetonCo	.50b	4.7	4	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	ShaerS	.60e	8.4	5	7	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
23½	7½	Sharon	s.50a	2.5	12	21	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	9⅝	Sharon wt				11	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
6	4⅛	Shawin	.40	7.6	5	123	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
4⅝	2½	ShelirR			6	108	4⅛	4	4	
7	4⅛	Shopwell			7	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
29⅝	10⅝	Showbt	1	5.1	7	16	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
40½	18⅝	Slerrcin	.30a	.7	19	15	u41⅝	40⅝	41	+ ⅜
11⅝	6⅝	Silcos	.32	2.7	10	40	u12	11⅝	11⅝	
20½	10⅛	Sigma	.40	2.7	7	5	15⅛	15	15	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
9½	5½	SikesA	.40e	4.9	4	44	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	11¼	Silolnc	.10e	.4	6	3	23½	23½	23½	
7⅛	3⅝	Silvrcst				29	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	SimcoS	.25b	5.9	7	2	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
8⅛	3¼	Solitron			17	202	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
31½	24¼	SonderB	.40	1.3	10	33	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	— ¼
17⅝	9⅛	SorgPap	.50r	3.5	4	24	14¼	13½	14⅛	+ ⅜
9⅝	6	Soundsn	.40	4.1	4	249	9⅝	9½	9¼	
11⅝	8½	SCEd pf	1.02	12.		7	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
12⅝	8¼	SCEd pf	1.06	12.		2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
13	8⅝	SCEd pf	1.08	12.		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	9	SCEd pf	1.19	13.		11	10	d 8⅝	8⅝	—1⅛
16⅝	11⅝	SCEd pf	1.45	13.		10	11½	d11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
19⅝	16⅛	SCEd pf	1.30	7.8		1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
25⅝	18⅛	SCEd pf	2.30	13.		2	18⅛	d18⅛	18⅛	— ½
24⅝	17⅛	SCEd pf	2.21	13.		4	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ½
9⅝	7⅛	SwFlBk	.40	7.5	5	78	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
13⅝	9	SpectIvR			5	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
15	7	Spector	.43e	3.9	9	188	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅜
8¼	3⅝	Spectro	.19t	2.5		18	7½	7⅛	7½	— ⅛
6⅝	4	SpedOP	.20r	4.6	7	14	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Spencer	.20	3.5	9	44	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
5½	4⅝	Splentex	.24	4.6	8	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
27½	21½	StdAlln	1	3.8	4	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
26	9½	StdMetl				118	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
26⅛	16¼	StProd	1.52	9.1	12	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
33	23⅝	StdShr	2.14t	7.4	6	3	29	29	29	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Stange	.20	2.9	8	10	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
5⅝	3¼	Stanwd			4	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅝	11½	StarSup	s.80	5.2	4	14	15⅝	15½	15½	
3⅝	1⅝	Stardust				7	1⅝	1½	1½	
9¼	3½	StarrlHo			5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	5¼	Steelmt	.24b	2.2	7	43	11¼	11	11⅛	+ ¼
23½	16½	StepnCh	.92	4.5	7	31	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	11-16	SterlBcp wt				6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2¼	1	SterlEl			11	341	2⅛	1⅞	2	— ⅛
3	2⅛	SterlExt	.05e	1.7		15	u 3⅛	3	3	
28⅛	8½	StrutW	.30b	1.1	25	78	27½	27	27	— ½
3½	2⅝	SueAnn	.24	6.9	6	143	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
5⅝	3½	SunCltyl	.25	5.7	6	13	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	8⅝	Sunalr	.60a	4.3	7	5	14	14	14	— ⅛
69½	18¼	Sundnc	.16b	.2		563	67½	64⅝	65¼	+ ⅜
12½	5½	SunshJr	.40	3.4	7	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
17⅝	10⅝	SupFdS	.40b	2.4	8	x48	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+1
12⅝	5	Suplnd	s.25	3.2	6	72	7⅝	7¼	7¾	+ ½
11½	6½	SupSurg	.32	4.3	5	12	7½	7½	7½	
53½	29⅝	Supron	s.24	.5	32	257	52⅝	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅝
7⅛	3½	Susqueh			7	25	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
10½	7⅜	Susqh pf	1	12.		5	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
18¼	4½	Synlov	.32b	3.2	11	50	10	9⅝	10	+ ¼
44⅝	30⅝	Syntex	1.30	3.2	11	264	41⅝	40⅝	40⅞	— ⅛
25½	18¼	Syscos	.40	1.6	8	19	25	24⅝	24⅞	
22⅛	10⅝	SystEng			16	253	20⅝	19⅛	19⅝	— ⅜
5⅝	3⅝	SysPln	.24	4.2	4	60	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
		— T—T—T —								
9⅛	5½	TEC	.40	6.5	7	6	6½	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
4	1⅝	TFI			7	50	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
22⅝	11½	TobPd	.20	.9	8	76	22½	21¾	22	+ ½
14	8	TandB	.40	3.2	6	14	13	12⅝	12⅝	
9½	5¼	Tannet	.28b	4.2	5	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	9½	Tasty	1.20b	11.		2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
5⅝	1⅝	TechSym			15	63	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
13⅝	6⅝	TechOp			9	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	TechTp				30	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
9½	4½	Tectrol	.24	2.6	8	49	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
84⅝	27⅝	TeionR			76	18	79⅝	77⅝	79⅝	+1⅝
33½	16½	Telllex	.50	1.6	12	128	31⅝	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	11	Telsci			8	75	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
7⅛	3⅝	Tenney s			10	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅝	TerraC			34	375	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
13½	5⅛	TetraT				74	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	7½	TexlAir	.16	1.8	2	110	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	½	ThorCp				239	u 1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Thorofar	.04e	.9	6	3	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	ThreeD	.20b	5.0	4	1	4	4	4	
29⅝	16½	Thrifim	1.40	5.2	3	11	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
7½	3	Tidwell			4	49	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	TobKtz	n.25	4.3	5	67	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
41½	32	TolEd pf	4.25	13.		z25	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅜
100	72	TolEdpf	10	14.		z10	73	73	73	+1
10⅛	3½	ToppsG				32	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	12½	TorinCp	1	6.0	6	4	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	16½	TotlPet	g.32		14	736	27⅛	25½	25½	—1⅝
19⅛	9⅝	TotPet wt				280	18½	17	17⅛	— ⅜
3⅛	2⅛	TownClrv			6	5	3	3	3	— ⅛
22½	17⅝	Towner s			75	158	22⅝	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅜
7⅛	3½	Traflor	.12	2.2		112	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ½
8½	4⅛	TrnsLux	.10e	1.4	8	20	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
17⅝	8	TranOil	.05e	.3		193	17⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
11½	5⅝	TrnsTec	n.24	2.7	12	13	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
13	7⅝	TriSM	.80	7.5	5	15	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	TriaCp	.20	1.9	7	23	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
24½	8½	TriOil n			177	657	u24⅝	23	23	—1
41⅝	22⅝	TriOil pf	1.96	5.1		59	41	38⅝	38⅝	—1⅝
10⅝	6⅛	TuboMx s			14	980	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	TwnFr	.20	4.4	7	9	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
		— U—U—U —								
15⅛	8⅝	U&I			74	14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	UDS			12	28	u 2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅜
7⅛	3⅛	UNA	.20	3.0	5	209	u 7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	5½	URS	.38	3.3	10	115	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
8⅛	5¼	Unimax			14	50	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	12½	UAirPd	.68	3.3	13	22	20⅝	20⅝	20½	— ⅛
17⅛	11	UnCosF	.72	5.8	7	3	12½	12⅝	12½	+ ⅜
2⅝	1⅝	UnFoods	.15e	7.5	25	104	2⅛	2	2	
7⅝	3⅛	UNatCp			36	18	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
⅝	1-16	UNatCp wt				37	¼	3-16	7-32	—1-16
12⅛	8½	UnRIIT	.93e	8.8	12	37	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	3	USAir wt				6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
40½	27	USAir pf	3	10.		1	30	30	30	
16⅝	10⅝	USFiltr	.36	2.3	9	168	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	USRdium			21	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	7½	UnityB			6	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
7⅝	4½	UnivClg	.05	.8	4	5	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
27½	12⅝	UnivRs	.32	1.3	20	320	26⅛	25	25	— ¼
11⅝	8⅝	UnivRu	.72	7.4	5	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
		— V—V—V —								
9⅛	4⅝	Valle's			23	27	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
18½	16⅛	VallyRs	n1.08b	7.0	6	13	16⅛	d15½	15½	— ⅝
16	7⅝	Valmac	.20l			14	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6½	Valspar	.44	4.5	7	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	ValueL	.07e	1.9		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1½	Verit			6	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
23⅛	16½	VermlA	.32b	1.7	8	6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
12⅝	5⅝	Vernitrn	.10	.9	9	312	11½	10⅝	11	— ⅝
7⅛	3	Vertiple			5	26	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
9½	1⅝	Vesely			100	10	3	3	3	
2½	1¼	Viatech				7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	VintageE			4	21	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅝	Virco	.16b	3.5	5	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅛	6¼	Vishay	.53t	4.2	10	42	13	12½	12⅝	
6⅝	4¼	VisualG	.16	2.6	12	58	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6	2¾	VolMer	.12e	2.5	5	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Voplex	.52	6.2	6	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅝	VulcCp	.20e	3.3	4	73	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	
		— W—W—W —								
7½	2½	WTC			7		2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅛	6⅝	Wackht	.40b	4.4	8	40	9⅛	9	9⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	WadelEq				2	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	18⅝	Wainoco	s.12	.4	61	227	35⅛	34	34⅛	— ⅝
33⅛	13⅝	Walbr	n.10e	.3	12	30	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅜
25	18	Walco	.80b	3.3	6	4	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
9⅛	4	WaltcS	.12	1.9	10	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
37¼	17	Wang B	s.16	.4	25	272	37⅛	36	36⅝	+ ½
40	18⅝	Wang C	s.06	.2	27	49	40	39⅛	39⅝	+ ⅜
13⅛	8⅛	WardsCo	.20	1.8	5	62	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	18⅛	WshPost	.44	2.2	11	39	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	22⅝	WRIT	2.12	7.0	15	3	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
9⅝	5⅝	Watsco	.30	4.4	7	10	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
27	14⅝	Wthfrd	n1.17l	4.4	20	213	27	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Welman				40	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	8⅛	WeldTu	.30	1.1	9	95	27⅛	25½	26⅛	+ ⅜
5⅛	4	Wellco	.12e	2.6		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
10	7	WescoFn	.42	5.5	5	x3	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
48⅝	42¼	WTex pf	4.40	10.		z20	42	d42	42	— ¼
31⅛	15⅝	Wstbrn g	s.70	2.3		279	30⅛	29⅛	30	
38⅛	15½	WstFin	.52	2.9	2	62	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	9	WPacRR n			6	175	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
7½	4	WhitCbl	.20	3.9		6	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
11½	4⅝	Whitenall			13	50	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	5	Wichita	.45t	2.5	59	195	u18⅛	17⅝	17⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	WillcxG n			3	20	2⅛	2	2	
24⅛	11	Wmhous	.70	3.4	10	47	20⅛	20⅝	20⅝	
3⅛	1⅝	WilsnB				1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	12½	Wmcorp	.40	1.8	5e	11	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	— ⅛
3	2	WolfHB	.20e	8.0	8	4	2⅝	2½	2½	
14½	7⅝	Wdstrm	.60	6.0	5	3	10	10	10	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	WkWear	.40	3.7	7	24	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	
24	16⅝	WwEngy n			60	261	22⅛	21⅝	21⅛	— ⅜
24½	13⅛	Wrathr	.05e	.2		170	21	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	⅝	WrightH g				384	4 5-16	3 13-16	4 5-16	+1-16
18	11	Wynns s	.48	3.6	6	21	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
15	11⅛	WymBn	.72b	5.2	6	83	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —								
10⅛	6½	Zimmer	.36	4.6	3	21	8	7⅛	7⅛	

Anxiety Quotient High Among European Businessmen

(Continued from Page 7)

hotel rooms, food and other expenses so that he and his spouse can come to the Alps, he is not simply going to sit around wringing his hands. The business executives here did plenty of eating, drinking, skiing and other merry-making, and they certainly tried to gain some business advantage too.

Compounded Danger

Many worked hard at contacting new customers or suppliers, at seeking new investors or new investment opportunities, (the most popular group here was the delegation of 14 from China), and learning a few more techniques and tricks of the trade. Scores of workshops and seminars ranged in subject matter from "How to Motivate Employees" and "Rational Use of Energy in the '80s" to "Body Language for the Manager."

But from the time former U.S. secretary of state Henry Kissinger made the opening address, the businessmen got a fairly steady diet of gloom from the official speakers.

Mr. Kissinger warned, for instance, that the Soviet Union's wretched economic performance was not all beneficial for the West, but rather "compounds our danger, because it creates a temptation [for the Soviets] to use the military advantage while it still exists."

Christoph Bertram, director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, thought the basic pattern for the "messy 1980s" would be further breakdown of the international order, with "more conflicts, and they will have wider repercussions."

Options More Limited

Wolfgang Michalski, planning chief of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, predicted that the European Economic Community's share of world income could fall by nearly one-fourth by the year 2000.

Swedish economist Assar Lindbeck cautioned that Western nations would have to make greater economic readjustments than ever before — "and with smaller possibilities of doing so."

Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani put a final damper on the symposium by new threats of oil-production cutbacks.

Certainly the fact that this year's meeting took place so soon after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan did heighten the apprehension over international developments. "Yes, Kissinger set a gloomy tone," says West German banker Erwin Sinnwell; "but it was a tone that everyone here already felt. 'Afghanistan' is just a short way of describing a great many things that worry us — oil, the Third World, Russian-American relations generally, the way the unions and bureaucrats are always more powerful than business and so we have more and more governmental regulation."

"We have handled economic problems before and worked our way out of it," declares Swiss banker Walter Fessler, "and if it were only the usual economic problems now, I'd be confident again. But this is inflation plus unemployment plus energy plus Afghanistan plus plus plus. . ."

Recent Soviet adventurism adds to already heightening concerns over energy prices and supplies. Hubert Jagsch, commercial manager of a large Austrian paper mill, points out that "Austria gets 90 percent of its imported energy from Eastern Europe — and so where are we if Russia turns off the gas? Sure, there are problems of taxes and inflation, but energy and the world situation — they have made the difference."

Again and again, the businessmen come back to the way all these snowballing problems make it increasingly difficult to give any intelligent thought to the future.

"There are so many variables," says Reidar Klausen, president of a large Danish cable manufacturer. "There's the variable of energy and raw material shortages and price rises. There's the variable of competition from the new countries, and whether we can raise our productivity enough to give us time to adjust to this new competition. Now there's the new variable of Russian-American relations. And at the same time, we are prisoners of government regulations and restrictions that make it harder for us to adjust to all these variables — even if we could figure out the best thing to do."

Of course, a few bright spots were sighted through the gloom. Several businessmen thought a recent switch to less governmental intervention in a few countries might continue and spread. Some saw opportunities for sales in the Third World, and one or two even noted that increased military spending, while likely to lead to higher taxes, also created orders for business. On the whole, though, optimism was something the symposium had to work to find — while pessimism came easily.

"People come to a conference like this to be reassured," observes Klaus Schwab, the forum's founder and guiding spirit. "But we can't reassure them right now. In fact, it is our duty to tell them that the only thing we can be sure of is that never have things been so unsure."

Financial Futures Growth Said Too Fast

By Jerry Knight

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (WP) — Three federal agencies accused the Commodity Futures Trading Commission yesterday of allowing trading in "exotic" futures contracts to grow too fast.

The rapid expansion of futures trading in government bonds, home mortgages and other financial instruments was criticized at congressional hearing by high-level spokesmen for the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Federal Reserve Board and Treasury Department.

All three agencies have carried on a running fight with the CFTC over how and by whom financial futures markets are regulated, and yesterday they took their case to the House subcommittee that oversees commodity futures trading.

The CFTC is unable to adequately regulate the exploding financial business, the Treasury, Fed and SEC officials complained. Commodity regulators have not done enough to protect investors and to assure that financial futures markets are not manipulated by unscrupulous speculators, they charged.

CFTC officials had little opportunity to defend the agency because none of the complaints came up while CFTC Chairman James Stone was testifying before the House subcommittee on conservation and credit.

Unlike most commodity futures, which allow investors to buy contracts for future delivery of corn, wheat or other farm products, financial futures are contracts for future delivery of financial instuments, such as Treasury bills, mortgages, or currencies.

Since the idea was first accepted by the CFTC a couple of years ago, 13 financial futures contracts have been created, although several of them have failed to develop much interest among investors.

Mr. Stone assured the subcommittee that the CFTC is not rushing to approve the most controversial financial futures contract of them all — one based on a U.S. stock market index, such as the Dow Jones Industrial Average.

Lower Margins

The Kansas City Board of Trade already has applied to start trading in futures based on the Value-Line Stock Index.

The Federal Reserve requires investors to put up 50 percent of the price of stock in cash, but most commodity futures contracts require a down payment, or margin, of only about 10 percent. Raising that to 50 percent would make stock index futures far less attractive to investors.

SEC General Counsel Ralph Ferrara says his agency believes the same regulations that apply to sale of any stock should apply to sales of stock index futures. The SEC's disclosure regulation and its rules to protect investors are tougher than those of the CFTC, he added.

Robert Carswell, deputy Treasury secretary, urged Congress to consider "whether the CFTC's resources are adequate" to regulate futures trading in Treasury bills and other government securities.

Peter Keir, assistant to the Federal Reserve Board, also urged curbs on financial futures markets. Much of the trading, he said, "appears to be designed largely to facilitate interest-rate speculation, and a growing share of activity appears to reflect tax-avoidance objectives."

Company Reports

(Continued from Page 7)

National Can

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	252.9	229.8
Profits	8.04	3.92
Per Share	0.79	0.40
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	1,120.	975.3
Profits	46.55	20.57
Per Share	4.81	2.19

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(Continued from Back Page)

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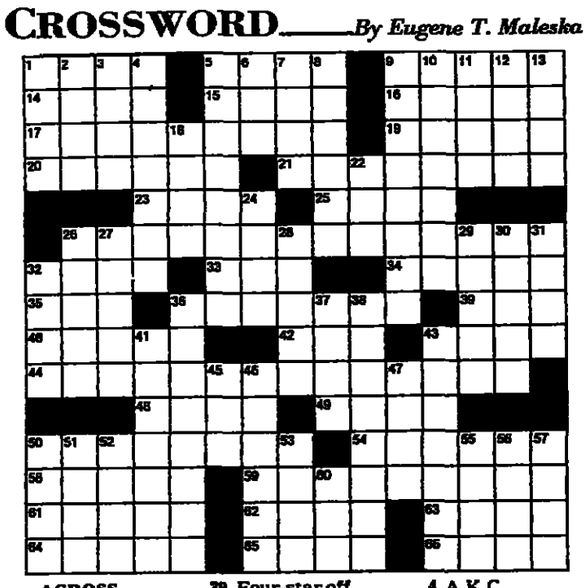
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ACROSS

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5 Presidential pooch
9 ——of bliss
14 Oriental nurse
15 U.S. radio station in Berlin
16 "Early—— . . ."
17 Soaring honeymooners?
19 Chou——
20 ". . . love Mary, the Rose of——"
21 Stern, to a matelot
23 Two make a "Jackson"
25 Signaled, in a way
26 British swain's delight?
32 Blackthorn
33 Site of W.W. II air battle
34 Fine line
35 Gift for a 10th wedding anniversary
36 Acrobat
39 Four-star off.
40 Cross as——
42 Short verbal admonition
43 Fabled friar
44 Eve, to Alfie?
48 Outer brain cover
49 Sen. Cranston of Calif.
50 Dear and deer, e.g.
54 Composes a billet-doux
58 Revise
59 They don't build love nests
61 French income
62 Word with lasting or loving
63 Pigeonhole
64 Village southeast of Nazareth
65 Coffee break
66 Gets sun-bronzed

DOWN

1 Sentry's first command
2 Cupid
3 "——, Come Back to Me" (Etna's song?)
4 A.K.C. member
5 Warm
6 "Love in Bloom" is one
7 Alan or Cheryl
8 Say
9 Most forbidding
10 "—— We Love," 1941 song
11 Ready, willing and——
12 Hurry or scurry
13 Widow of Ernie K.
18 Bock or root
22 Olé, in Omaha
24 Where a teacher charmed a king
26 Excuse
27 Faux pas
28 African cattle disease
29 Hundred-eyed giant
30 Nephew's sib
31 Humid
32 Use a dirk
36 Batter's infield bouncer
37 Nimbus
38 Robust
41 Append
43 Least large
45 *Small*—— (children)
46 Coddle
47 "Dancing in the——"
50 Hound's quarry
51 Augury
52 Heal
53 Except
55 Tissue layer
56 English public school
57 Fast fliers
60 Followers of dos

Solution to Previous Puzzle

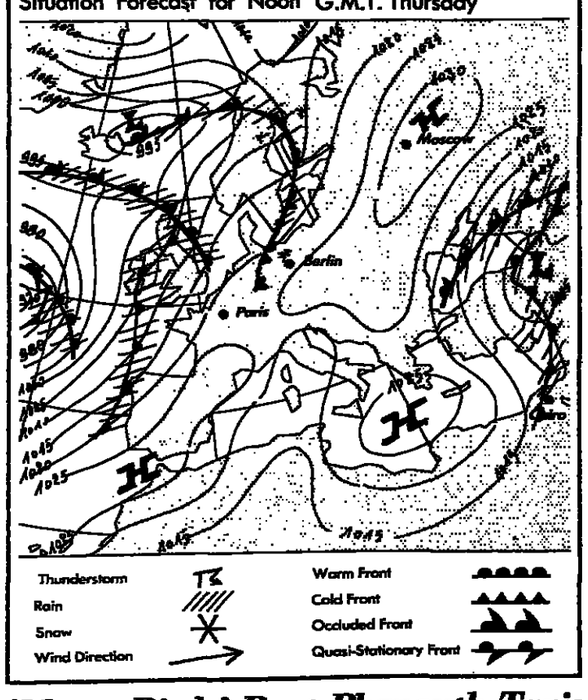
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I	N	R	E		A	B	Y	S	S		R	O	S	E

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	14	61	Fair	MADRID	10	50	Fair
AMSTERDAM	7	41	Foggy	MIAMI	22	72	Fair
ANKARA	2	36	Snow	MILAN	2	36	Windy
ATHENS	8	46	Rain	MONTREAL	—10	14	Cloudy
BEIRUT	—	—	N.A.	MOSCOW	—10	14	Foggy
BELGRADE	4	43	Cloudy	MUNICH	5	41	Cloudy
BERLIN	—1	30	Overcast	NEW YORK	1	34	Fair
BRUSSELS	8	46	Overcast	NICE	13	55	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	0	32	Overcast	OSLO	—2	28	Snow
BUDAPEST	4	39	Rain	PARIS	6	43	Foggy
CASABLANCA	17	63	Rain	PRAGUE	3	37	Foggy
COPENHAGEN	—1	30	Overcast	ROME	14	57	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Fair	SOFIA	2	36	Overcast
DUBLIN	9	48	Foggy	STOCKHOLM	—6	21	Overcast
EDINBURGH	10	50	Foggy	TEHRAN	9	48	Fair
FLORENCE	10	50	Foggy	TEL AVIV	20	68	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	6	43	Overcast	TOKYO	5	41	Fair
GENEVA	6	4°	Foggy	TUNIS	14	16	Cloudy
HELSINKI	—6	18	Snow	VIENNA	5	41	Rain
HOUSTON	12	54	Cloudy	WARSAW	—3	27	Foggy
ISTANBUL	4	39	Rain	WASHINGTON	3	37	Fair
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Cloudy	ZURICH	2	36	Foggy
LISBON	13	55	Foggy				
LONDON	8	46	Foggy				
LOS ANGELES	20	68	Rain				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT. Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Thursday



'Mercy Birds' Beat Plymouth Taxis — And They Don't Carry a Meter

PLYMOUTH, England, Feb. 13 (Reuters) — Carrier pigeons used by a hospital in Plymouth to transport urgent blood samples have proved successful during a yearlong trial. In fact, their rapid service is provoking widespread interest.

The Freedom Fields Hospital adopted 12 pairs of pigeons after a suggestion by a municipal committee that had investigated the speed of taxis in Plymouth. The pigeons, known locally as "the mercy birds," have carried more than 1,000 blood samples without spilling a drop.

"Taxis carrying the urgent samples cost us about 30 sterling [about $66] a week and took an average of 25 minutes to cover the three miles from a neighboring hospital," said Tony Furneaux, a hospital administrator. "The pigeons cost us 1.5 sterling a week and take five minutes."

PEANUTS

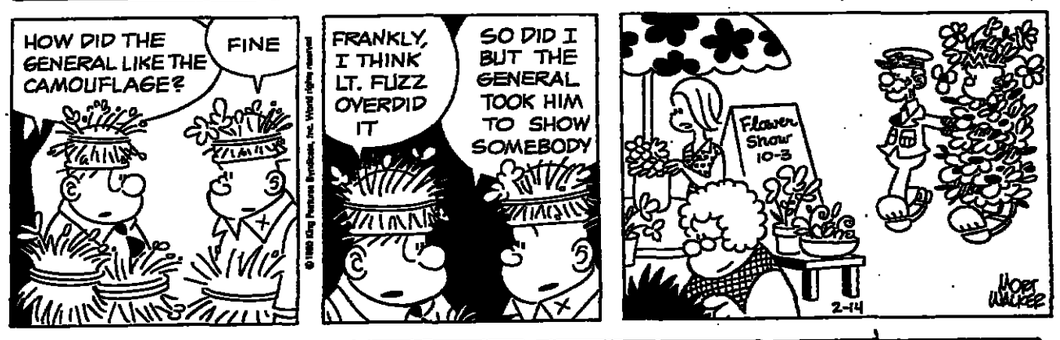


B.C.

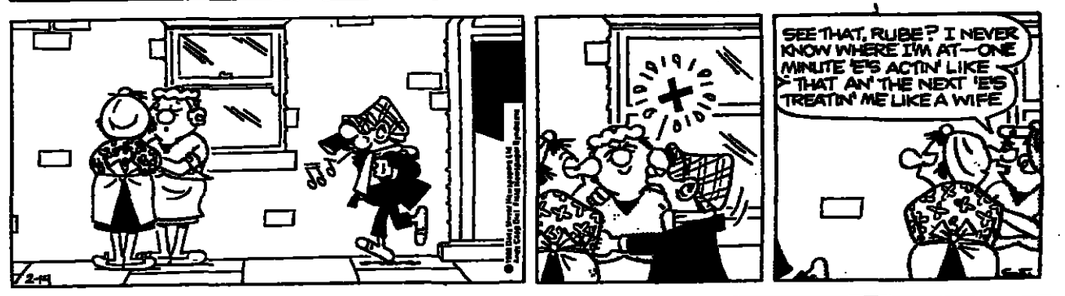
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

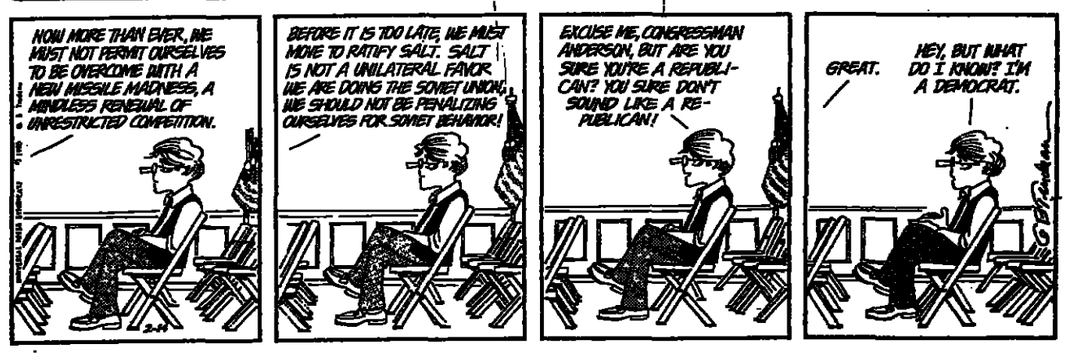


WIZARD of ID

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JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

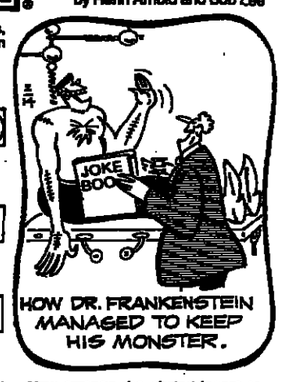
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

THECK

SINEA

GANFIC

TOFFES



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

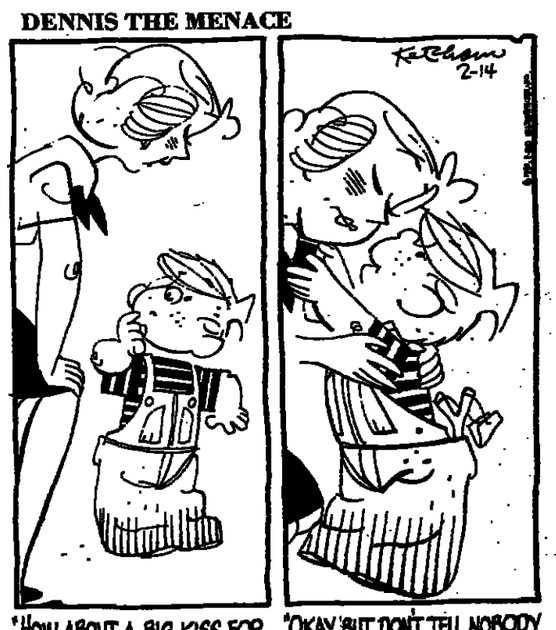
Answer: "_____"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BANDY COCOA DRIVEL AMAZON
Answer: What the incompetent employee at the bean factory got—CANNED

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE VALDEPENAS

By Richard Lortz. Second Chance Press. 219 pp. $12.50.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

ONE of the tragedies of modern life must be the author who has published a good novel that is read by only a handful of people. It may even have been well reviewed, as in the case of "The Valdepenas," by Richard Lortz, which first appeared, in England, in 1961. One can imagine Lortz pondering the enthusiastic reviews and puzzling over the meager sales. Almost every day, various not-so-good novels continue to be published, and his was neglected. He falls into gloomy reflections on the ecology of literature.

You can see the influence of these reflections in the two photographs of Lortz on the front and back covers of "The Valdepenas." The photograph on the back, taken when the book was first published, shows a handsome young man whose ingenuous smile is warmed by faith. The expression in his eyes, which look straight at us, is a bit dreamy, as if he were also gazing into a radiant future. He is conventionally dressed in a Shetland sweater and a plaid shirt.

The second photo, taken just before the republication went to press, shows Lortz glancing sharply to one side, as if mistrustfully looking back over his shoulder. He wears glasses now: Presumably, he has worn out his eyes ransacking literature in an attempt to discover where he fell short. He has a fierce guerrilla mustache and a full beard. He wears a World War I campaign hat, a gesture both embattled and nostalgic.

It is easy to see why "The Valdepenas" was neglected its first time out, because it is merely well written. It has no grand symptomatology, no identifiable pretensions. Its story consists of interesting and well-realized characters behaving according to the dictates of their needs and desires.

Several people are vacationing in a remote hotel on a small island off the coast of Spain. People on vacation in a foreign country tend to be appealing because they are no longer protected by their ordinary routines. They are forced to improvise, to speculate. In their superfluousness, their actions take on a poetic dimension. Even their native language becomes strange to them.

Mrs. Carter, the owner of the hotel, has been on vacation all her life, for she is very wealthy. She has employed her leisure in trying to understand and appreciate the world, as some people take along a difficult book with them on their vacations, resolved to get through it at last.

Since reality has not impinged very much on her, Mrs. Carter has developed a distinctive personal style, unadulterated by the usual constraints. When she was studying in Japan, her koan was: "To be, is *not to be*." She might agree with A.S. Eddington, who once remarked: "To be or not to be is a primitive form of thinking."

Talking to a guest who is a psychiatrist, Mrs. Carter asks: "But what are we going to do with the unconscious?" To a young woman who is a schoolteacher, she says: "You will remember that we promised, *promised* each other not to be anthropomorphic this year."

Another fine character is the Countess. When she toured America with a friend in a limousine, they pulled down the shades after a while, "to keep out the landscape." There was too much of it. The Countess has adopted a beautiful 14-year-old American boy who is an orphan. She says, "I fell in love with his grief," and everyone else says, "but what do you *do* together?"

Gia is an Italian movie star who used to be a pizza cook. Her personality now balances seductively between the two. Robert is a literary critic who asked, in italics, "*Who reads epic poetry today?*" When Gia tries to introduce Robert to a philosophy of pizza, so to speak, the result is unexpectedly poignant.

Eduard is a painter who worships Picasso. Mildred, the schoolteacher, detests Picasso. Nevertheless, she paints her face in harlequin colors and goes to Eduard's room to offer him her "all." He washes her face with turpentine and sends her away with a purely hysterical pregnancy.

Lortz is imaginative. "The Valdepenas" ends with the guests at the hotel fashioning rafts by tying gilt and plush chairs together. The effort is not unlike that of Second Chance Press. Let us hope it stays afloat.

THE WOMAN WHO LIVED IN A PROLOGUE

By Nina Schneider. Houghton Mifflin. 479 pp. $13.95.

"FOR me, every meeting and every beginning suggests infinity." This is Ariadne, the narrator of "The Woman Who Lived in a Prologue," speaking, and what she says is true. She is certainly a shopper for infinity. "I am eager to discover my own life, whatever that is," she declares. "I have survived *the unrelenting authority of family* needs, the petulant tyranny of domesticity, the sensual abnegations of matrimony, the prodigal cruelty of offspring, the aberrant gratifications of adultery, the whimsical expectations of those tombstone angels, my grandchildren; the entire womanly life for which I was promised I would pass into the land of the self-possessed adult."

Perhaps "The Woman Who Lived in a Prologue" should have been an opera, for Nina Schneider has a leaning that way. "I incinerate in the fuel of unused love," Ariadne says. Think what an aria that would make. "Mother, with whom I never made my peace," is another. And there is a scene in a hospital in which Ariadne sees her dying father naked. She leaps on the bed in order to pin down the covers he has thrown off and he seizes her in a death grip. It goes beyond Wagner.

There is something operatic, too, in the relish with which European Jewish emigres describe their large families. It is too rich somehow. "Ripeness is all," Ariadne says. "So it is well written. But where wrought? Not in flesh. Perhaps, in the artless realm of nature, the spring bud does not ache into flower as it fits its consent to the bee." This is her recitative.

Ariadne's coy husband comes into the bathroom and chats with her as she luxuriates in the tub. When she emerges, she notes that "nothing in his gaze congratulated her nudity." There's another aria: One can almost hum it. In bel canto, it would be a waltz.

Schneider is a talented writer who overwhelms us with literary hospitality. Ariadne's sick father's hand "trembled, tensed, spread like a relentless echinoderm gripping an oyster." Apostrophizing her lover Paul — Ariadne is fond of apostrophes — she says: "Paul, you are the lidless one that slithers into the well, and shatters the glass surface, making conspicuous the pirate cobwebs when I look down hoping to see smooth sky reflected in country water."

Of her husband, Adam, Ariadne says that he sounds as if he were speaking in translation. Schneider writes that way too. "The Woman Who Lived in a Prologue" reads as *if it had been translated, not altogether successfully, from some more* emphatic, florid language, a language meant to be spoken with gestures by women in elaborate hats and men with bald heads and heavy beards.

This is a novel of three generations, as if the author were saying "If one doesn't grab you, the other will." It is certainly odd, that, in an impatient, self-centered time, we are still offered such human pandoramas. Yet, Schneider makes the differences interesting. Ariadne's generation is something like literary taxidermy; the middle generation most of us will recognize as our own; the third is the polluted world of the future.

Schneider's best energy goes into Ariadne. Of her husband, Adam, Ariadne says, "all his sins are of omission," and we have to infer him by his absence. Paul, her lover, is a petty fellow who scarcely supports Ariadne's suggestion of infinity with his "baby," his "sweet doll" and his mean-spirited jealousy. Jeremy, a father-figure of an obstetrician, who delivers Ariadne's four children, loves his patient for years and is rewarded only with that incest taboo.

How many rhetorical questions can dance on the head of a novel? How should we feel about a mother who calls on Virgil, Homer and Dante when she receives the news that her son has been killed in action? Does a woman who surrenders all her life to domesticity qualify in a tragedy?

Still, Schneider is brave. In "The Woman Who Lived in a Prologue" she has made a courageous noise. She is a "trumpeter" in the grand manner. It's a change from muttering in the modern style.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

WITH the North-South cards on the diagramed deal, one would choose to play four hearts. But aggressive bidding by four spades by East-West forced North-South to play to contract at five hearts.

South won the diamond opening in dummy with the ace, threw a diamond on the spade ace and ruffed a spade. Best now was to lead a diamond, which East would win, and return a club. Then South would ruff a spade, lead a heart, and subsequently ruff a diamond with the heart queen effectively.

Instead, South led a trump at the third trick, which was won with dummy's jack. The diamond queen was led from dummy and East slipped by taking his king. He should have permitted his partner to ruff and cash the heart ace.

The defense would still have prevailed if East had returned a club, but he played a spade and South was back on track. He ruffed, led to the club ace and ruffed a diamond with the heart queen to make game.

NORTH
♠AJ7
♡K163
♢AQJ42
♣A

WEST (D)
♠K98642
♡A182
♢9
♣J83

EAST
♠Q1053
♡9
♢K1073
♣K1094

SOUTH
♠—
♡Q8754
♢865
♣Q7652

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1♢	Pass	1♡
1♠	2♠	4♠	Pass
Pass	4N.T.	Pass	5♠
Pass	5♡	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the diamond nine.

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Olympic Games Open Formally In Lake Placid

From Agency Dispatches

PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 13 — The Olympic Winter Games, which sterday with six hockey contests, were opened formally today with by Vice President Mondale amid ceremonies worthy of a Las ightclub.

behalf of the President of the United States and the American I am pleased to declare the official opening of the 13th Winter s held this year at Lake Placid," Mondale said.

Hugh Carey of New York delivered the official speech of welcome ed that visitors to the ceremonies "take home a light from the flame to dispel the hatred which invades the human race."

parade of athletes around the stadium — which is normally used for ows during the summer — was the highlight of the ceremonies. The delegation was from Costa Rica, which was represented by one Arthur Kinch, an Alpine skier. The largest was the U.S. con- which was represented by 124 men and women.

use of the opening ceremonies, only one event was scheduled today ght luge run. *There are four runs in the luge competition and the* is determined by the best combined time for the four runs. Only the runs is held at night, and while it is considered a magnificent pectacle, it is the most dangerous of the four.

e gold medal events will be contested tomorrow — the 30-kilometer ountry race, the men's downhill ski race and the women's 1,500- peed skating race.

opening ceremonies were choreographed by Tommy Walker, whose include three Super Bowl halftime shows. *His cast here, in addition* 0 or so athletes from 38 nations, included 6 skywriting airplanes, 9 skydivers, 40 hot-air balloons, 2,000 doves, 25,000 helium balloons million flowers.

wo-hour ceremonies were held at Lake Placid High School's athlet- plex, on a meadow a mile and a half from downtown. The square as surrounded by stands of temporary wooden bleachers seating

re the ceremonies, the Army's Golden Knights parachuting team nto the stadium carrying the flags of Greece, the site of the ancient ics; the United States, the Lake Placid Olympic Organizing Com- and the International Olympic Committee.

the ceremonies began with the welcoming speech from Carey. words of welcome were delivered by the Rev. J. Bernard Fell, a list minister who is president of the organizing committee, and Lord n of Ireland, president of the International Olympic Committee.

aers of the participating nations trailed from the hot-air balloons, fore those balloons floated out of the area they dropped the million s onto the crowd. The helium balloons were blue, yellow, black, nd red, the five colors of the Olympic flag.

American flag was carried in the opening parade of athletes by Scott ton, a 21-year-old U.S. figure skater. He finished third in the nation- mpionships last month in Atlanta.

r American men and four American women who won gold medals 932 to 1976 carried the huge Olympic flag to the stadium. The were utton and Dr. Tenley Albright, figure skaters; Jack Shea and Sheila Ochowicz, speed skaters; Andrea Mead Lawrence and Barbara ochran, Alpine skiers; Willie Davenport, the hurdler, and Al Oerter, cus thrower.

Olympic oath was taken on behalf of all the athletes by Eric Heiden United States. The 21-year-old Heiden is the world overall and champion in speed skating, and is favored in all five men's events

similar oath, for officials, was taken by Terry McDermott of the d States. McDermott won the gold medal in the 500-meter speed ag race in 1964 and the silver medal in 1968.

Olympic torch was carried from the Olympic Field House into the m by Dr. Charles Morgan Kerr of the United States, who ignited the pic flame, which will burn atop a 49-foot tower until these Games

flame, originally ignited last month in Olympia, Greece, was flown ginia, and Kerr was one of 52 runners who carried it from there in a o Lake Placid, arriving last week. The torch bearers elected the 44- ld Kerr to carry the final leg.

nwhile transportation remained a major headache for organizers of Winter Games. Waits of two hours in zero degree temperatures for to move people from one site to another were commonplace. A labor e regarding the use of Canadian bus drivers on buses supplied by ian companies was at the heart of the problem.

	Thursday Feb. 14	Friday Feb. 15	Saturday Feb. 16	Sunday Feb. 17	Monday Feb. 18	Tuesday Feb. 19	Wednesday Feb. 20	Thursday Feb. 21	Friday Feb. 22	Saturday Feb. 23	Sunday Feb. 24
Figure Skating		Ice Dancing 2C.D. 2.00P.M. Pairs Short Program 9.00P.M		Ice Dancing 1C.D. & O.S.P. 2 00P M. Pairs Free Skating 7 30P.M	Men's C.F. 8 00A.M	Men's Short Program 2.00P M Ice Dancing Free Dance 8:00P.M	Women's C.F. 8.00A M	Women's Short Program 2.00P.M Men's Free Skating 7.30P.M		Women's Free Skating 7 30P M	
Speed Skating	Women's 1500 Meter 8:30A.M	500 Meter 10 30A.M.	Men's 5000 Meter 10 30A M	Women's 1000 Meter 10 30A M		Men's 1000 Meter 10.30A.M.	Women's 3000 Meter 10.30A M	Men's 1,500 Meter 10 30A M		Men's 10,000 Meter 9 30A M	
Awards Ceremony	Mirror Lake 7 30P.M.	Mirror Lake 7:30P.M	Mirror Lake 7:30P.M.	Mirror Lake and Field House 7 30P M	Mirror Lake and Field House 7 30P.M	Mirror Lake and Field House 7.30P.M.	Mirror Lake and Field House 7.30P.M.	Mirror Lake and Field House 7.30P.M	Mirror Lake 7 30P M	Mirror Lake 7 30P M	Closing Ceremonies Field House 6 00-9 30P M
Alpine Skiing	Men's Downhill 11:30A.M.			Women's Downhill 11 30A M	Men's Giant Slalom 10 00A M	Men's Giant Slalom 10.00A.M	Women's Giant Slalom 10 00A.M	Women's Giant Slalom 10.00A.M	Men's Slalom 10 00A.M.	Women's Slalom 10 00A M	
Ski Jumping				70 Meter 1 00 P.M.	70 Meter Combined 12 30P M.					90 Meter 12 30P M	
Cross-Country	Men's 30 Kilometer 9.00A M.	Women's 5 Kilometer 9.00A M		Men's 15 Kilometer 9.00A M	Women's 10 Kilometer 9.00A.M.	Men's 15 Kilometer Combined 11 00A.M.	Men's 4X10 Kilometer Relay 9:00A M.	Women's 4X5 Kilometer Relay 9 00A.M.		Men's 50 Kilometer 8 30A M	
Biathlon			20 Kilometer 9 00A M			10 Kilometer 8:30A.M.			4X7 5 Kilometer Relay 9 00A M		
Bobsled		Two Man 9 30A.M	Two Man 9 30A M							Four Man 9 30A M	Four Man 9 30A M
Luge	2.00P.M	2 00P M	2 00P M			Men's Double 1.30P.M.					
Ice Hockey	Field House 1 00P.M. 4.30P.M. 8.00P.M. Arena 1.30P M 5:00P.M 8:30P M		Field House 1 00P M 4 30P.M 8.00P M Arena 1 30P M 5.00P.M 8 30P M		Field House 1 00P M 4.30P M 8 00P M Arena 1 30P M 5 00P M 8 30P M		Field House 1:00P.M. 4.30P.M. 8.00P.M. Arena 1.30P.M 5.00P.M 8:30P.M		Field House 1.30P M 5.00P M 8.30P M		Field House Noon 3 30P M

C.D.— Compulsory Dance O.S.P.— Original Set Pattern C.F.— Compulsory Figures

All times are Eastern Standard.

A Guide to History and Rules of the 9 Olympic Sports

By John Feinstein

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 13 (WP) — There are nine events in the 1980 Winter Olympics. Following is a description of each.

NORDIC SKIING

Ski Jumping

History — Norway dominated the one Olympic ski-jumping event, the 90-meter, for the first six Olympics, winning the gold medal every time and the silver medal five times. Since 1956, East Europeans and the Japanese have dominated. In 1964 at Innsbruck, the 70-meter jump was added to the competition.

Rules — There are two jumping events, one down a 70-meter hill, the other down a 90-meter hill. There are two jumps in each event and the scoring is based on distance and form. Judges look for a proper takeoff, a smooth, motionless flight through the air and a clean, safe landing with one leg slightly in *front of the other. If a skier's form* is correct while in the air, he will appear to be parallel with his skis.

Cross-Country Skiing

History — Cross-country skiing has been a way of life for centuries in the Nordic countries and a major part of the winter Olympics since 1924. Like the jumping events, the cross-country events were dominated in the early days by Norwegians. Since 1956, the first year women skied the Nordic events, the Russians and Germans have caught up to Norway.

Rules — All the cross-country individual races are against the clock with competitors leaving 30 seconds apart. The courses are usually quite hilly with long up and downhill portions and few completely flat areas. The relays are run in a pack, everyone leaving at the same time. The combined is just that: the cross-*country placing and the jump placing* are combined for a total score.

ALPINE SKIING

History — Although Europeans have skied through the snow — as a necessity — for several hundred years, it was not until 1948 that Alpine skiing became a full-fledged Olympic sport, with three men's events and three women's events: downhill, giant slalom and slalom. Europeans have dominated the ski events, and in 1956 Toni Sailer of Austria took three gold medals in the men's events.

Rules — The downhill is based on sheer speed, the giant slalom on a combination of speed and technical skill and the slalom primarily on technical skill. The downhill is a race against the clock with several turns along the way. There is just one run in this event. The giant slalom has a number of gates on the way downhill that are spaced at fairly wide distances — a minimum of 13 feet apart. The slalom is a twisting, turning race through closely spaced gates on a shorter, much tighter course than the giant slalom. As in the giant slalom, touching a gate is legal but if a skier misses a gate he is disqualified. There are two runs in both slaloms.

ICE HOCKEY

History — Like figure skating, this was an Olympic sport before the first formal Winter Games were held in 1924. In 1920, there was an Olympic ice-hockey tournament. It was won by Canada, which then *won the first three formal* Olympic games before Britain broke the streak in 1936. The Canadians won again in 1948 and 1952 before the Russians stepped up their hockey program. Since 1956, the Russians have won every gold medal except at Squaw Valley in 1960, when the United States upset them, 3-2, in the semifinals and went on to beat Czechoslovakia for the gold medal.

BOBSLEDDING

History — Bobsledding has been an Olympic sport since 1924. Though the only bobsled run in the Western Hemisphere is the one at Lake Placid, the United States was the dominant country in bobsledding through 1948. Since 1956, Europeans have dominated. East Germans won both gold medals in 1976.

Rules — Sleds travel as fast as 90 mph and weigh about 500 pounds. *The course is about one mile long.* The key man is the driver but in the four-man event the back man, the pusher, is also important in getting a fast start. There are four heats in each event and results are based on total time.

SPEED SKATING

History — Speed skating for men has been a part of the Olympics since 1924; for women only since 1960. This has been the best sport for U.S. competitors. In 1932, the United States won all four events. Five of the eight U.S. gold medals since 1964 have been in speed skating.

Rules — There are five men's events: 500 meters, 1,000 meters, 1,500 meters, 5,000 meters and 10,000 meters. And four women's events: 500 meters, 1,000 meters, 1,500 meters, 3,000 meters. The skaters are divided into pairs and race against the clock around a 400-meter oval. An early starting position is considered important because the ice is smoother and faster.

LUGE

History — Like bobsledding, the luge event is an outgrowth of the sport of tobagganing. But it did not become an Olympic sport until 1964. Germans — East and West — and Austrians have completely dominated the three events: men's and women's singles and men's doubles.

Rules — The luge sled is usually about four-feet long and weighs about 50 pounds. The luger lies on his back, feet forward. Except for a steering strap, there is nothing to hold him on the sled. There is no mechanical steering or breaking as the sled flies down the 1,000 to 1,200-meter course at about 70 *mph.* The singles events are divided into four heats; the doubles event is divided into two heats. Total time decides the outcome.

BIATHLON

History — The biathlon came about as a combination of hunting and skiing, which many Nordic skiers had to do to survive. There are two events: the individual biathlon and the biathlon realy. The object is to ski cross-country the fastest while stopping at various points on the course to shoot at different targets. The winner is the man or team with the fastest time. Nordic countries *have dominated the biathlon* since its introduction to the Games in 1960, though the Russians have won the relay every time.

Rules — The individual biathlon race at the Olympics is a 12½-mile cross-country ski with four stops along the way. At each stop, five rounds are fired. If a shooter hits only the outside of the target area, he is assessed a one-minute penalty. If he misses completely, the penalty is two minutes. In the relay, each man skis 7.5 kilometers, stopping twice to fire eight rounds at five targets. For each unbroken target, the biathlete must ski a 200-meter loop, usually losing about a minute for each loop. In both events, the targets are about 150 meters from the shooters.

FIGURE SKATING

History — Figure skating has been in the Olympics since 1908, when it was included in the Summer Games. It has been a part of the Winter Games since their inception in 1924 and has had many glamorous champions. There are four figure-skating events: men's and wom*en's singles, the pairs competition* and ice dancing, which became part of the Olympics in 1976. The Soviet Union has dominated the pairs competition while the medals have been divided fairly evenly in singles with the United States winning a solid share.

Rules — The singles competition is divided into three categories: complusory school figures (which count 30 percent), the two-minute compulsory freestyle program (20 percent) and the freestyle program (50 percent). All are set to music. The school figures are tracings on a figure eight; the judges watch the skaters' carriage, flow, motion and control, and beauty of movement, then check the tracings for accuracy. The short program and freestyle are judged on technical merit and artistic expression.

The pairs competition is divided into a two-minute short program, designed around six basic moves, which counts 20 percent of the score, and the freestyle event. The pair must skate in unison, the technical merit and artistic expression are crucial. The freestyle program should be done to both slow and fast music and should include lifts, jumps, spins and connecting steps.

Ice dancing does not include lifts, jumps or spins. Neither is skating singly allowed. Ice-dancing programs rely on musical interpretation and intricate footwork. The dancers' ability to appear as one is of paramount importance.

Red Smith

orbidden City's Fun and Games

E PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 13) — This is Forbidden City, , a mountain village of 2,700 xpects 35,000 visitors a day e Winter Olympics and is sur- ed by guards to stop incom- itors.

en the Games were assigned e Placid in 1974, church bells d and sirens screamed in cele- n. Now the pious go to church ray that they will survive the ornight.

carnival began officially at .m. today when about 1,600 es from 38 nations participat- the formal opening ceremo- sharing billing with 2,000 25,000 helium balloons, skydivers, skywriting planes, eters, drummers, singers, Vice ent Mondale, Gov. Hugh and the lords of the Interna- Olympic Committee.

ee members of the working trying to find their way over roads stopped at a motel to irections. On the office door a blue sticker bearing the ic emblem and the town's rary slogan, "Welcome, I — We Are Ready." A hand- d card below the sticker read: lope."

Way to Cope

sten, Mac," the manager said, e here and I can't tell you anything is." He said he had ed many documents purport- show how to maneuver over temporarily changed to one- treets. "They all contradicted other," he said. "I threw them

re are still many tickets for t an office on Main Street in niddle of town. Prospective ners driving in to buy tickets opped at checkpoints 10 miles They have to show tickets, or proof that they have ordered s, to ride a shuttle bus into to buy tickets. They wait for buses.

a checkpoint in the village of a reporter told a State er that a windshield sticker ed for access to Lake Placid waiting for him in the press r. The trooper waved him to a y trailer to get a one-day stick-

the trailer a helpful young n said she was not allowed to any more one-day stickers. pent the next 45 minutes tele- ing the press center. Once in a while, a call would get through. traffic is such a mess," said a woman at the press center, "that we couldn't possibly send a sticker to Keene." She recommended a shuttle bus. There weren't any.

Out in the Cold

A man came in out of the cold. "There are hundreds of people waiting in the parking area down the road," he said. "A lot of them children. No buses."

At long last a message got *through* to Tom Callahan in the press center. He authorized issuance of a one-day sticker. A permanent sticker was waiting in his office. That was before new snow began falling. It was still coming down yesterday when another reporter, domiciled in Wilmington, about 10 miles from Lake Placid, waited two hours for a bus, then hitched a ride on a food-service truck to Olympic Village in Ray Brook.

The village will be a prison after the Games. It looks like a prison from outside but just inside the main gate is a roomy lounge with paintings by Pablo Picasso and Paul Klee.

Lyle Nelson of the U.S. biathlon team showed visitors the quarters he shares with three others in a trailer in the village. It has four cramped bedrooms and two baths. He said all U.S. athletes had private bedrooms in trailers. Most foreign athletes, he said, slept two to a tiny cell in the prison buildings but had access to excellent leisure facilities.

A games room adjacent to a movie theater and disco was crowded with young people of many nations hunched over pinball machines and a wide variety of electronic games. *By their colored parkas ye shall* know them. A young man whose shoulder patch read "Polska" was playing a pinball machine called Harlem Globetrotters.

One with "Argentina" on his blue parka intently steered a miniature auto through swift and tricky traffic on a highway that unrolled on a screen. The machine was entitled "Super Speed Racer." The player steered like Argentina's Juan Fangio. Two Koreans played pool. Everyone was friendly.

Before going through the metal detector at the main entrance, Peter Hoag of the biathlon team checked the bolt of his rifle with a security guard. Biathlon skiers race 10 or 20 kilometers cross-country, stopping twice to fire at targets 50 meters away. Peter Hoag, out of Minneapolis and the University of New Hampshire, won a national championship at 10 kilometers and the *1978 national title at 20 kilometers.*

He is a pleasant young man with light tan hair, 25 years old. "Five-foot-nine," he said, "one hundred thirty-five pounds, blue eyes, single and looking."

Animal Life

He talked with enthusiasm about his game, which he has pursued for seven years. "I enjoy getting up at 5:30 in the morning to go out in the cold," he said. "I enjoy being alone with nature. I've chased deer and coyotes, I even picked up a rattlesnake once, near Golden, Colo.

"I looked for rattles on his tail, didn't see any, and he was just lying there so I picked him up. He was about four feet long. He looked around at me, kind of surprised, and began to rattle, so I set him down gently.

"I love the training and the competition. I love being outdoors. Nothing tastes as good as dinner when you're so hungry you can't wait to fix it."

Hoag follows the snow through the skiing seasons. In the summer, he said, he has worked at many jobs, making fudge on Cape Cod, serving as a buyer for the Samsonite Corp.

Was there a superstar in biathlon?

"Alexandr Tichonov," he said, "a Russian and a nice guy. On a bad day, he's better than most of the others will ever be."

Transactions

BASEBALL

National League

ATLANTA BRAVES—Signed Jerry Royster, second baseman, to a five-year contract.

MONTREAL EXPOS—Signed Ron LeFlore and Andre Dawson, outfielders, to one-year contracts.

American League

BOSTON RED SOX—Announced that Stan Papi, infielder, has filed for arbitration of his contract dispute.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

INDIANA PACERS—Named Roger Brown an assistant coach.

SAN DIEGO CLIPPERS—Signed Marvin Barnes, forward, to a second 10-day contract; Waived Gres Lee, guard.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

PHILADELPHIA FLYERS—Announced that Behn Wilson, defenseman, has been suspended for three games by the league.

TORONTO MAPLE LEAFS—Acquired Richard Mulhern, defenseman, from the Los Angeles Kings for an undisclosed amount of cash.

WINNIPEG JETS—Called up Gerry Ribon, right wing, and Dave Hoyda, left wing, from the Tulsa Oilers of the Central Hockey League. Reassigned Don MacIver, defenseman, to Tulsa.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	43	13	.768	—
Philadelphia	40	16	.714	3
New York	28	29	.491	15½
Washington	24	32	.429	19
New Jersey	23	35	.397	21

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	35	23	.603	—
San Antonio	30	28	.517	5
Houston	29	28	.509	5½
Indiana	28	30	.483	7
Cleveland	23	36	.390	12½
Detroit	14	43	.246	20½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	37	25	.597	—
Milwaukee	32	27	.542	3½
Denver	21	38	.356	14½
Chicago	20	38	.345	15
Utah	19	40	.322	16½

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	42	16	.724	—
Los Angeles	40	18	.690	2
Phoenix	37	20	.649	4½
San Diego	29	31	.483	14
Portland	27	31	.466	15
Golden State	17	41	.293	25

Tuesday's Results

Washington 128, Denver 111 (Grevey 32, Ballard 27, Hayes 27; English 25, Issel 25)

Chicago 108, Golden State 94 (Greenwood 26, Theus 18; Parish 22, Parker 20, Smith 20)

Houston 126, San Antonio 118 (Malone 25, Murphy 19, Gervin 41, Kenon 24)

Atlanta 95, Portland 89 (Drew 24, Johnson 16; Owens 22, R. Brewer 19)

Romania Upsets West Germany

U.S. Ties Sweden in Hockey

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 13 (NYT) — In a game in which the innovative U.S. team became the first one in Olympic hockey history to use a spotter with a walkie-talkie *conveying information from the* stands to the bench, an old-fashioned slap shot lifted the underdog Americans to a 2-2 tie against Sweden yesterday.

The shot was drilled home with only 27 seconds to play by Bill Baker of the University of Minnesota, in front of a crowd of 4,000 that half-filled the new field house as competition opened in the XIII Olympic Winter Games. Baker's 55-footer came with six American skaters on the ice, against five for Sweden, after the removal of the U.S. goalie.

Back From Behind

In other Blue Group games, Romania upset West Germany, 6-4, and Czechoslovakia trounced Norway, 11-0. In the Red Group, Canada defeated the Netherlands, 10-1, Russia trounced Japan, 16-0, and Poland upset Finland, 5-4.

The Romanians pulled their upset behind three goals by Doru Turneanu and a pair by Marian Costea. Turneanu scored two goals in the third period, when the Romanians erased a 4-3 deficit.

Peter Stastny, Milan Novy, Bohuslav Eberman and Jaroslav *Pouzar each scored two goals for* the Czechs, who are considered to be the Russians' stiffest competition for the gold medal. The Czechs outshot Norway, 44-10.

Canada, competing in its first Olympic hockey tournament since 1968, got three goals from Ken Berry and two from Dan D'Alvise. The Canadians used their superior skating skill and conditioning to score 10 successive goals against the Dutch, whose 20-man roster includes 15 native-born Canadians.

Aleksandr Golikov scored three goals and his brother Vladimir added two to carry the Soviet team to its rout of Japan. Valeri Kharlamov added a goal and four assists.

Andrzej Zabawa and Leszek Kokoszka scored two goals apiece and Wieslaw Jobczyk added a goal and two assists to lift Poland to its upset of Finland.

The game against Sweden was critical for the Americans. Under the round-robin system, they play the five other teams in their division, with the top two in each division meeting for the gold, silver and bronze.

The U.S. coach, Herb Brooks, estimates that his team can afford only one loss. *Tomorrow the Americans* face Czechoslovakia.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Philadelphia	37	4	13	87	228	139
NY Islanders	26	20	8	60	185	168
NY Rangers	25	21	9	59	210	197
Atlanta	25	22	7	57	186	182
Washington	15	30	9	39	172	203

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Chicago	23	19	14	60	159	168
St. Louis	24	23	9	57	177	183
Edmonton	17	27	11	45	200	226
Vancouver	18	28	8	44	169	189
Winnipeg	14	34	9	37	151	226
Colorado	14	32	9	37	171	213

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	30	19	6	66	209	179
Los Angeles	22	26	9	53	225	239
Pittsburgh	19	25	11	49	178	206
Detroit	20	26	8	48	184	186
Hartford	17	24	11	45	186	192

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Buffalo	35	15	6	76	222	146
Boston	33	15	7	73	218	163
Minnesota	25	17	10	60	212	162
Quebec	20	26	8	48	162	191
Toronto	22	28	4	48	201	226

Tuesday's Results

Washington 5, Los Angeles 3 (Wolfer 2 (17), Edberg (15), Sirois (6), Lattimore (9); Simmer (17), *Palmer (6))*

Vancouver 5, Hartford 5 (Gradin (19), Boldirev (18), Snepsts (2), Hughes (2), Rota (11), Stoughton 2 (25), Boutette 2 (3), Sheehy (11)

Winnipeg 8, New York Islanders 8

Austrians Drop World Champion Skier

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 13 (AP) — In a move that split the team, the Austrian Ski Federation today eliminated Sepp Walcher, the world champion in the downhill, from its Olympic team.

The Austrians brought five downhillers to Lake Placid for the Games, four of whom were named to the team — Walcher, Harti Weirather, Peter Wirnsberger and Werner Grissmann.

However, when Leonhard Stock, an alternate, began turning in the fastest training times for tomor*row's competition, the federation* reassessed its selection process.

"This morning, they told Stock and myself that we had made the team," Weirather said. "They told the other three they would have to requalify today. They were surprised. They were shocked at *first,* but that is sport. They weren't happy, but they can't do anything about it. They must ski."

Wirnsberger, who won a World Cup downhill over this course last season, was the fastest among the Austrians in training today with 1 minute 45.12 seconds over the *3,009-meter course. Grissmann was* second fastest in 1:45.40, putting Walcher at 1:45.97 — the seventh fastest training run — off the team.

Weirather clocked 1:45.67 and Stock had 1:46.62. The fastest time of the day was turned in by Herbert Plank of Italy, 1:43.91, after he missed a gate.

"I *came close to screaming* and then I suddenly laughed," said Walcher, who won the world championship downhill in 1978. "I said, 'OK, I'm a man. I can bear it.'"

Wirnsberger had the second-fastest time but said he was angry because the Austrians were forced to compete so hard a day before the downhill race.

Steve Podborski of Canada was third in the final practice run, followed by Grissmann, Ken Read of Canada, Weirather, Walcher, David Murray of Canada, Peter Mueller of Switzerland, Karl Anderson of the United States and Stock.

College Basketball

East

American 79, Navy 64
Georgetown 52, Syracuse 50
LaSalle 80, Penn 73
New Hampshire 55, Dartmouth 54
St. Lawrence 103, Rochester 72
Villanova 70, Rutgers 48
Yale 84, Brown 74

South

Memphis St. 82, Tulsa 79
Old Dominion 104, George Mason 73

Southwest

Arkansas 45, Texas A&M 44
Houston 87, Texas Christian 59
SMU 82, Rice 81
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Art Buchwald

FBI Now Casting For 'Abscam II'

WASHINGTON — "FBI Casting. Agent Riley speaking."

"Riley, *this is Charles Hawkins* of the Atlanta office. I hear you're looking for someone to play an Arab sheikh in the sequel to 'Operation Abscam.' "

"Where did you hear that?"

"I read it in Variety."

"Damn, we were trying to keep the sequel a secret. What experience do you have?"



Buchwald

"I played a French dope peddler in the 'Marseilles Connection,' a Latin American arms merchant in 'Buenos Dias, Senor Fidel,' a Swiss gnome in 'Golddigers of 1979' and the brother-in-law of Madame Marcos in 'I'll Take Manila.' "

* * *

"I didn't cast any of those stings," Riley said. "How were your reviews?"

"They were fantastic. Listen to this one by Rep. Greensleeves in the Congressional Record, 'FBI agent Hawkins certainly fooled me when I *met him on the Eastern shuttle* going to New York. He convinced me he was Mao Tse-tung's lost son, and gave me $50,000 to put in my briefcase *until we got to LaGuardia*, because he said he didn't trust the stewardesses. I was never so entrapped in my life.' "

* * *

Hawkins continued, "Here is one from Newsday on Long Island: 'While the FBI's sting operation in Garden City left a lot to be desired, the casting of Charles Hawkins as a Mafia hit man was a stroke of genius. He brought life and excitement to what could have easily been a cliche role in the hands of a less-talented undercover man. It is a pity that the authors of this scam did not give Hawkins a bigger part. Had they recognized his talent, Operation Sticky Fingers might not *have closed on Saturday night.*' "

"I have some more," Hawkins said.

"No, that's okay," Riley replied. "How do you look on videotape?"

"I'll send you a cassette of me bribing a food inspector in the 'Little Caesar Salad Caper.' After my appearance as a crooked *female* jockey, I received an Academy Award for 'best drag performance of the year in front of a hidden camera.' "

Riley said, "Your credentials seem to be in order. But the director is looking for a big name to play the sheikh — someone a *senator would* pay money to see. We're putting $10 million into this production, and if we don't get any indictments out *of it, we'll all be out of show* business."

* * *

"Give me a break, Riley. I haven't had a good part since I played Robert Vesco's bagman in 'Oh! Costa Rica!' "

"I'll put your name in, but don't get your hopes up. Every agent in the bureau wants to play the Arab sheikh. You get a rent-free house, a Cadillac limousine and a yacht for wild parties. It beats the hell out of playing an undercover numbers runner in the Bronx."

Cincinnati Allows Concert in Arena

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13 (AP) — A concert scheduled for March 25 featuring singer Linda Ronstadt is the first booking of a major rock band into the Riverfront Coliseum since 11 persons were killed Dec. 3.

"I think the city wants concerts. Certainly Electric Factory does and the fans do," said Thomas Gould, a lawyer for Electric Factory, which promoted The Who concert at the Coliseum. The fans were trampled by other concert-goers in a rush to get to general admission seating two months ago.

The *upcoming* concert will be held under different rules than those which were in force in December. Among the changes, the city council has banned general admission seating at large arenas and given police the authority over crowd control.

Douglas Adams

A former bodyguard for an Arab prince has spun a saga of intergalactic kitsch that has taken the university generation by storm and London's broadcasting and publishing worlds by surprise.

By Geraldine Pluenneke

LONDON (IHT) — "If you think about it, we are the first generation born with the knowledge that we can actually destroy the world, if we so chose. Even if we don't think of the fact of the nuclear bomb from week to week, it's part of the furniture of one's mind." Douglas Adams, 28, has slung his six-foot, five-inch frame so low in the easy chair that jean-encased legs and zip boots don't meet the soft cinnamon carpet until mid-room.

Think such thoughts long enough and you get the dry grins. Or in Adams' case, you spin a science fiction comedy, a saga of intergalactic kitsch, that has taken the university generation by storm and London's broadcasting and publishing worlds by surprise.

Adams' forefinger furrows deep into his chin. It's a rough face, eyebrows charcoaled on heavily, nose drawn a shade too large, body carved into a fighter's frame. The overall effect helped tide him over as a London bodyguard to an Arab prince when times got lean three years ago. Then in the spring of 1978, BBC Radio 4 aired Adams' series "The Hitch Hiker's Guide to the Galaxy" during the dregs of Sunday listening hours. It wasn't that the audience was large. It was ardent, with stirrings of the peculiar chemistry and underground telepathy that feed the cult phenomenon.



Writer Adams: A reputation "based on a sketch about a kamakazi pilot being briefed on his 19th mission."

BBC Radio ran "Hitch Hiker" four times, and then in the last week in January began broadcasting the five-part second series nightly through the week. Three months ago when Pan publishers released a paperback version of "Hitch Hiker" without fuss, it shot to first place on best seller lists the next week. It has hovered there since with sales pushing a quarter million copies. "Unheard of . . . an outsider, a *radio* show, for heavens sakes," murmurs a pulse taker who compiles best-seller lists.

"Hitch Hiker" is the adventure of a mundane earthling Arthur Dent, who was rescued from Earth by an interplanetary Guide reporter, *Ford Prefect, the* moment before the planet was vaporized to make way for an interstellar space highway.

Despite the fact that the show owes part of its success to innovative use of radio — technicians wrestled an entire day on one sound effect — BBC is planning a TV series for 1981. Meanwhile, London's ICA theater swung a highly successful three-week stage production. At least the audience swung, revolving on an industrial hovercraft from scene to scene. There's a record album (with mail-order sales of 15,000) and a spring hardback from Weidenfeld; plus a movie, new stage production and obligatory T-shirt in the works.

Next autumn "Hitch Hiker" will reach the United States when the hardback edition is published there by Crown, and National Public Radio airs it. NPR, which is shifting to complete satellite transmission, is waiting until this new stereo system is operating to broadcast the series in all its audio pyrotechnics.

Coming across "Hitch Hiker" for the first time is a bit like leaping into a giant blender of the mind. Jokes, or "mind pictures" as Adams' calls them, fly past. There's Marvin the depressed robot, Cartesian arguments, the celestial cocktail, Pan-galactic Gargle Blasters. All the while there's the aural onslaught — not quite rock, not quite Moog, not quite hearing the echo of the universe from beneath the waters of a swimming pool.

Adams doesn't look like a man who has come up with the ultimate answers to the universe, God and such matters as he talks rapid-fire, *hands chopping the air*, brows knitting, unfurling, shooting upwards to underline a point. But "Hitch Hiker" fans know.

Early in the first series listeners heard how the sages of an ancient galaxy built the supreme computer, Deep Thought, to come up with the answer to just these ultimate questions. After 7.5 million years it delivered the answer, which was the number 42. Trouble is Deep Thought wouldn't reveal what ultimate questions had actually been answered. So the master intelligence of the universe built a world, actually a planet-sized computer, to discover what ultimate questions 42 answered. And what is the master intelligence of the universe? Why white mice — what else? All that laboratory experiment business? Cleverly contrived cover.

"Science fiction people like it because they think it's science fiction," says Adams, "and the anti-science fiction people because they think it's making fun of sci-fi."

"It has nothing to do with science fiction, it's comedy," says a BBC executive, "with a streak of black humor. High protein stuff." Says another, "*It's* brought a revival of the university audience — the 16 to 25-year-olds." Some radio hands say there hasn't been anything quite like it since the early '50s and the days of the "Goons" with Peter Sellers and Spike Milligan.

"I think of myself primarily as a comedy writer," says Adams. Yet he recently rejected one lucra*tive offer to film* "Hitch Hiker."

"It was heading in the wrong direction — a 'Star Wars' with jokes."

Is Adams a wit? He demurs. "A wit says something funny on the spot, a comedy writer says something *very* funny two minutes later — or in my case, two weeks later."

But humor weaves through his talk, monotoned in an Oxbridge mumble, smooth as honey on biscuits. He'd knocked around a bit after studying English literature at Cambridge, doing radio and TV sketches here and there. Then BBC told him to try his hand at a sci-fi comedy to tap the outer-space motherlode. "I'd had a disproportionate reputation there based on a sketch about a kamakazi pilot being briefed for his 19th mission. The technician kept trying to explain what he was doing wrong."

Broke, he retreated to his parents' Dorset home and a diet of peanut butter sandwiches for a year to write the "Hitch Hiker" series for a $2,200 fee. Among its spinoffs, the show won Adams a year as script editor of "*Dr.* Who," an other-wordly TV series with its share of "English eccentricity and whimsey." Today he works *in a roomy North London* flat, a two-day-old Porche in the drive, amidst a clutter of stereo equipment and half-empty Per*rier*, Cognac and wine bottles.

What is his saga of the galaxy driving at? "You take everyday incidents and blow them up to immense proportions where the absurdity becomes a great deal more apparent . . . The Russians have just invaded Afghanistan. We're on the brink of the Third World War. But, in fact, the mice are running everything anyway. It gives you a different perspective of a terribly worrying age."

BBC Radio 4 will repeat the second series of "Hitch Hiker" on Sundays starting Feb. 24.

PEOPLE: *Author Says Garbo Spied For Britain During War*

Swedish actress **Greta Garbo** acted as a spy for Britain during World War II and was active in helping refugees — including an important physicist — flee Nazi-occupied parts of Europe, according to the Swedish newspaper Expressen. The newspaper based its report on research by U.S. author **Charles Higham**, who claimed that Garbo first became involved with the British secret service in 1939 through the contacts of Hungarian film director **Alexander Korda**. Korda acted as a middleman for the British during the war, Higham told the newspaper. Expressen said Garbo helped arrange contacts between special agents of Britain with influential people in neutral Sweden, including shipping magnate **Axel Johnson** and members of the Swedish royal family. She was instrumental in the escape of nuclear physicist **Niels Bohr** *from Denmark to Sweden*, Expressen said. In a recently published book, Higham said that swashbuckling film star **Errol Flynn** was actually a pro-German activist whose actions were monitored by the U.S. government.

* * *

As if she didn't have enough problems trying to get ailing British industries back on their feet, Prime Minister **Margaret Thatcher** is not being helped by her son. **Mark Thatcher**, 26, a budding racing driver, is being denounced by the garment industry for signing a deal to model Japanese-made synthetic clothing. "Shameful and shameless," said the British Clothing Manufacturers' Federation. **Neil Kearney** of the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers — which has lost 15,000 jobs since November mainly due to foreign competition — said Mark's action "displays a distinct lack of concern and even a shortage of patriotism." Young Thatcher said he signed up with the multinational Kanebo company after several British firms — including the British Leyland automaker — declined to sponsor his racing career. The Kanebo contract would help finance a trip to Japan for the first race of the season there, he said.

* * *

King Khaled has invited two doctors from a Cleveland hospital, where he twice underwent heart surgery, to Saudi Arabia. A Cleveland Clinic spokeswoman said Dr. **William Kiser**, chairman of the hospital's board of governors, and Dr. **Mehdi Razavi**, a cardiologist, will leave for Riyadh Friday. The week-long social visit includes an invitation to go hunting with Khaled. Khaled underwent open heart surgery at the Cleveland Clinic in 1972 when he was a crown prince. He returned as king for a double coronary bypass operation in 1978.

* * *

Publisher **Hugh Hefner** has agreed to pay back $796,413 in benefits to Playboy Enterprises, Inc. — funds auditors ruled were "not properly documented or approved by corporate action." Four other company officers, including President **Derick Daniels**, will pay similar claims totaling $122,000, Hefner announced. A Playboy spokeswoman declined to elaborate on the benefits received. An audit committee made up of independent members of the company board of directors brought the claims against Hefner, 53, the founder and publisher of Playboy Magazine, and the other officers for "certain benefits" received between November, 1971, when the firm went public, and September, 1978. Playboy said its representatives would meet with the Securities and Exchange Commission staff to determine if any further action was needed to bring an informal SEC inquiry to an end.

* * *

Every merchant knows the age-old rule of merchandising — "If it's a slow mover, put it on sale." But the rule isn't working with the unpopular **Susan B. Anthony** $1 coin. A Hyannis, Mass., bank can't move it even at 10 cents off. **James Rice**, president of the Cape Cod Bank and Trust, says he's holding about 850 Suzies and can't get people to take them, so he's offering five for $4.50. No sale — and Rice says it's likely to stay that way "unless something is done with the coin so people stop confusing it with a quarter." Rice's sale ends Friday — on the 160th anniversary of Anthony's birthday . . . Maybe nobody wants Anthony dollars — but everyone, it seems, wants a Carson City coin. General Services Administration *information director* **Rich Vawter** says since his agency announced the sale of 1 million of the 19th-century silver cartwheels, *switchboard and mailbox alike have* been jammed. He says the GSA has gotten 500,000 calls and 100,000 letters from eager dollar buyers. The *cartwheels — minted in Carson* City, Nev., and sold through the San Francisco GSA office — are expected to go for $45 to $65 each, depending upon year and condition.

— SAMUEL JUSTICE

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